Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOL. L No. 7. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1896. FOR RATES SEE PAGE 5.

Hypodermic Tablets.

WE solicit orders from tablet makers for Alkaloids and Alkaloidal Salts, of which we always carry a complete stock. We mention: **Agaricin, Atropine, Brucine, Caffeine, Colchicine, Coniine, Digitalin, Eserine, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine** or **Scopolamine, Pilocarpine, Strophanthin, Santonin** and **Veratrine.**

LEHN & FINK, - New York

Chas Cooper & Co. 194 Worth St., New York CHEMISTS,
Extra Refined Wood Alcohol, Oil of Vitriol,
AMYL ACETATE, SOLUBLE COTTON.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

DINGEE, WEINMAN & CO.
BARYTES
New York Office, 239 Water St. LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

MORPHINE AND ITS SALTS
CODEINE and its Salts, SALICINE, SCAMMONY RESIN, GINGERINE
T. & H. SMITH & CO., Edinburgh and London
NEW YORK AGENTS: DILLON & CO. 20 CEDAR STREET.

Manhattan Spirit Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Columbian Spirit
AND
Refined Wood Alcohol.
Perfect substitutes for Grain Alcohol for use in the Arts and Manufactures.
Under our new process, all objectionable odors are eliminated.

PRICE LIST.

Extra Refined 95%	90c. Per	Gallon.
Special Refined 97%	95c. "	"
Alcholene,	$1.20 "	"
COLUMBIAN SPIRIT An absolutely pure and odorless spirit.	1.50 "	"

Less usual discounts for cash and 5 barrel lots or over.

AGENTS:

WILLIAM S. GRAY.....103 Maiden Lane, New York City
PIERCE & STEVENS.....Buffalo, N. Y.
H. C. COLLIER.....Binghamton, N. Y.
WM. H. SWIFT & CO.....45 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
MARTIN THAYER.....122 Water St., Boston, Mass.
M. L. BARRETT & CO.....219 Lake St., Chicago, Ill
F. W. THURSTON & CO.....29 River St., Chicago, Ill
PAUL A. DAVIS, Jr.....136 N. Water St., Phila., Pa.
JOHN DIXON.....15 N. Front St., Phila., Pa.
A L. WEBB & SONS.....Baltimore, Md.

TURPENTINE, R. McWILLIAMS,
Jobber and Exporter,
Tar, Rosin, Oils Cable address "CRESCEM." NEW ORLEANS.

ALCOHOL
LINSEED OIL
ESTABLISHED 1853
A. L. Webb & Sons
Pratt & Commerce Sts., BALTIMORE, MD.
COLOGNE SPIRIT
TURPENTINE, ROSIN, Etc.

The Kellogg Oil, Paint and Varnish Co
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Manufacturers of
PURE PAINTS, OIL COLORS, Etc.
New York Office, - - - 110 Murray Street.

BERGEN PORT SULPHUR WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1841. T. & S. C. WHITE MANUFACTURERS
Sublimed (Chamber) Flowers of Sulphur
ROLL AND VIRGIN ROCK BRIMSTONE
28 BURLING SLIP, NEW YORK

M. L. BARRETT & CO.,
ESSENTIAL OILS, VANILLA BEANS,
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Gum Shellac, Shellac Varnish, Etc., Etc.,
CHICAGO.

GEO. H. LEONARD & CO.
BOSTON.
DIRECT IMPORTERS, REFINERS AND DEALERS.
Olive, Menhaden, Cod Liver OILS Pure Cod, Refined Seal, Sod
Degras, Sumac & Cambier

F. J. BAYLESS & CO.,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
SUPERIOR REFINED WOOD ALCOHOL.

Agents:
NEW YORK SHELLAC CO.....New York & Phila
GEO. A. ALDEN & CO.....Boston
CENTRAL COMMERCIAL CO.....Chicago.
CLEVELAND COMMERCIAL CO.....Cleveland.
C. H. O'NEIL.....Milwaukee.
C. WEST & SONS.....Baltimore.

TRADE W. H. B. MARK.
WHITE WAX
Bleached by the Sun and Strictly Pure.
Quotations given for quantities delivered, no matter what City and Country you are in.
W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

FLETCHER MANUFACTURING CO. ESTAB. 1893.
FLETCHER WICK IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS THE HIGHEST CAPILLARY POWER
Factories, Providence, R. I.
WAREHOUSES:
18 & 20 Thomas Street, New York, W. B. Fletcher, Agent
53 Lincoln Street, Boston, William F. Hall, Agent.

Bismuth Preparations, "U. S. P." Quality.
Special Prices on Application.
SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO., - Philadelphia.

WEBB'S ALCOHOL

THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD

JAMES A. WEBB & SON, 165 Pearl St., New York

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF

POLISHED PLATE GLASS

IN THE WORLD.

OPERATING NINE PLANTS.

Creighton, Pa. 1. Tarentum, Pa. 2. Ford City, Pa. 3-4. Duquesne, Pa. 5. Charleroi, Pa. 6. Elwood, Ind. 7. Kokomo, Ind. 8. Crystal City, Mo. 9.

Manufacturers of Polished Plate and Silvering Plate of all thicknesses.

Skylight and Floor Glass. **Glass Bending a Specialty.**

GENERAL OFFICE: **CARNEGIE BUILDING, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

With warehouses in the cities named below, where we shall keep large stocks of **Plate Glass** constantly on hand and where purchasers can obtain their supplies without delay.

New York	Boston	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Detroit
49-53 La Fayette Place	30 Sudbury St.	442-452 Wabash Ave.	115-117 W. Front St.	Cor. 12th & St. Charles Sts.	124-128 N. 3d St.	124-128 W. Larned St.
W. W. HEROY	W. G. SOULE	GEO. F. KIMBALL	WM. GLENNY	F. A. DREW.	C. W. BROWN	WM. REID
General Eastern Manager	Local Manager	Local Manager	Local Manager	Local Manager	Local Manager	Local Manager

BORNE, SCRYMSER COMPANY,

REFINERS OF

HIGH GRADE PETROLEUM LUBRICANTS

CYLINDER OILS,

Engine Oils, Machinery Oils, Railroad Engine and Car Oils

Spindle Oils, Wool Oils, 300 deg. Fire Test Burning Oils, Neutral Oils, Lubricating Greases, Paraffine Wax.

Works: Elizabethport, N. J.

OFFICES: 80 and 81 South Street, New York.
3 Adelaide Place, London Bridge, London, Eng.
18 St. Ann Street, Manchester, Eng.
57 West Nile Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
4 Rue Chauchat, Paris, France.
70 Dovenhof, Hamburg, Germany.
1, Liebenberggasse 7, Vienna, Austria.

Cable Address, "Regent, New York."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Thompson & Bedford Department

OFFICES:

128 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

13 St. Ann Street, Manchester, Eng.
Blumenstrasse 15, Frankfort A/M, Germany
5 Puerto del Angel, Barcelona, Spain.
21 Esplanade Road, Bombay, India.
Billiter Buildings, 22 Billiter Street, London, E. C. Eng.
25 Boulevard Haussman, Paris, France.
Collins & William Streets, Melbourne, Australia.
21 Strand Road, Calcutta, India.

BEST

Petroleum Lubricants

OF GREAT BODY OR VISCOSITY AND HIGH FLASH.

Pale Spindle, Machinery and Engine Oils.

BAYONNE ENGINE OIL, In exclusive Use by the English Admiralty.

RAILROAD, ENGINE AND CAR OILS 300° MINERAL COLZA OIL

CYLINDER OILS

LUBRICATING GREASES PARAFFINE SCALE AND WAX

WORKS:

FRANKLIN, PA. OIL CITY, PA. PHILADELPHIA, PA. PITTSBURGH, PA. CLEVELAND, OHIO. BAYONNE, N. J CLAREMONT, N. J. HUNTER'S POINT, N. Y. BUFFALO, N. Y. PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

THE S. P. WETHERILL COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUBLE STRENGTH SIENNA

Raw and Burnt Dry Only

Indian, Tuscan and Venetian Reds, American and Foreign Umbers, Siennas and Ochres, Purple Browns, Metallic Oxides, Copperas, Barytes, Paris White, Whiting, Talc, Soapstone and Sulphate of Zinc.

SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of the Products of the

Lehigh Zinc & Iron Co. and Florence Zinc Co.

45 Cedar St., NEW YORK. - 925 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

Jan. Feb. March. April. May. June. July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

SUBLIMED LEAD

Sublimed White Lead is Good Every Month in the Year.

DURABLE. UNIFORM IN COLOR.

The low price, together with its extreme fineness and durability, makes **Sublimed White Lead** the most desirable of all white lead pigments. Samples and price on application to the Company's Office, Western Union Building, Chicago. } **PICHER LEAD CO.**

Works at JOPLIN, MO. **GEO. T. LEWIS & SON, Eastern Agents, Provident Build'g, Philadelphia, Pa.**

C. A. WOOLSEY PAINT & COLOR CO.

Manufacturers of Paints and Colors, Dry and in Oil

SPECIALTIES

Woolsey's Copper "Best" Paint
Woolsey's Coach and Car Colors
Woolsey's Indestructible Iron Paint for Bridges, Roofs, &c.
Woolsey's Yacht Copper Paint
Woolsey's Adamant Floor and Deck Paint
Woolsey's Domestic Kalsomine
Woolsey's Standard Mixed Paint.
Woolsey's New Brilliant Green
Woolsey's Wood Stains, &c.

PAINTS FOR EXPORT A SPECIALTY.

Office and Salesroom 100 & 102 Hudson Street, - **JERSEY CITY, N. J., U. S. A.**

WATERS PIERCE OIL CO.

REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM

Manufacturers of CAR and AXLE GREASE

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

816 Olive St., Odd Fellows Bldg, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Depots in all Towns in the SOUTHWEST and OLD MEXICO

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY PRODUCT OF PETROLEUM.

Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company

(LIMITED)

OF FRANKLIN, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lubricating and Burning Oils of all Grades and Gravities and Cold Tests

ADAPTED TO THE WEATHER AND CLIMATE

We make 300 deg. test BURNING OIL A SPECIALTY. We have the largest Filtering capacity in the world, and turn out a very large amount of every grade of filtered petroleum. Our WOOL OIL STOCKS and NEUTRAL OILS are used the world over.

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated

MATCHLESS VALVE and CYLINDER OIL

Warranted not to CORRODE the IRON or EAT the PACKING, and to make more mileage than tallow or lard, and which we sell only to Railroad Companies or through our authorized Agents. The Matchless Cylinder Oil cannot be bought of dealers. In use on 60 Railways.

Main Office, Franklin, Pa. **Refineries: Franklin, Pa., Olean, N. Y. Erie, Pa.**

Index to Large Advertisements

Wants or Notices on page 21.

ANILINES.
Heller & Merz Co. 48
Klipstein & Co., A. 38
Lawrie & Buchanan. 49

BEESWAX.
Bowdlear & Co. W. H. 1

CHEMICALS.
Actien Gesellsch't Fur Chem. In. —
Albany Chemical Co. 49
Arnold, Peck & Co. —
Battelle & Renwick. 31
Beardsley, Anson L. —
Beilhouse, Dillon & Co. 51
Billings, Clapp & Co. —
Boehringer & Soehne, C. F. 30
Brunner, Mond & Co., L'td. — & 45
Buffalo Chemical Works. 44
Cochrane Chemical Co. 49
Columbia Chemical Works. —
Cooper & Co., Chas. 1
Dundee Chemical Works. 44
Elektrochemische Werke. 44
Enequist, Eric. 4
Fairfield Chemical Works. 44
Ferguson Bros. 51
Fischer Chem. Imp't'g Co. 47
Fuerst Bros. & Co. 38
Grasselli Chemical Co. 51
Grote-Greenstreet Chem. Co. 44
Hill's Son & Co., Edw. 15, 45 & 47
Hollingsworth & Peterson. 4 & 49
Huber, J. M. 4
Jordan & Sons, Francis. —
Kalbfleisch Co., Franklin H. 47
Kalbfleisch M. Chem. Co. 44
Lee & Co., Jas. 45
Ledoux Chem. Lab. —
Lemm & Weber. 47
Linder & Meyer. 45
Maas & Waldstein. 49
Merck & Co. 41
Merrimac Chemical Co. 47
Meyer, G. A. & E. 51
Minner, W. 21
Morgan & Co., Jas L. 44
N. Y. Coal Tar Chemical Co. 47
N. Y. Quinine & Chem. Works. 30
Nichols Chemical Co. 44
Passaic Chemical Co. 47
Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co. 46
Pfizer & Co., Chas. 51
Pim, Forwood & Kellock. 37
Powers & Weightman. 51
Riker, J L & D S. 40
Robbins, A. A. —
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co. 45
Rosengarten & Sons. 30
Schering & Glatz. 39
Smith & Co., T & H. 1
Solvay Process Co. 34 & 45
Tartar Chemical Co. 38
Taylor, E. R. 11
United Alkali Co. — & 47
Walter, Edward J. 52
Welch, Holme & Clark Co. —
White, T. & S. C. 1
Wiarda & Co, John C. 52
Williamson & Co., D. D. 52
Wing & Evans. 34 & 45
Zimmer & Co. 30

CHEMISTS ANALYTICAL
Adriance, John S. 4
Hicks, Edwin F. —
Joslyn & Co., O. T. 4
Ledoux Chemical Laboratory. —
McKenna, Chas. F. 4
Spencer, G. L. 4

DRUGS, Etc.
Apollinaris Co. 9
Baker & Bro., H. J. 38
Barrett & Co., M. L. 1
Bayliss & Co., F. J. 1
Concannon, Edward D. 4
Dillon & Co. 1
Dodge & Olcott. 32
Evans, Sons & Co. —
German Kali Works. —
Graef, & Co. Chas. 9
Green, D. E. 31
Hopkins & Co., J L. 32
Howe & French. 13
Lambiotte Freres. 33
Lehn & Fink. 1
Manhattan Spirit Co. 1
McKesson & Robbins. 30
Nordlinger, J. D. 31
Pacific Coast Borax Co. 33
Pappazoglou & Co. 33
Parke, Davis & Co. 31 & 41
Phair & Co., R. W. 33
Rogers & Pyatt. 31
Schieffelin & Co. 30 & —
Schoellkopf, H. & M. 30
Simes & Son, W.F. —
Smith, Kline & French Co. 1 & 33
Stallman & Fulton. 31
Starace, A. 31
Thomsen's Sons, J. J. 31
Thurston & Braidich. 51
Versepuy, Andre & Co. 21
Webb & Son, Jas. A. 1
Webb & Sons, A. L. 1
West & Jenney. 33

DYESTUFFS.
Heller & Merz Co. 48
Howe, Balch & Co. 48
Innis & Co. 49
International Ultramarine Works 48
Klipstein, & Co., A. 38
Lawrie & Buchanan. 49
Lewis, John D. 48
Matheson & Co., L'td W. J. 52
Sharpleas Dyewood & Extct Co. 49
Schoellkopf, H. & M. — & 30
Taylor & Barker. 4

ESSENTIAL OILS.
Barrett & Co., M. L. 1
Dodge & Olcott. 32
Todd, A. M. —

GLASS.
Phillip Semmer Glass Co., Ltd. —
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 2
Vanhorne, Griffen & Co. 12

GLYCERINE.
Grasselli Chemical Co. 51
Procter & Gamble Co., The. 51

LAMPBLACK.
Binney & Smith. 13
Cabot G. L. 15
Langville Black & Carbon Co. 14
Mayfield-Bligh Co. 14
Seaver & Co. 14

MACHINERY.
Bartlett, & Co. C. G. —
Caldwell & Son, H. W. —
Link Belt Engineering Co. —
Perrin & Co., Wm R. 19
Sperry & Co., D. R. 19
Stillwell, B. & Smith, V. Co. 19
Thompson & Campbell. —

MACHINERY—Mills.
Lyons, M. E. —
Simpson, J. S. & G F 15
Sturtevant Mill Co. 16
Thompson & Campbell. —

MACHINERY—Paint.
Carey, S. 14
Bartlett & Co C. O. —
Day & Co., J H. —
Daniels' Sons Co., Wm. 15
Kent & Haly. 14
Ross & Son, Chas. 11
Thompson & Campbell. —
Walton, P. M. 15

MISCELLANEOUS.
Atlantic Trust Co. 24
Coe Mfg. Co., W. H. 12
Colwell Lead Co. 21
Fletcher M'f'g Co.,—Wicks. 1
Gibbs Respirator Co. 19
Herrman, Richard. 4
Remmey & Son, R.C., (Stoneware). 4
Weeks, A. J. (Stoneware). 49
Wick Dept. Standard Oil Co. 50

NAVAL STORES.
Mc Williams, R. 1
Standard Oil Co. 49

OIL—ANIMAL & FISH.
Davis Oil Co. 19
Delano's Sons, Geo. 18
Hall, Henry J. —
Houston, Wm. 18
Leonard, Geo. H. & Co. 1
Nye, Wm. F. —
Richardson & Co., L. —
Robinson & Co. W. A. 18
Wood & Co., W. A. —
Young, F. L, & Kimball. 18

OIL—COT'SEED CAKE.
American Cotton Oil Co. 20
Brode & Co., F W. 52
Globe Refining Co. 18
Hopkins, Dwight & Co. 18
Kentucky Refining Co. 19
Rainey & Co., Jas. 19
Tainter & Co., Chas. B. 18

OIL—LINSEED.
Campbell & Thayer. 19
Cleveland Commercial Co. 19
Cleveland Linseed Oil Co. —
Dean Linseed Oil Co. 18
Lewis & Bros. Co, John T. — & —
Mann Bros. & Co. 18
National Lead & Oil Co., of Pa. —&—
National Linseed Oil Co. 8 & 11
Preston & Co. T. J. 52

OIL—OLIVE & VEG.
Leonard, Geo. H. & Co. 1
National Lead Co. 19
Wood & Co., W. A. —

OIL—PETROLEUM.
Acme Oil Co. 11, 29 & 51
Atlantic Refining Co. 52
Borlido Moniz & Co. —
Borne, Scrymser & Co. 2
Bush & Denslow M'f'g Co. 25
Crew Levick Co. 29
Devoe Manufacturing Co. 29
Eclipse Lubricating Oil Co., L'td. 3
Galena Oil Works, L'td. 42
Maverick Oil Co. 52
Paragon Refining Co. 23
Pratt Manufacturing Co. 49
Signal Oil Works, L'td. 20
Standard Oil Co. 2, 23, 29, 37, 43, 47, 52
Thompson & Bedford Co., L'td. 2
Tide Water Oil Co. 23
Vacuum Oil Co. 50
Waters, Pierce Oil Co. 3

OIL TANKS & CANS.
Beardsley Manufacturing Co. 19
Pease, F. M. 19
Shepard & Co., Sidney. 21
Wilson & Co., F. C. 21

PAINTS, COLORS, Etc.
Abbott & Co. A. H.—Artists Mat. 4
Atlantic Drier Co. 15
Belknap's Son, E. S. 11
Berger & Sons, L'td, Lewis. 13
Buckeye Paint Co. —
Cawley, Clark & Co. 13
Coulston & Co., Jas. W. 11
Dingee, Weinman & Co. 1
Dunbar Wallace. 12
Dunkel & Co, W. I. —
French & Co., Sam'l H. 11
Gabriel & Schall. 11
Gayle & Semple. 11
Harrison Bros & Co. 14
Helios Dry Color & Chem. Co. 13
Heller & Merz Co. 48
Huber, J. M. 4
Int'l Ultramarine Works, L td. 48
Johnston's Kalsomine. —
Kellogg Oil, Paint & Varnish Co. 1
Kellogg & McDougall. —
Kendall & Flick. 12
Long Island Paint & Color W'ks. 15
Lucas & Co., John. 10
Moore & Co., Benj. 13
Moser & Co., Charles. 12
National Lead Co. 13 & —
Palmer-Willock M'f'g Co. 10
Peninsular Lead & Color Wks. 12
Prince M'f'g Co. The 12
Seaver & Co. 14
Smith & Co., J. Lee. 10
Stevens Paint Specialty Co. 19
Suydam & Co. M. B. 10
Taylor & Barker. 4
Tiemann & Co., D. F. 13
Truslow & Co. 51
Waddell & Co., R J. 11
Wetherill Co., The S. P. 3
Wiley & Co., I. H. 12
Williams & Co., C. K. 15
Wood's Sons Co., H. 12
Woolsey Paint & Color Co., C. A. 3

PHOS. & FERTS.
German Kali Works. —
Heller, Hirsh & Co. 47
Listers Agr. Chemical Works. 51
Pels, S. 49
Salmon & Co., H. H. 4
White & Co., Thos. H. 52
White, Thos. F. 52

VARNISH & V. GUMS.
Gillespie & Sons, Chas H. 10
Hill's Son & Co., Edward. 15 & 45
Howe & French. 13
Lamson & Bro., John S. 15
Murphy Varnish Co. 12
N. Y. Shellac Co. 33
Paterson, Boardman & Co. 52
Rogers & Pyatt. 32
Standard Varnish Work 10
Winterbourne, S. & Co. 52
Zinsser & Co., Wm. 51

WHITE LEAD.
Atlantic. 11
Carter White Lead Co. 10
Eagle White Lead Co., The. 11
French & Co., Sam'l H. 11
Lewis & Son, Geo. T. 3
National Lead Co. 8, 13 & 52
Picher Lead Co. 3
Premier White Lead Co. 11

WHITE WAX.
Bowdlear & Co., W. H. 1

RICHARD C. REMMEY & SON,
Philadelphia Chemical Stoneware Manufactory
2637-59 East Cumberland St., Phila.,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Chemical Stoneware for Manufacturing Chemists, also Chemical Bricks for Glover Towers.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.
50 Madison St., Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
WINSOR & NEWTON'S
COLORS and CANVAS.
ART MATERIAL of Every Description.

Edward D. Concannon
Broker and Manufacturers' Agent
Paints, Drugs, Chemicals
ST. LOUIS. MO.

EXTRACTS & CARMINES
—OF—
INDIGO
TAYLOR & BARKER,
Manufacturing Chemists. Lowell. Mass.

JOHN S. ADRIANCE, F.C.S.
Technical Chemist,
126 East 34th Street, New York.

CHEMICAL EXPERTS
In Bleaching and Deodorizing Cotton Oil, Palm, Cocoanut, etc., and all Animal and Fish Oils. For all purposes.
215 E. 4th St., Cin., O. 505 W. 157th St., New York.
O. T. JOSLIN & CO.
Also plants for making Pepsin, Glue & Extracts.

G. L. SPENCER,
Analytical AND Consulting Chemist
Late Assistant Chief Chemist United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.
113 Water Street, New York.

Chas. F. McKenna, Ph. D.
Consulting Chemist
221 Pearl Street, - **NEW YORK.**
Chemical, Physical and Mechanical Tests of Materials in Technical Use. Full outfit for Experimental Work with Electric Furnaces. New electro-chemical processes investigated.
Laboratories founded by DR. GIDEON E. MOORE.

MANGANESE.
Full line including the 95%.
CHEMICALS FOR
Varnish, Glass, Oil Boilers,
Enamel, Tile and Brick Makers, etc
ERIK ENEQUIST, No. 136 Liberty St.
Importer and Manufacturer, **New York.**

BANK NOTE STYLE DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING
Bonds, Certificates OF STOCK.
Checks (on National Banks Safety Tints), Drafts, Show Cards, &c.
FINE TYPOGRAPHIC PRINTING.
R. HERRMANN, 232 William St. NEW YORK.

HUBER'S SPECIAL
SIENNAS
Raw and Burnt are the
STRONGEST
Natural Siennas
NOT ARTIFICIAL,
NOT DOCTORED.
J. M. HUBER,
Importer of Finest Dry Colors,
289 FRONT STREET,
NEW YORK.

Hollingsworth & Peterson
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Sole Agents for J. L. & D. S. Riker of N.Y.
For Philadelphia and Vicinity
For the Sale of the Various Brands of
BLEACHING POWDER
MANUFACTURED BY
The United Alkali Co. Ltd. of Great Britain

Hamilton H. Salmon & Co.
133-137 Front St., New York
Importers, Exporters and Commission Merchants
Fertilizer Materials and Chemicals for manufacturing purposes of all descriptions. Specialties:—Muriate of Potash, Double Manure Salt, Sulphate of Potash, Kainit, Sylvinit and other products of the Stassfurt mines.
Correspondence Solicited,
Samples and Information upon Application.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EMBRACING THE
DRUG, PAINT AND OIL TRADE, NEW YORK DRUG BULLETIN, NEW YORK DRUGGISTS' PRICE CURRENT, SOAP-MAKERS' JOURNAL, OIL AND PAINT REVIEW, and WEEKLY DRUG NEWS.

WILLIAM O. ALLISON, Publisher

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY
At 84 William Street, New York

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

For U. S. and Canada..... **$6.00**
Subject to a discount of **$2.00** if paid strictly in advance.
To all *Foreign Countries* (including postage), in advance..... **$6.00**

NET ADVERTISING RATES.

TERMS: PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE

One page,	one year.....	$1,600.00
Half page	" "	850.00
Quarter page	" "	450.80
Ten inches	" "	375.00
Eight inches	" "	320.00
Six inches	" "	260.00
Four inches	" "	180.00
Two inches	" "	100.00

Transient Rates, 25c. per line.

First page, $75 per inch per year. Last page, $60 per inch per year

Net rates for all sizes for two four and six months, etc., on application.

Special Positions at Special Rates.

WANTS.—TWO DOLLARS each insertion for EIGHT LINES or less, and 25 cents for each additional line each insertion.

No order given to any agent or representative of this paper becomes binding until approved by the Publisher.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 17, 1896.

CONTENTS.

For complete Table of Contents see page 21.

PROBLEMS FOR THE COTTON OIL MILLS.

In another column of this paper we print extracts from the address delivered at the recent convention of the cottonseed oil mill superintendents, by the president of their association, which point out some of the causes which, from the standpoint of every practical observer, have contributed toward the depression of the industry. As the writer of the address has lately become himself a mill owner, it is obvious that he has the courage of his convictions and that he believes that the business is not without the possibilities of paying a profit, provided its management is in the hands of thoroughly practical men. His picture of the ordinary course of organizing the forces which control a cottonseed oil mill is not withdrawn, in a large number of cases, and the wasteful methods that have been engendered by impractical management doubtless represent countless cost to the industry. It is an unfortunate fact that incompetent management is almost as serious to those who are compelled to compete with it as it is to those by whom it is employed, and the entire industry is, therefore, suffering from causes the responsibility for which rests upon only a measured number of those who follow it. The problems of the coming year will tax the abilities of the most competent practical mill man on the one hand, and at the same time will call for the exercise of a degree of business experience which might not always be possessed by persons otherwise highly qualified for mill managers. We think, therefore, and especially as the number of small concerns multiplies, that it will not be found possible to eliminate the middlemen, as Mr. Walsh suggests should be done, without danger that the business would again drift rapidly toward consolidation or bankruptcy. Of course much depends upon whom he regards as "middlemen." Even consolidation, which sought to comprise everything pertaining to the industry from the gin to the kitchen door, has found that profit was dependant upon other considerations than mere "facilities." It is safe to say, however, that the utmost economy in the manufacture of the products, coupled with their judicious handling thereafter, is essential to the success of any mill, whether it be accomplished by a single head or otherwise. In respect to the economies, the medium-sized mill undoubtedly has the advantage over one that is too large for careful personal supervision, and with an equipment that is thoroughly up-to-date, is in a position to make a profit when the antiquated establishments cannot eke out an existence, even though they are independent of "middlemen."

THE BRIMSTONE SITUATION.

Advices received this week from Sicily are to the effect that the negotiations which have been in progress for several months past looking to the formation of a great brimstone combination there have finally been brought to a successful conclusion. It is stated that all the points of difference on this subject between the Italian Government and the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company have been satisfactorily adjusted, and that hereafter the distribution of brimstone from Sicily will be attended by some new methods and features, the leading outlines of which we have explained in previous issues of the Reporter.

Among the most important changes in this connection is the removal of the export duty, which will go into operation on the first of October. This duty now amounts to nearly two dollars per ton, and it is proposed to give the miners the benefit of the duty thus abandoned by the Government. The effect of this new departure has been to cause a recent material advance in the price of brimstone, and the tendency seems to be still upward, though how long this will be the case is a perplexing problem.

The brimstone trust in Sicily is reported to hold contracts for seven-tenths of the production of that mineral. The Mining Bureau in Sicily estimates that the output for 1896 will be 400,000 tons, which is 30,000 tons in excess of the production in 1895. This quantity was taken from 589 working mines. There are more than 400 mines not at present in operation, but, in view of the existing high prices, it is probable that many of them will be immediately put in working order.

To many minds it seems evident that with a yearly increase of, say, 40,000 tons in the Sicilian output, taken in connection with the fact that no corresponding increase in the consumption of brimstone need be expected, there will be an annual augmentation in the supply that will be difficult, if not impossible, to handle, and may ultimately cause prices to fall below the cost of production.

Regarding the reported intention of the brimstone combination to reduce the produce, there seems to be a widespread belief that such an arrangement will be evaded, and that it will prove an inefficient remedy for the upholding of prices and the various evils it is designed to overcome. The practical workings of the scheme will be eagerly watched on this side, and it may take some time to enable the trade to see the real advantages or disadvantages of the plan.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COD LIVER OIL.

The cod liver oil market has maintained its firmness since the catch was ended, and in spite of almost no demand from the consuming trade, and indications point to an advance as soon as the autumn demand for consumption sets in. The market appears to be in a healthy condition, and solely under the influence of the law of supply and demand. The result of the Lofoten catch was a disappointment, inasmuch as but 8,500 hectolitres of oil resulted, in comparison with 12,300 in 1895, 12,300 in 1894, 18,600 in 1893, 8,100 in 1892, 18,200 in 1891, and 16,700 in 1890. As this variety is the purest and is most in demand for emulsions, the short yield naturally had a tendency to cause a slight advance in the price as soon as the result of the catch was known last spring. The larger holders secured high prices for what they sold, some of the large consumers not waiting to see the result of the Finmarken catch. When the figures were returned from that district as 9,500 hestolitres of oil, against 2,500 in 1895, 4,400 in 1894, 2,100 in 1893, 3,900 in 1892, 800 in 1891 and 1,400 in 1890, the Norwegian market weakened a trifle, and some small holders, who were unwilling to carry their oil until autumn, sold, but the larger holders held aloof from the market. While the total yield from Lofoten and Finmarken was 18,000 hectolitres this year, as against 16,000 in 1895 and 17,400 in 1894, the market remains inherently strong on account of the small yield of Lofoten, and the fact that the largest consumers have not made their usual purchases. The stock Jan. 1, 1896, is reported to have been 3,000 barrels less than what it was the same date in 1895. There was little or no oil carried forward in foreign markets from 1895, but New York held about 2,000 barrels on the eve of this year's yield. It is in good hands, however, and will probably not be allowed to disturb the market. Much of it was purchased in the spring, when the small Lofoten yield became known, from the original holders at close to present prices, some by the large consumers and some on speculation.

While the Finmarken oil is of inferior quality, it always finds a market, either as Finmarken, or admixed with Lofoten. The only way for buyers to obtain the Lofoten is to purchase none but well-known brands. The Newfoundland oil each year obtains more prominence for use in emulsions, and the large emulsion makers speak very highly of its medicinal qualities. The fishermen are paying more attention to its preparation than they used to, and it is safe to say it will continue to grow in favor.

JULY PETROLEUM STATISTICS.

Notwithstanding the decrease in development work reported in the various producing fields during the month of July, the monthly report of the pipe lines make a very bearish exhibit, these showing a further addition to stocks above ground of nearly 800,000 barrels. The production in the Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia and southeastern Ohio fields was somewhat larger during July, and the deliveries showed an increase of nearly 300,000 barrels. The production of Lima oil showed slight variation, but the deliveries were about 50,000 barrels less during July than during the month preceding. Altogether the report was a disappointing one to those who had hoped to find encouragement therein to expect an improvement in prices. There was no depression in prices in consequence of the bearish features, however, and the course of the market will probably depend upon the results of operations in the fields during the current month. As the amount of new work under way is smaller than for many months, it is expected that the production will decrease, and as the export demand for the products continues large, the difference between runs and deliveries may be expected to grow smaller and additions to stocks become unimportant. It would not prove a surprise if the deliveries after the current month should exceed the runs. This, however, while predicted by many, depends upon so many uncertain conditions that it is idle to speculate upon as more than probable.

In the Pennsylvania fields 2,909,382 barrels are given as the total production during July, which shows an increase of 27,668 barrels, but shows an increase of fully 250,000 barrels over the average production of the first six months of the present year. The deliveries during July amounted to 2,540,189 barrels, showing the increase to have been 291,407 barrels. The stocks at the end of the month amounted to 7,992,636 barrels, the increase during the month reaching 390,970 barrels. The average increase since the beginning of the year has been 404,390 barrels, while the increase during June was 718,244 barrels. While the production has been larger, the addition to stocks has been smaller, and there has been a gratifying increase in the deliveries.

The report of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, giving the statistics of Ohio oil, shows the production during July to have been 2,016,564 barrels, which is a decrease of 9,823 barrels, but is an increase of 183,360 barrels over the average production of the first six months of the present year. The deliveries amounted to 1,617,519 barrels, which is 50,395 barrels less than during June. The total stock in possession of the pipe line at the close of July was 23,004,851 barrels, the additions during the month having been 400,957 barrels. The increase since Jan. 1 has been 1,620,003 barrels, being an average of 231,429 barrels per month.

Including all the fields, the production during July reached a total of 4,925,946 barrels, which shows an increase over the previous month's production of 17,845 barrels. The total deliveries amounted to 4,157,708 barrels, which gives an increase of 241,012 barrels. The total net stocks at the close of July amounted to 31,087,487 barrels, the increase being 791,927 barrels. The increase since the opening of the year has been 4,450,734 barrels, being an average of 635,819 barrels per month.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

American Pharmaceutical Association.

Montreal, Aug. 15, 1896.

The forty fourth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association convened here on Wednesday afternoon. The attendance was fair, considering the weather and times. A good number of scientific papers have been presented, and the proceedings are full of interest.

The new president is J. E. Morrison, of Montreal.

Chairman of Commercial Section, C. Hopp, of Cleveland.

The next meeting is to be held at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., in August, 1897, the date to be determined later.

The Commercial Section tabled the resolution indorsing co-operative manufacturing by retailers. J. M. P.

[The proceedings will be published in full in the Druggists Circular, which will be ready for delivery August 27.]

National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association.

President Howard B. French of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association has issued the following official call for the ninth annual meeting:

The ninth annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 14 and 15.

The very successful meeting which occurred in Chicago a year ago it is confidently hoped will be more than duplicated, and it is the earnest desire of the officers of the Association that the trades affiliated with same shall attend this reunion, and contribute to confirming the influence and usefulness of the organization.

The local clubs and individuals not in membership with same are expressly invited to present subjects for consideration and discussion on this occasion, and co-operate to make same interesting and productive of good to the respective interests represented.

The following committees will be called upon to report: Committee on Membership, Committee on the Establishment of a Department of Trade and Commerce, Committee on Transportation and Classification, Committee on Postal Laws and Regulations, Committee on Paint Grinders, Committee on Paint Jobbers, Committee on Dry Colors, Committee on White Lead, Committee on Linseed Oil, Committee on Turpentine and Naval Stores, Committee on Varnishes, Committee on Brushes, Committee on Window and Plate Glass, Committee on Allied Interests, Committee on Tariff.

The Paint Club of Philadelphia has arranged for headquarters at the Hotel Walton, where the meetings will be held.

A Committee on Hotel Accommodations and Bureau of Information has been appointed to care for the comfort and otherwise provide for those in attendance. Arrangements have been made with the hotel which enables you to engage accommodadtions at a less rate than is usually charged.

A rate of one and a third fare has been granted by the railroad companies to those attending this meeting.

TRADE ITEMS.

[For other Trade Items see contents on page 21.]

Dr. H. Baer of Charleston, S. C., was in the city last week.

Mr. H. W. Foote has retired from the Foote & Thorne Glass Company.

Mr. Theodore Weicke of Merck & Co. is on a trip through the Adirondacks and the Thousand Islands.

Judgment for $202 has been recorded against the Bovine Chemical Company, in favor of W. H. S. Wood et al.

Attachment has been issued against Rhodes Bros., limited, for $2,504 in favor of William J. Matheson & Co.

Mr. W. W. Hamann of the Roessiter & Hasslacher Chemical Company is spending a few days in the Catskills.

Mr. C. C. Spieden of A. Klipstein & Co. will start for New Brunswick in a few days, to spend two weeks fishing.

An attachment for $3,169 has been issued against Rhodes Bros., limited, in favor of Wm. J. Matheson & Co., limited.

Judgment for $400 has been entered against Joseph Glatz and Berend H. Huttmann in favor of S. Oppenheimer et al.

An attachment has been issued against the Imperial Guano Company for $4,903 in favor of Alfred S. Malcomson.

Bids to supply the New York Navy Yard a quantity of brushes, alcohol, white lead, linseed oil, etc., will be opened Sept. 8.

Mr. John F. Queeny of Merck & Co. has gone to Oscawanna, N Y., to enjoy himself for two weeks. He is accompanied by his family.

A person competent to act as superintendent of a linseed oil mill will find a rare opening by consulting the wants column in this issue of the Reporter.

Mr. E. G. Wells, of the C. N. Crittenton Company, has returned to the city, looking as "brown as a berry," after an absence of two weeks at Little Silver, N. J.

The extensive oil mills of Sir W. A. Rose & Co., at Rose's Wharf, Millwall, England, have been destroyed by fire. The loss will probably amount to half a million dollars.

Dr. Frank W. Potter of Newburgh, N. Y., president of the Granite City Soap Company, died suddenly of heart disease on the steamer Baldwin, on the morning of Aug. 3.

A representative of the Piedmont Drug Mills of Lynchburg, Va., has been in the city the past week trying to dispose of their stock, as they contemplate going out of business.

Mr. Anton Roesinch of F. Bredt & Co has gone to Europe on business and pleasure, to be absent until the end of November. He will visit England, France, Germany, Italy, etc.

The exports from the port of Brunswick, Ga., during the month of July included 6,900 tons of phosphate, 21,184 bbls. rosin, 8,571 bbls. turpentine, and 490 bbls. cottonseed oil.

Buyer Edwards of Schieffelin & Co. was overcome by the heat on Wednesday, and has been confined to the house for a few days. He left town Saturday for a two weeks' vacation.

The property known as the Louisiana Oil Mills, located on Tchoupitoulas, between General Taylor and Austerlitz, La., was sold by auction last week to Mr. A. A. Maginnis for $13,000.

Jas. Rainey & Co., New Orleans, will be pleased to receive correspondence relating to cottonseed products and oil mill supplies. They have a large connection, are reliable and trustworthy.

The Stocks Lubricator Company has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of $25,000, to manufacture lubricating oils. The incorporators are Geo. H. Stock, G. L. Stock and Fred N. Tucker.

The Red Cross Hygienic Company has been organized at Chicago, with a capital stock of $2,500, to manufacture chemicals. Incorporators, James Evetts, Adolph Gehrmann and Cass L. Kennicott.

Mr. T. M. Marc left on Wednesday last for Saratoga, where he expects to spend a few days taking in the many attractions, both religious and secular, which may be found at that delightful summer resort.

Mr. J. J. Molloy of McKesson & Robbins left Saturday on a two weeks' trip to Montreal and return through the lakes and Saratoga. While in the former city Mr. Molloy will join the A. Ph. A. pleasure parties.

E. Baudoux has secured judgment for $622 against the Foote & Thorne Glass Company.

Buyers of shellac, of any grade, will do well to remember that Howe & French, Boston, represented in this market by H. M. Clements, are prepared to name low prices on large lots either for prompt or future delivery.

Seymour G. Detchon, proprietor of several medicines, and Wm. Lattimer, druggist, both of Toronto, pleaded guilty in the police court of selling a counterfeit of the Carter little liver pills, and were fined, on Friday last.

The Sheriff has received two executions for $7,884 against James F. O'Shaughnessy of this city, one for $3,942 in favor of James F. Wiendahl and the other for $3,942 in favor of A. C. Wiendahl, on notes made in New Orleans in 1891.

The new oil mill of the Interstate Cotton Oil Company, located at Augusta, Ga., has been completed. It will probably be October before the mill is started regularly to work, and then it will go night and day, and two sets of hands will be employed.

A specialty of the Dean Linseed Oil Company is oils for varnish manufacturers, they having ample facilities for supplying the peculiar requirements for this purpose. Calcutta and domestic seed oils of the best quality and absolute purity are their staples.

Dry colors, including specialties for the oilcloth, printing and lithographic ink trade, are manufactured by Lewis Berger & Sons, limited, this city. They solicit correspondence from jobbers and color grinders, and guarantee satisfaction as to quality of colors and price.

The Amend Process Company has been incorporated at Albany to sell a new process for dyeing. The capital is $5,000, and the directors are Otto P. Amend and R. F. Amend, of Elmer & Amend, H. T. Jarrett, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and A. H. Peter.

Advices from San Francisco state that reports from the Arctic whaling fleet show that but two whales were taken by the vessels before they went into the ocean. Steamer Bertha at San Francisco brings 14 bundles of whalebone from bark Alice Knowles, New Bedford.

Versepuy, Andre & Co., Paris, France, are commission merchants for French goods and importers of American goods. They are prepared to make connections with houses here to extend trade in France or supply goods of French production, and solicit correspondence in reference thereto.

Mr. John D. Winn, president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, died at Webster Grove, Mo., on the 7th inst., where he had gone with Mrs. Winn and a daughter to spend the heated term. Mr. Winn was 45 years old, was born in Richmond, Va., but had lived in St. Louis a number of years.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Terre Haute Soap and Chemical Works of Terre Haute, Ind. Capital of $75,000. The incorporators are B. G. Hudnut, H. Hulman, C. F. Miller, J. L. Charles, Christian Hansing, John H. Schank, R. Geddes, W. W. Charles and E. Havens.

A receiver has been appointed in the case of the Arkansas Cotton Oil Company against the Planters' Oil Mill of Helena, Ark. The suit by the Arkansas Cotton Oil Company is for the purpose of recovering $13,000 from the Helena company. Col. E. S. Ready of the Anchor Oil Company was appointed receiver.

Cottonseed oil of any grade may be obtained through Chas. B. Tainter & Co., this city, who are the New York agents of the Kentucky Refining Company. Mill owners at the South desiring a Northern market for their goods are advised to correspond with this firm, who make liberal advances on consignments.

We are pleased to correct the report current here around the trade that the Eagle White Lead Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, was interested in a local mixed paint concern near that city. The only ground for such report is that Mr. John B. Swift, of the Eagle Works, is personally interested as a director, but gives it no personal attention.

There was an exodus of drug men early in the week to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Montreal. Mr. Thomas F. Cooke of the New York Quinine and Chemical Works was accompanied by Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Geo. J. Seabury was accompanied by the Misses Seabury. Mr. Alfred Hy. Mason of Seabury & Johnson also went. Mr. Mason was once a resident of Montreal and has many friends and attachments there.

Colors for paint grinders, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, are to be had at bottom prices of the old and reliable firm of D. F. Tiemann & Co., this city. This firm was established in 1807, and its long and honorable business career has caused the name to become a synonym in the paint trade for honest goods and upright dealing.

Buyers of acids or chemicals of all kinds used in the arts desiring special quotations on large lots will do well to write to the Franklin H. Kalbfleisch Company, this city, who are manufacturers of a large line of chemicals, acids, etc., and control the output of other works, giving them unsurpassed facilities for supplying the wants of large consumers.

The night watchman of Parke, Davis & Co. was found dead in the cellar of their premises, 90, 92 and 94 Maiden lane, Wednesday morning, at 7.30 o'clock, by the relief clerk. It is supposed he was overcome by the heat early Tuesday evening. The indicator in the private office of Mr. John Day showed he had made his last round at 8.30 o'clock.

The factory of the National Photo-Paper and Chemical Company, at Springfield, Mass., was burned last Monday. The stock and much valuable machinery was destroyed by fire and water, and this loss, with that on the building, is estimated at about $40,000; partly insured. The fire probably resulted from an explosion from chemicals on the second floor.

A formal separation has taken place between the Knights of Labor and the Window Glass Workers' Association of the United States. This was accomplished at a meeting of the Executive Board of the latter organization and a committee of glass workers. Although nothing to that effect appears on the surface, the action was due to politics, to some extent at least.

Shimoyama states that the ethereal oil from the bark of the Japanese cinnamon, occurring to the extent of 1.2 per cent., is a light yellow oil, of specific gravity, .982 at 15 deg., and is strongly laevorotatory. The rectified oil boils at 175 deg. Instead of estimating the cinnamic aldehyde, the author has performed the troublesome and useless operation of estimating the carbon and hydrogen in the oil, which he gives as 87.78 per cent. carbon and 11.83 per cent. hydrogen.

According to Shimoyama five varieties of aconite come into Japanese commerce, viz., Kusanzu, Senuzu, Shirakawabushi, Katsujamabushi and Daibushi. The second and the last of these are imported from China, the remainder are natives of Japan. The author discusses the old formulae put forward for "Japaconitine," by Wright, and Paul and Kingzett. He urges that the alkaloid present is one possessing the formula originally suggested by Wright.—Apotheker Zeitung.

The wage scale conference between the Western Flint Bottle Association and representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, which was in session at Pittsburg last week, adjourned without date, having failed to arrive at an amicable agreement on the wage scale. The workmen withdrew their demnd for the restoration of the 1892-93 wage scale, which is about 7 per cent. above last year's rate. The manufacturers reduced their demand for a reduction of 40 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. This the workers refused and no time was set for another conference. It is believed, however, that a satisfactory adjustment will be effected.

The Reporter has been favored with a framed copy of the award of the World's Columbian Exhibition to Messrs. Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company for a "valuable and instructive exhibit" of cyanide of potassium for mining purposes. This truly enterprising house also received awards for exhibits of ceramic colors, for introducing gold, silver and platinum pigments, for excellence and distinctive service in the production of chloroform from acetone, and the latter from acetate of lime; for Roessler & Edelman's desilverizing process and for chemical products in fine crystallization, such as permanganate of potash, prussiate of potash and hyposulphite of soda.

The Staten Island Tank and Warehouse Company has been incorporated, with Herman A. Loeb, president and treasurer; Oscar D. Loeb, vice-president, and Edward Loeb, secretary. This company has leased the premises formerly occupied as a cottonseed oil refinery by the Lincoln Manufacturing Company at Stapleton, S. I., and proposes to do a general warehousing and forwarding business, making a specialty of the handling of cottonseed oil. The stockholders and officers of this company are, with a few additions, the former owners of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company, and therefore well acquainted with the article they propose to handle, and fully qualified to handle same right.

PETROLEUM NOTES.

The wildest excitement exists at Montrose, W. Va., on the line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad, over the finding of oil in paying quantities.

Bids to supply about 25,000 gallons mineral oil are solicited for the United States Army. Bids will be opened Aug. 31, and should be sent to the Army Building, this city.

The Snyder & Co. well on the Daniels farm, south and west of Zelienople, is now producing sixty-five barrels a day. Patterson & Co.'s well on the Brenner farm is very light, despite its good showing when drilled in.

Two tanks of oil and two derricks were struck by lightning and burned on the farm of Mrs. Mary Richards, near Bradner, Ohio, Thursday afternoon. A number of derricks were blown down by the wind in that vicinity.

The plants of the Red C Oil Company, the Baltimore Gasoline Company and the Eagle Oil Company, located in Highlandtown, Md., were damaged about $50,000 by fire last Wednesday. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

When the Paova Oil Company's well at Burning Springs, W. Va., was down about 600 feet it is supposed a new formation was touched, and the hole filled up for over 200 feet with oil. The strike is not only a new formation, but also in new territory.

The National Oil Company, for manufacturing lubricating oils and grease, has been incorporated at Baltimore by Thomas W. Bamberger, Robert R. Graf, Theodore Rothschild, Thomas G. Reid and William H. Jackson, with a capital stock of $2,000.

The Natural Gas Company of West Virginia has sold its individual one-half interest in its Colerain property to T. N. Barnsdall. The sale carries with it leases on 2,000 acres of partly developed territory, on which there are at this time eight producing wells, having a daily gross production of 125 barrels. The purchasing price was close to $30,000.

The Wick territory, in Tyler county, started the run-getting in the lower southwest fields when the Kanawha Oil Company drilled in its test well on the Robinson farm, located just outside of the town of Wick, and about 1,500 or 2,000 feet southeast of developments. It does not approach the gusher class, but is estimated to be good for fifty or sixty barrels a day.

The Devonian Oil Company has four wells due in the Wick and Indian Creek territory. The Devonian company's production in the Wick pool averaged 1,000 barrels a day during the month of July, and is still holding up close to that figure. Hawkins No. 2, on the McGregor farm, in the Cairo field, came in last week doing thirty-five barrels. The well is 400 feet from the railroad depot and almost in the centre of town.

The Honald oil well near Ash Cave, on the north line of Vinton county, Ohio, drilled some months ago, and operated by a company from McArthur, is being pumped, and shows a capacity of from twenty to thirty barrels per day, and of the finest grade of lubricating oil. There is evidently a rich oil field at this point, both as to quantity and quality of oil. The first well drilled by this company, which has remained dormant for some time, has suddenly developed a strong flow of gas, throwing water and oil to a height of about seventy feet.

The bursting of a 5,000-barrel oil tank in the Atlantic Refining Company's yards at Point Breeze last Wednesday let loose a torrent of crude petroleum that spread over the waters of the Schuylkill and placed the company's entire establishment in the gravest danger. Some of the oil was saved by damming, but the greater part found its way into the Schuylkill. All day long a force of men on barges were engaged in skimming the oil from the surface of the water, and in this way a large quantity was gathered up. Strict guard was kept to prevent any one from carelessly tossing a match or cigar into the river, as fire would have spread instantly to the works and threatened them with destruction.

Baer & Alford, the pioneer operators in the Berea grit, or Ogden pool, south of Waverly, have sold their holdings to Beatty & Houston of Warren, Pa. The property consists of leases on 160 acres of territory, seven producing and two drilling wells. The seven completed wells have a gross production of 245 barrels a day, and the consideration is said to have been $140,000.

Oil excitement is at fever heat in Celina, Ohio, over the phenomenal showing of a new well. At 7 feet in the sand Landfier well No. 1, on the Col. Hight lease, half a mile east of the city, began to make a flow, and the stream of oil was so strong that drilling was abandoned. The well was set to pumping and made 300 barrels. This well opens up an extensive strip of territory of about six miles. The land in the reservoir is being rapidly taken up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Cotton Oil Mill Man's Views.

The conditions affecting the cottonseed oil industry at the moment are such as to render of special interest the views expressed by President Walsh of the Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, at its meeting in Texas in June, upon the "causes of depression." We therefore make the following excerpts from his address:

"I have visited within the last ninety days every oil mill in Texas, except thirteen, and have ample means for ascertaining the real condition of these mills, and have located the cause of the disastrous results, financially and otherwise, which have overtaken some, and which will continue as long as the present methods prevail. Any business which will not warrant the employing of competent men to conduct it is a poor business, and must of necessity result in financial ruin, and it is only a question of a few years, without a change, when many of the mills in Texas will be marked by only a pile of neglected and much abused machinery, a monument to the folly of men who try to save a dollar and lose ten. There has been more money foolishly wasted in the purchase and reckless handling of oil machinery than in any other business in this State.

"Every effort must be made to get the best products on the most economical basis. In the sale of products all middlemen must be avoided, certified weights given on all products sold, and no reclamations allowed when there are no grounds for them. It is a patent fact that all the large mills have disadvantages to labor under which the smaller mills do not have, and with the ancient machinery with which many of the larger mills are equipped they cannot produce products so economically, and from my standpoint I see no hope for them under existing circumstances. Yet, there is a solution to the problem of how we may reduce the expenses and still not allow any department of the business to suffer, and it is this: We will, for instance, take a 60-ton mill, which is ample capacity for almost every locality under the present plan of operations. A man is selected for manager who is noted for his shrewdness in ordinary business affairs, but without any knowledge of the cottonseed business. He or the board of directors select for the superintendent some man who is handy around a saw mill or ginnery, and the pair start out to make cottonseed products; and a visit to a majority of the mills will answer in unmistakable terms the cause for the present condition of the business in this State, and why the dividends have stopped. I have always maintained that every manager and superintendent of an oil mill should be a mechanic, and, in addition to this, they must be thoroughly conversant with the business in all its branches, yet how few of this kind we find?

"The average yield of oil for this State for this season just closed has been only thirty-four gallons, and the average cost of press cloth per ton has been 35 cents. Is this not ample proof of poor equipment and incompetent manipulation? The success of the larger mill is a thing of the past, and those of us who have been identified with mills of this class must realize sooner or later that our only hope for keeping up the standard of proficiency in our position, and at the same time secure just compensation, is to demonstrate that we can manage a mill economically and fill the position of manager and superintendent, and give far better results than the average mills are now producing. That the business has reached the point where the most strict economy must be observed no one can gainsay, and as the outlook for any material advance in the price of products is decidedly gloomy, it is necessary for us to bend every energy toward a more economical manipulation."

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company Suspends Operations.

A press dispatch dated Pittsburg, Aug. 12, says: "The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has suspended work at all of its factories that have been in operation, eight in number, the ninth not having been employed this season. They have fixed no special time for resumption, which will altogether be dependent on future conditions. The company has abundant stocks of glass on hand, and does not care to increase them under existing circumstances."

The shut-down was no surprise to the glass trade in this city. It was thought to be only a question of time that a curtailment of production would be necessary, when, some months ago, the Pittsburg Company refused to sell the plate glass jobbers on any better terms than any other buyers, and determined to sell direct to the consumers. Whereas they had been marketing their entire product through perhaps thirty jobbers, who paid cash in ten days, and carried the stock and the small consumers, they found it necessary, under the new order of things, to open a few thousand accounts, carry their entire stock, and wait thirty and sixty days, possibly longer, for their pay. Trade has been dull, and their stock is said to amount to 8,000,000 feet. The New York jobbers are chuckling over the situation presented, and some of them are purchasing supplies from the three factories not controlled by the Pittsburg Company, and which are running to their utmost capacity to fill their orders. The Pittsburg Company has seven agencies in the large cities, through which its product is marketed. It is to be hoped that trade conditions will soon improve to admit of the surplus being marketed.

The L. H. Quinn Company to Dissolve.

The L. H. Quinn Company, wholesale dealer in spirits and alcohol at 30th street and the North River, has applied to the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the corporation, and the order to show cause has been set down for Nov. 16. The company was incorporated in November, 1894, with a capital stock of $5,000, all except two shares of which are held by Lawrence H. Quinn, the president. It was stated in the application that for the last six months the company had been unable to transact any business, owing to the disorganized condition of this branch of trade. The company has no debts and no assets. Since January last the business has been continued by Mr. Quinn in his own name.

A Saccharine Fight Imminent.

Adverting to the trade item in our last issue regarding hydra sugar, should the negotiations now pending be consummated, A. Klipstein & Co. will represent this latest of the productions of Switzerland to make its appearance on this market. As Merck & Co. control the patent rights on saccharine in the United States and Canada, they will doubtless bring suit to restrain Klipstein & Co. from selling their product, which is 550 times sweeter than sugar.

The Ozokerite Syndicate.

Mr. J. Morningstar of Charles Morningstar & Co. returned a few days ago from a trip to Europe, to study the situation in the ozokerite industry. A syndicate was formned not long since, mention of which was made at the time in the Reporter. It is composed, says Mr. Morningstar, of Austrian capitalists, who have bought the interests of the original French company, and also practically all of the interests of the various mine owners. It got into working order May 1, at Borysiaw, Galicia, and has a firm grip on the entire business in ozokerite. The price has already advanced 15 per cent., 5 per cent. the first of each month since and including June. There have been rumors that several mines had not been included in the deal, but we are assured that every one of any magnitude has been absorbed, and that those of lesser value are now seeking admission to the syndicate.

It appears that the sophisticator is at work in this industry, some European adulterators using a small percentage of ozokerite and rosin, tar, asphalt or pitch. Others have used a vegetable coloring matter, and have succeeded in imitating the natural Austrian ozokerite. These waxes naturally do not possess the peculiar insulating properties of the natural wax, and the trade is warned against them.

There is likely to be a further advance in ozokerite, and ceresin will also be affected sympathetically. The syndicate is already said to have bound the ceresin makers to take a certain quantity of ozokerite at a fixed price.

A Large Order for Capsules.

One of the largest chewing-gum makers in the country has just placed an order with the United States Capsule Company of Detroit for 50,000,000 five-inch capsules, in which he will incase $2,500,000 worth of chewing gum. This is said to be the largest order of the kind ever given, and to make the delivery as rapid as possible Messrs. W. M. Warren and C. M. Stephens of the U. S. Capsule Company have arranged to run 22 hours a day hereafter, and will not close down during the hot weather, as is customary. A cold storage plant has been put in their works to make it possible to work in hot weather, and gelatin chewing-gum cases will be turned out at a rapid rate.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Pacific Coast Trade Items.

San Francisco, Aug. 8, 1896.

New wells are being found in the coaling district every day, and the field is apparently limitless. The fact, however, has developed that the flow of the wells there has been exaggerated. Between thirty and forty barrels is estimated by experts to be the utmost yield of any well likely to be discovered in the belt, but the supply is considered permanent. The new refinery at Fresno can handle about one-half the total output of the field, and the kerosene will be made to stand a 120 degree test. Elmer Hayes of Tulare City has sold a twenty-acre claim, near Coalinga, to the Standard Oil Company, and the fact that the company's special agent has been inspecting the field has given color to the rumor that the Standard Oil Company has purchased a controlling interest in the claims held by Capt. Barrett's company.

In a recent interview Secretary Strasburg of the Los Angeles Oil Exchange said: "I hate very much to admit it, but the fact nevertheless exists that it is only a question of but a few weeks until the oil industry of Los Angeles will be a thing of the past. The American Oil Company has just sunk a new well and the production is only about eight barrels. For the last four months the supply has been short 40,000 barrels of the consumption."

General Manager Wade of the Santa Fe is so well satisfied with the use of oil in locomotives that before changing back to coal he will bring oil here from South American wells, which, he has ascertained, can be done at a cost that would be very little more than that of the local product.

S. N. Smith, an experienced oil distiller from Pennsylvania, is in charge of the machinery at the Sunset Oil Company's refinery in Fresno.

The Pacific Oil Company is employing twenty-five men at the refinery at Alameda Point. The steamer George Loomis conveys the crude oil from Los Angeles.

The Bryan Oil Company, named after the Democratic nominee, has been incorporated at Fresno by Milton McWhorten, P. Y. Baker, H. H. Welsh, M. P. Minor, L. W. Moultrie, D. D. Allison, Gen. John R. Kittrell and Gen. M. W. Muller. The latter is the only Republican in the company.

The Doheny-Cannon Oil Company, one of the largest operators in the Los Angeles field, has failed, and the opinion is expressed that the failure was due to bad business management and extravagance. The property has been turned over to W. A. Morgan, agent for the creditors. The firm had the contract to supply fuel oil to the Southern California Railway Company.

It is said that 150 derricks will be built in the Summerland field in the next ninety days.

The Agricultural Chemical Works recently shipped a lot of olive oil from Pomona to an Eastern wholesale liquor house, which has stores in New York, Boston and Chicago. The oil has been returned, as the agents were unable to dispose of it at the price demanded, which was considerably higher than the rate for which adulterated oils are sold. California olive oil cannot be retailed at less than $1 per bottle with profit to the growers.

The steamer Belgic has arrived from China with 320 cases of nut oil and 455 packages of opium.

J. M. Sabin, representing J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., was in Oregon last week.

Clinton E. Worden, of the wholesale drug firm of that name, is a member of the committee appointed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to select a commissioner to go to Japan and reside there for the purpose of furthering the interests of San Francisco merchants and manufacturers.

Elmer E. Simmons of W. P. Fuller & Co. has returned from a pleasant two weeks' trip to Zieglers and Bartlett Springs in Lake county. He gained eight pounds.

R. N. Nason & Co., agents for "Albadura" cold water paint, had it put in the specifications for the Pacific street city wharf, but have discovered that the contractors were using lime instead, and have been obliged to put their own men on the ground to see that their preparation is used.

The sailing vessel Santa Clara, from New York, which was given up as lost, came into port on Aug. 6 after 15 per cent. reinsurance had been paid on her. Her arrival was in the nick of time for Magner Bros. They had twenty-two barrels of varnish aboard, and their stock was getting low, as was also their stock of metallic, a lot of which was shipped by the Santa Clara. The vessel carried a large quantity of paints and drug materials for other local houses. Allen.

The C. N. Crittenton Company Robbed.

A youth 18 years of age, formerly in the employ of C. N. Crittenton Company, was arrested on Monday at the instance of Mr. E. G. Wells, who appeared against him in Special Sessions. The charge was larceny, and the penalty is from three to five years. The young man was remanded to the Tombs for the night, but was discharged the next day at the instance of Mr. Wells, who refused to prosecute.

The evidence against the youth was conclusive. He had formerly been an entry clerk in the employ of the company, but had left six months ago. Not long since he was in the warehouse, and when the back of one of the clerks was turned he managed to tear a large number of blanks out of an order book. He then possessed himself of a rubber stamp signature of the company, and sallied forth to order goods from many of the firms that C. N. Crittenton Company have accounts with. He had a propensity for barbers' supplies, but his orders were never for large amounts. He even craved pistols, and finally ordered a microscope, but, inasmuch as he failed to specify the kind he preferred, the maker called upon the company for an explanation. A detective was placed on the case, and he was easily entrapped.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Regulations Regarding Spirits in Bond.

Washington, Aug. 14, 1896.

Acting Secretary Wike has made a ruling regarding the transfer of spirits from manufacturing warehouses to customs bonded warehouse. In a letter to the Collector at San Francisco Mr. Wike says:

"The Department has received your report of July 31 last, upon complaint made by Messrs. Britton & Gray, attorneys, stating that a client of theirs had been embarrassed by your action regarding the transfer of certain whisky from manufacturing warehouse to a customs bonded warehouse, etc.

"You explain that you based your action upon Article 75 of the manufacturing warehouse regulations, and held that the article referred to cases where the manufacturing warehouse is in another district, and that where the manufacturing warehouse is located in the same city as the bonded warehouse the proprietor must make direct export.

"You ask to be instructed in regard to your interpretation of the regulations.

"In reply, you are informed that the Department approves your construction of the regulations."

Acting Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has made a ruling regarding the regauging of spirits shipped from one Internal Revenue district to another. In a letter to a Kentucky Collector Mr. Wilson says:

"In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, and in relation to certain packages of spirits lately shipped from your district without a regauge to the Sixth District of Missouri, just prior to the ex-

IN spreading paint the **cost of labor** so far exceeds the cost of material that the **Best Material only** should be used.

The life of Paint is **Pure Linseed Oil.**

To avoid adulterations buy only Linseed Oil which bears the brand of some well known manufacturer and is guaranteed to be absolutely pure.

The following brands are Guaranteed to be strictly Pure:

Burlington Linseed Oil Works, Burlington, Ia
Crown Linseed Oil Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Close Linseed Oil Works, Iowa City, Ia.
Cedar Rapids Linseed Oil Works, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Des Moines Linseed Oil Works, Des Moines, Ia.
Dubuque Linseed Oil Works, Dubuque, Ia.
Detroit Linseed Oil Works, Detroit, Mich.
Evans Linseed Oil Works, Indianapolis, Ind.
Emerson Linseed Oil Works, Racine, Wis.
Gilman Linseed Oil Works, Gilman, Ill.
Hall Linseed Oil Works, Chicago, Ill.
Hawkeye Linseed Oil Works, Marshalltown, Ia.
Jay Linseed Oil Works, St. Mary's, O.
Kansas City Lead & Oil Works, Kansas City, Mo.
Leavenworth Linseed Oil Works, Leavenworth, Kan.
La Crosse Linseed Oil Works, La Crosse, Wis.
Mankato Linseed Oil Works, Mankato, Minn.
Missouri Linseed Oil Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Minnesota Linseed Oil Works, Minneapolis, Minn.
Marion Linseed Oil Works, Marion, Ind.
Mansfield Linseed Oil Works, Mansfield, O.
National Linseed Oil Co., Mill, No. 46, Chicago, Ill.
National Linseed Oil Co., Mill, No. 47, Buffalo, N. Y.
National Linseed Oil Co., Mill, No. 29, Logansport, Ind.
National Linseed Oil Co., Boston, Mass.
National Linseed Oil Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
National Linseed Oil Co., Richmond, Va.
Northwestern Lead & Oil Works, Chicago, Ill.
W. P. Orr Linseed Oil Works, Piqua, O.
Ottumwa Linseed Oil Works, Ottumwa, Ia.
Portland Linseed Oil Works, Portland, Ore.
Sioux City Linseed Oil Works, Sioux City, Ia.
St. Paul Linseed Oil Works, St. Paul, Minn.
Swannell Linseed Oil Works, Chicago, Ill.
Topeka Linseed Oil Works, Topeka, Kan.
Woodman Linseed Oil Works, Omaha, Neb
Wood Linseed Oil Works, Piqua, O.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY, Chicago.

piration of the four years specified in section 50 of the act of August 28, 1894, and in which case a request for regauge under said law was duly filed with you by the distiller, you are informed that spirits must not be shipped without a regauge under said law where a request has been made, if there is probability that the said four years from date of original gauge will expire before the spirits reach their destination.

"In the case under consideration the regauge was made impossible until after the expiration of the four years by reason of the goods not arriving within the time, but as the distiller had exercised due diligence in filing his request with you, it would seem that he cannot be held blamable, and this office is placed in the possible position of allowing a greater loss than may have been contemplated by the law.

"You will please govern yourself accordingly in the future."

The Otto of Rose Crop.

A correspondent of the Chemist and Druggist, writing from Kezarlik, July 22, says:

The three weeks which have elapsed since the conclusion of the rose distillation have been chiefly taken up with the verification of the returns from the 153 rose villages of the district and the examination of the new otto. All the houses engaged in this industry have now completed their investigations and reports, and they agree that the present crop is the richest and the largest we have ever had. This year's output is indeed a record breaker. The most moderate reports place the total yield of the crop at 105,000 T. oz., while the most liberal ones estimate it at 115,000 T. oz., thus making this year's crop 40 to 50 per cent. larger than last year's. The exact figure is just about 109,000 T. oz. pure otto, or fully 40 per cent. more than last year's yield. This estimate does not comprise either the 6,000 T. oz. commercial otto left unsold from last year's crop, or any portion of the geranium oil imported this year into the country for purposes of sophistication. The total quantity of geranium oil imported this year is at least 700 kilos, out of which two exporting houses own between them about 180 kilos.

The quality of the new otto is perfection itself—very rich in strength and extremely sweet in odor. This is exclusively due to the fact that fully 20 per cent. more flowers have been used this year to make the same amount of otto. The physical properties of the new otto, as exhibited from representative samples of pure otto from nearly all the main localities, are the following: Freezing point, 65 deg. to 68 deg. F.; s. g. at 86 deg. F., .850 to .856; opt. rot., —2.3 to —2.7. The very slight variations in the figures are due to differences in the soil and the elevation of the various rose localities.

The price for the new crop is not yet fixed, and may not be for two or three weeks. The growers realized last year for their otto prices ranging from 32s. to 37s. per T. oz.; but, of course, the new prices should be considerably and proportionately lower, and they will certainly be so if speculators do not force our market by making premature sales abroad before the fixing of the native prices, or create temporarily artificial prices here in order to sell all the easier their made-up grades at good profit. This year's crop is the perfumers' crop par excellence. In the face of such great abundance and large overproduction, our market is naturally bound to suffer a great breakdown, in spite of all artificial backing up. This depression, however, cannot be accomplished immediately and at one jump. It will come gradually and slowly. At present the general belief is that the new prices will at first be about 25 per cent. lower, and that later in the season they may show a further 25 per cent. drop.

In view of the extraordinary richness of the present crop and its superb quality, it is to be hoped that the made-up goods will find no sale. It is only by closing the markets to all "commercial" and "ordinary" grades that an end can be put to all future speculation and sophistication in this article, and of late the sophistication of otto has assumed fearful proportions. The blame lies exclusively in the unscrupulous exporter and in the confiding consumer. Scores of villages and growers always distill and sell pure otto. More than two-thirds of the sophistication comes from the exporters. The fact is known to everybody here. The importation of geranium oil this year amounts to about 22,000 oz. Of this quantity more than 14,000 oz. has been secretly purchased by some exporters, of which one is said to hold 2,000 oz.; about 5,000 oz. has been distributed in small lots in a score of villages producing ordinary otto, and the balance is still for sale. The prevalence of sophistication among the exporters is also shown by the following facts: (1) The average price of last year's crop as purchased by the exporters here was from 32s. to 37s. per T. oz., and, though all paid these high prices for their stock, many of the exporters were selling throughout the year their "extra fine guaranteed" brands at 28s. 6d. per T. oz. (2) Last year's crop, at its most liberal estimate, amounted to 78,000 T. oz., while the total stock of otto, crop 1895, exported by the different exporters, as given by the official Government report, amounts to 3,125 kilos., or about 97,500 T. oz.—an increase over the yield of nearly 20,000 T. oz. This explains why certain houses can declare their new prices abroad long before the fixing of the local prices, and always sell their brands 25 per cent. below the price paid here.

There was quite a panic among certain exporters this year. In one of the distilleries a big copper of geranium oil was confiscated by the authorities. Three other houses, frightened by this seizure, lodged personal protests with the authorities—as, indeed, what else could they do, for everybody knows that these parties were rectifying the crude geranium oil in their distilleries.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN — Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION — New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN — Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN — St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

There is no getting away from the fact that Pure White Lead (see list of *brands* which are *genuine*) and Pure Linseed Oil make the best paint. Properly applied, it will not chip, chalk or scale off, but will outwear any of the mixtures offered as substitutes. It is, therefore, by far the most economical.

Any shade of color desired can easily be produced by using the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, prepared expressly for this purpose.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer on American Enterprise.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer, the retiring president of the Society of Chemical Industry, in his address before the annual meeting of the society in London recently, said wherever he went in America evidences of the liberality of successful men were manifest. In Boston, with the noblest public free library in the world, the Massachusetts Technical Institute stands prominent as a finely appointed and equipped institution. In Baltimore the Johns Hopkins School and Hospital boldly point the truth of the blessedness of giving. The Lehigh Valley University is a splendid testimony to foresight, and feeds to-day a district full of magnificent industries and possibilities. It was the sight of one of these—the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Company—with its overwhelming appliances, and its completed turrets and guns for the United States Government, and its partially constructed ones for that of Russia, that impelled him, on returning to his hotel at night, on reading the telegrams from Britain announcing the strikes on the Clyde and at Belfast, to write a warning and protest to the British press for the benefit of the leaders. No good resulted so far as he knew, and so long as warnings like these, and object lessons such as the newspapers and articles before referred to, go unheeded, so long shall Englishmen remain technically unprogressive. To him it was equally reprehensible whether English educationalists or leaders of thought or work were wrapped in a thick mantle of national conceit. In New York and Brooklyn fine institutions exist under the guidance, as regards chemistry and chemical technology, of Prof. P. T. Austen, the president of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society; Prof. Doremus and Prof. C. F. Chandler. "The former," said Mr. Tyrer, "is not with us to-day. Prof. Doremus is, also Prof. Chandler, who has been elected chairman of the New York Section of our society in succession to Mr. A. H. Mason, personally well known to so many in Britain." He stated it on the authority of competent judges that Prof. Chandler's collection of illustrative technology is not surpassed by anything in Europe.

Mr. Tyrer said that it was a gratifying thing to learn that private munificence was more frequent in America than in England or on the Continent. He paid a high compliment to the ability and munificence of Seth Low, who has given $1,000,000 to Columbia College for a library building, and stated that the new chemical building had recently received a gift of $1,000,000. "And, gentlemen," said Mr. Tyrer, "this educational enterprise is going on rapidly, and everywhere in the Britain beyond the sea. Let us beware, and be up and doing before it is too late."

He thanked the New York Section and the members of the American Chemical society, the editor of whose journal, Dr. Hart of Lafayette College, was in England last year, for the generous welcome and hospitality to himself as president and Honorary Foreign Secretary Ludwig Mond last year, and the American members for their presence at the meeting.

Naval Stores Statistics.

The following tabulated statement, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., shows the movement of spirits turpentine and rosin at New York, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick during the month of July, 1896 and 1895:

	1896.		1895.	
	Spirits Turp.	Rosin.	Spirits Turp.	Rosin.
*Receipts in July:				
New York	3,166	10,289	3,586	76,186
Wilmington	6,310	20,483	7,147	19,662
Charleston	1,149	5,252	1,923	8,142
Savannah	41,915	117,397	44,266	115,339
Brunswick	8,189	22,327	7,711	20,102
Totals	60,725	175,748	64,633	179,471
Receipts since April 1:				
New York	10,364	37,130	9,424	39,939
Wilmington	17,894	61,333	19,912	58,253
Charleston	4,150	17,746	5,151	21,432
Savannah	165,441	359,995	143,868	359,805
Brunswick	31,057	77,399	26,318	67,884
Totals	228,912	583,603	204,673	547,313
Exports in July:				
New York	3,775	10,541	3,494	27,987
Wilmington	....	10,883	2,724	13,150
Charleston	....	....	....	....
Savannah	28,217	89,913	30,892	61,663
Brunswick	8,248	14,323	4,506	13,918
Totals	40,240	125,660	41,616	116,718
Exports since April 1:				
New York	14,456	67,525	9,632	65,193
Wilmington	506	66,261	5,289	58,370
Charleston	....	7,973	....	8,058
Savannah	103,558	259,413	86,800	204,762
Brunswick	25,434	46,167	18,354	49,970
Totals	143,954	447,339	120,075	386,353
Stock, July 31:				
New York	1,301	27,311	2,623	22,764
Wilmington	2,742	29,122	3,963	22,964
Charleston	512	10,236	1,235	3,790
Savannah	34,582	132,835	22,141	101,637
Brunswick	6,101	35,451	4,454	18,886
Totals	45,238	237,955	34,446	170,041
*Exports to New York from				
Wilmington	3,380	1,067	2,484	1,943
Charleston	941	2,183	794	6,615
Savannah	2,915	12,167	6,987	15,766
Brunswick	500	3,435	400	3,550
Totals	7,796	18,852	10,665	27,874

*The above are not included in New York receipts, but are included in receipts at the given points. New York receipts are made up of outside points, as Georgetown, Florida, Mobile, etc.

London Drug Brokers and Arbitration.

After some considerable delay, the drug brokers have now come to a decision with regard to the arbitration clause in contracts, which has so long been at issue between themselves on the one side and the Drug Club and the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on the other. The committee of the Produce Brokers' Association discussed the question, and communicated their decision in a letter to the president of the Drug Club. The brokers decline to accept the demands of the wholesale druggists, but they offer that in future it shall be a condition of sale that an expert may be called by any party going to arbitration, and shall be heard by the arbitrators before the decision is given. The expert is to be paid for his services. Hitherto it has been the custom to allow an expert to be called in on appeal only. The druggists regard this offer as of no value, and will soon consider what course they shall adopt. The brokers, on their side, say they are animated by a sincere desire to arrive at an understanding, and that if the original demand of the druggists were submitted to the association at large, as it must before it could be accepted, it would be certain to be rejected. The president is requested in the letter to communicate its contents to the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, with whom the brokers evidently do not think it necessary to correspond direct. —Chemist and Druggist.

Adulterating Opium in Smyrna.

Complaints have reached us from several Smyrna correspondents with regard to the increasing practice of adulterating opium in Smyrna. One of the largest opium dealers in that city, we hear, has for a long time made it a practice to buy up all the opium pickings rejected by buyers of high-grade gum when making their purchases. The quality of this rejected opium varies; some of it is genuine, but poor in appearance or yield; part of it, again, consists of a mostly spurious nature. The average price paid for these rejections, it is said, is about 5s. per lb., and the average morphia yield about 5 per cent. Naturally this action on the part of a well-known merchant is looked upon asaknce by other traders; for it is more than suspected that the object is to mix this low-grade opium with higher-class quality and to palm it off on unsuspected buyers, which may be done all the more readily in case there should be a serious and sustained rise in prices. One of the results, it is pointed out, is that the dealers in the growing districts, finding such a ready market for pickings, will be encouraged to practice adulteration on a larger scale than they usually do. In fact, it was recently found that a parcel of thirty cases of new opium contained no less than 25 per cent. of spurious pickings of this kind, and as adulteration of the sort has happily been rare in Smyrna for some years, its revival naturally causes much concern to conscientious dealers. —Chemist and Druggist.

Petroleum Pipe Line Statements for July, 1896.

The following exhibits the receipts of each company from the wells during the months of July and June, 1896:

GROSS RECEIPTS.

	June.	July.
Elk Pipe Line	23,757.76	23,195.92
Emery Pipe Line	26,362.41	28,289.67
Eureka Pipe Line	851,517.72	837,488.08
Macksburg Pipe Line	283,384.56	267,796.65
National Transit	770,422.61	807,550.21
Prc. & Ref. Oil Co	133,124.30	122,921.55
Southwest Pa. P. L.	632,918.19	644,823.57
Tidewater Pipe Co.	160,422.37	177,306.86
Totals	2,881,713.92	2,909,381.51

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the runs during each month in the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Jan.	2,385,514	2,546,630	2,410,398	2,076,196
Feb.	2,332,368	2,282,579	2,031,876	2,473,288
March	2,714,539	2,602,033	2,454,663	2,676,264
April	2,457,054	2,441,254	2,564,066	2,879,608
May	2,818,689	2,599,765	2,529,043	2,839,612
June	2,644,052	2,578,636	2,447,140	2,881,414
July	2,635,707	2,578,389	2,643,706	2,909,382
Aug.	2,753,364	2,554,649	2,707,777	.....
Sept.	2,647,536	2,412,953	2,642,995	.....
Oct.	2,644,172	2,575,647	2,672,354	.....
Nov.	2,492,654	2,409,665	2,613,557	.....
Dec.	2,612,238	2,480,211	2,698,823	.....
Year.	30,936,887	30,062,391	30,406,666	.....
Av'ge.	2,738,500	2,505,199	2,533,891	2,762,266

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

The following exhibits are deliveries from each line during the months of July and June, 1896:

	June.	July.
Crescent Pipe Line	182,345.46	246,425.25
Elk Pipe Line	24,244.44	23,826.54
Emery Pipe Line	25,140.60	25,088.39
Eureka Pipe Line	45,103.63	50,039.81
Macksburg Pipe Line	300.12	.....
National Transit	240,460.22	181,466.90
N. Y. Transit Co.	628,011.78	889,803.53
Prod. & Ref. Oil Co.	114,457.04	99,071.75
Southern Pipe Line	649,683.41	719,323.25
Southwest Pipe Line.	11,460.15	10,531.65
Tidewater Pipe Co.	300,263.74	270,032.50
United States P. L.	27,293.75	24,525.03
Totals	2,248,782.34	2,540,188.60

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the deliveries during each month in the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Jan.	2,951,832	3,152,954	3,155,235	2,532,604
Feb.	2,582,735	2,650,652	2,801,202	2,248,403
March	2,840,448	2,910,153	2,604,511	2,434,008
April	2,665,310	2,845,216	2,770,283	2,223,092
May	3,033,710	2,862,999	2,845,334	2,418,434
June	3,072,666	2,912,919	2,815,470	2,248,782
July	3,318,320	2,905,783	2,634,880	2,540,189
Aug.	3,247,322	3,256,302	2,423,111	.....
Sept.	2,996,305	2,963,243	2,330,412	.....
Oct.	3,308,673	3,269,209	2,568,204	.....
Nov.	3,088,787	3,197,920	2,645,565	.....
Dec.	3,141,163	3,276,165	2,401,057	.....
T'ls.	36,217,277	36,383,524	32,044,214	.....
Av'ge	3,020,606	3,031,960	2,667,018	2,378,216

NET STOCKS.

The following exhibits the stock held by each of the pipe line companies at the close of July and June, 1896:—

	June.	July.
Crescent Pipe Line	114,201.57	79,454.37
Elk Pipe Line	1,005.56	708.48
Emery Pipe Line	11,578.04	14,779.92
Eureka Pipe Line	566,809.38	630,323.41
Macksburg Pipe Line	248,798.61	220,758.75
National Transit	3,445,075.49	3,539,354.31
N. Y. Transit Co.	490,916.39	394,479.64
Prod. & Ref. Oil Co.	295,005.44	319,554.20
Southwest Pa. P. L.	1,730,872.02	2,136,569.92
Southern Pipe Line.	313,451.82	206,771.02
Tidewater Pipe Co.	348,007.99	411,269.54
United States P. L.	35,923.45	35,612.69
Total	7,601,666.36	7,992,636.27

TOTAL NET STOCKS.

The following table exhibits the stock of all pipe lines on hand at the close of each month in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Jan.	16,858,440	11,563,575	5,640,485	5,329,560
Feb.	16,637,078	11,209,546	4,908,776	5,576,529
March.	16,517,696	10,973,484	4,780,541	5,811,722
April.	16,378,256	10,550,533	4,545,784	6,532,234
May.	16,032,659	10,316,188	4,319,050	6,983,422
June.	15,571,075	10,042,072	4,109,788	7,681,666
July.	14,928,679	9,727,531	4,166,656	7,992,636
Aug.	14,499,090	9,090,267	4,287,355	.....
Sept.	13,911,818	8,558,996	4,636,565	.....
Oct.	13,246,343	7,880,863	4,763,601	.....
Nov.	12,604,918	7,106,728	4,756,671	.....
Dec.	12,111,183	6,336,777	5,161,905	.....

OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

The following table exhibits the amount of oil held by the National Transit Company, represented by outstanding certificates and other vouchers, at the close of each month in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896:

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Jan.	6,353,014	4,206,000	587,000	290,000
Feb.	6,547,061	3,949,000	565,000	234,000
March	6,472,000	3,835,000	720,000	201,000
April	6,482,000	3,807,000	1,468,000	178,000
May	5,898,000	3,554,000	886,000	172,000
June	5,943,000	3,477,000	563,000	170,000
July	5,580,000	3,469,000	179,000	161,000
Aug.	5,338,000	3,438,000	206,000	.....
Sept.	5,198,000	3,432,000	234,000	.....
Oct.	4,939,000	3,490,000	240,000	.....
Nov.	4,741,000	2,518,000	297,000	.....
Dec.	4,374,000	1,554,000	318,000	.....

NATIONAL TRANSIT COMPANY.

Summary of report of the National Transit Company at close of business July 31, 1896:

Gross stocks	4,926,773.25
Sediment and surplus	1,387,418.94
Acceptances, etc.	161,000.00
Credit balances	3,378,354.31
Total liabilities	3,539,354.31

RECEIPTS.

Runs from wells	807,559.21
Other receipts	422,123.44
Total shipments	1,229,682.65

SHIPMENTS.

Regular shipments	181,466.90
Delivered to other lines	954,213.99
Total deliveries	1,135,680.89

TIDEWATER PIPE COMPANY.

Summary of report of the Tidewater Pipe Line Company at close of business July 31, 1896:

Gross stocks	639,637.27
Sediment and surplus	228,367.73
Acceptances, etc.	.....
Credit balances	411,269.54
Total liabilities	411,269.54

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from wells	177,306.86
Receipts from other lines	155,987.19
Total	333,294.05

SHIPMENTS.

Regular	270,632.50

Ohio Oils.

The following tables, exhibiting the condition of the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, are entirely independent of other pipe line reports, and are not counted in the stocks and averages reported above.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts during each month in the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896.—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Jan.	1,049,778	1,235,267	1,213,841	1,739,291
Feb.	974,944	1,103,493	1,029,385	1,631,939
March.	1,168,841	1,353,591	1,291,355	1,795,745
April.	1,074,290	1,295,619	1,405,424	1,859,882
May.	1,187,939	1,424,182	1,540,972	1,945,979
June.	1,245,880	1,404,931	1,541,222	2,026,387
July.	1,289,991	1,366,310	1,713,937	2,016,564
Aug.	1,390,894	1,469,372	1,752,150	.....
Sept.	1,315,933	1,325,352	1,778,653	.....
Oct.	1,302,295	1,405,042	1,822,002	.....
Nov.	1,230,658	1,334,334	1,705,500	.....
Dec.	1,224,952	1,326,371	1,621,184	.....
Year.	14,451,195	16,047,064	18,415,631	.....
Av'ge.	1,204,266	1,337,255	1,534,630	1,859,398

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the shipments during each month of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Jan.	1,806,612	1,199,751	1,473,730	1,802,301
Feb.	1,270,505	1,109,110	1,289,680	1,393,328
March.	1,290,646	1,247,295	1,409,761	1,618,117
April.	1,205,748	1,210,391	1,206,172	1,546,888
May.	1,321,782	1,150,298	1,212,061	1,574,627
June.	1,253,843	1,303,957	1,279,618	1,667,914
July.	1,152,374	1,023,316	1,302,596	1,617,519
Aug.	1,040,860	1,238,183	1,298,502	.....
Sept.	1,038,819	1,023,232	1,452,640	.....
Oct.	1,196,018	1,198,801	1,507,992	.....
Nov.	1,262,130	1,285,861	1,587,440	.....
Dec.	1,230,216	1,463,566	1,810,159	.....
Year.	14,669,640	14,413,761	16 830,366	.....
Av'ge.	1,222,470	1,201,647	1,402,530	1,631,528

TOTAL NET STOCKS.

The following gives the amount of the stocks in Ohio oil at the close of each month in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Jan.	18,355,497	18,565,823	19,898,378	21,431,778
Feb.	18,059,846	18,566,158	19,642,870	21,473,447
March	17,877,265	18,675,275	19 524,468	21,651,075
April	17,746,749	18,763,242	19,723,715	21,964,069
May	17,616,527	19,041,624	20,052,627	22,335,429
June	17,642,117	19,142,598	20,314,230	22,693,894
July	17,779,733	19,504,651	20,725,571	23,094,851
Aug.	18,120,767	19,736,628	21,179,219	.....
Sept.	19,408,814	20,040,748	21,351,757	.....
Oct.	18,527,907	20,246,980	21,565,766	.....
Nov.	18,499,669	20,205,461	21,683,823	.....
Dec.	18,497,340	20,158,266	21,474,848	.....

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT.

Gross stocks	25,223,497.56
Sediments, etc.	2,128,646.57
Net stocks	23,094,850.99

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding acceptances, etc.	16,500,000.00
Credit balances	6,594,850.99
Total liabilities	23,094,850.99

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Runs from wells	2,016,563.64
Deliveries, regular	1,617,518.64

Franklin Pipe Line Company.

The following table shows the runs during each month for the past five years of heavy oil in the Franklin district:

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January	4,998	3,716	4,985	2,202	3,058
February	5,267	3,814	4,161	2,467	3,442
March	4,891	7,050	5,642	3,892	3,057
April	5,653	5,567	5,550	4,882	3,961
May	4,627	5,555	4,963	3,981	3 607
June	6,151	6,356	4,894	5,031	3,635
July	4,257	5,737	5,628	4,229	4,046
August	4,811	4,932	4,062	3,674	....
September	4,119	5,866	3,967	4,878	....
October	4,791	6,819	5,603	3,656	....
November	6,186	4,800	4,127	3,744	....
December	3,710	6,079	3,788	3,476	....
Year	58,490	66,272	57,070	46,112	....
Average	4,874	5,523	4,756	3,843	3,544

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

In the following table are given the monthly shipments from Jan. 1, 1892, to date:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January	2,892	5,525	8,768	5,629	10,914
February	2,006	....	5,374	7,599	4,014
March	955	3,489	2,441	3,091	2,898
April	4,155	883	1,589	2,146	4,422
May	3,589	907	....	....	156
June	3,066	1,776	1,481	1,228	289
July	3,788	1,339	1,263	516	144
August	3,357	1,651	94	1,732	....
September	7,761	4,435	3,621	1,859	....
October	3,176	8,241	9,162	5,711	....
November	15,510	7,790	10,620	8,760	....
December	12,021	11,075	9,922	9,027	....
Year	64,042	39,116	54,345	47,898	....
Average	5,337	4,093	4,529	3,991	3,262

TOTAL NET STOCKS.

The total net stocks at the end of each month since January, 1892, were as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January	15,540	7,045	22,230	25,912	20,697
February	17,054	8,852	21,017	20,780	20,176
March	20,969	12,419	25,219	22,981	20,250
April	22,467	17,104	28,180	25,717	19,830
May	23,505	21,751	32,843	29,698	23,280
June	26,590	26,331	36,256	33,501	26,627
July	27,060	30,729	40,621	37,215	30,529
August	28,514	34,011	44,560	39,157	.....
September	24,872	35,442	44,936	42,176	.....
October	26,488	34,001	41,377	40,121	.....
November	17,144	31,010	34,873	34,104	.....
December	8,854	26,014	28,788	28,554	.....

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

By instructions from THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited, we now offer to the Trade a Natural Hungarian Bitter Water named "APENTA," of which the Company have secured the sole sale, and which is drawn from the Uj Hunyadi Springs situated in the neighborhood of Buda Pest, and belonging to the Uj Hunyadi Company, LIMITED, Buda Pest.

The Uj Hunyadi Springs, from which the "APENTA" Water is drawn, have been placed under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), and the bottling of the Water is subject to its direct supervision. The Medical Profession and the Public are thus afforded the best security in employing "APENTA" Water.

A large sale may be confidently anticipated, and the Apollinaris Company, Limited, in fixing the selling prices and terms, have endeavored to bring the use of "APENTA" Water within the reach of all, and to secure a good profit to Retailers.

The prices to Retailers are as follows:
$8.—per case of 50 glass bottles.
$8.— " " " 100 " quarter bottles.

The retail prices are printed on the respective labels at **25** cents per bottle, and **15** cents per quarter bottle.

Should the price of "APENTA" Water be reduced, WE GUARANTEE TO ALLOW SUCH REDUCTION TO OUR BUYERS ON THEIR UNSOLD STOCK, and, as far as possible, to secure a corresponding reduction to Retailers upon their unsold stock.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO., 32 Beaver Street, New York.

A Treatise on Finishing and Beautifying Woods.

This Book treats of the best mode of finishing all kinds of woods, and special attention is given to the subject of Hard Wood Floors. There is also a formula for producing Enamel Finish which is now so popular.

The information contained in this Book is instructive and valuable to architects, master painters, and all persons who contemplate building. If you desire to know how to produce the most perfect and durable finish on wood, you ought to have a copy. It will be mailed gratis upon application to

Chas. H. Cillespie & Sons,

Varnish Makers, 125 to 137 Dey St., Jersey City, N. J. Established 1824.

M. B. SUYDAM & CO.,

Metallic Paints

For Bridges, Mills, Roofs, Cars, Barns, Fences, Etc.

RED - LEAD - Mixed - Ready For - Use-

Especially adapted for Bridges and All kinds of Exposed Iron Work.

Freight Car Paints, ALSO Blast Furnace and Stack Paints A SPECIALTY.

PITTSBURG, PA.

STEVENS' FLAT BRICK RED

PURE COLORS and other SPECIALTIES.

STEVENS' PAINT SPECIALTY CO.

31 & 33 So. 5th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. T. BAKER, - - - - Manager.

Send for Samples and Quotations.

BINDERS

For the REPORTER will be forwarded by mail on receipt of One Dollar.

Rest Your Eyes!

Drop us a line and we will mail you a card showing the most restful color in the world. JOHN LUCAS & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Chicago.

SAMPLE COLOR CARDS

And every description of advertising matter for Manufacturers of READY-MIXED PAINTS, COACH and CAR COLORS GRAINING COLORS, WOOD STAINS, ETC.

THE PALMER-WILLOCK MFG CO.

1352 Fulton Street, Cor. New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please mention the *Reporter*. Samples and Estimates on Application.

WORKS: { CHICAGO, 20,000 tons capacity. OMAHA. 10,000 tons capacity.

Carter White Lead Co.

CORRODERS AND GRINDERS

Strictly Pure White Lead

Branches:—

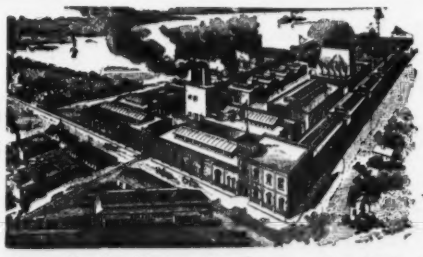
New York, 41 Water St. — Chicago, West Pullman.
St. Louis, 116 Olive St. — Philadelphia, 160 North 4th St.
Buffalo, 350 Seneca St. — Cleveland, Western Reserve Building.
St. Paul, 391 East 3d St. — New Orleans, 72 Gravier St.
Detroit, 4th and Grand River — Boston, 153 Congress St.

Standard Varnish Works

ELASTICA

Finishes Are the Best

No. 2—For Inside Work.
No. 1—For Outside Work.
Are very elastic and will not scratch or mar white.



GUTTA PERCHA

FLOOR FINISH

Will not scratch or mar white and is VERY DURABLE.

Largest Varnish Works in the World, covering 7 acres. Elm Park, Staten Island, N. Y.

General Offices,

CHICAGO, 2629 Dearborn St. — NEW YORK, 29 Broadway. — LONDON, 23 Billiter St.

AGENTS FOR

Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd.

HULL, ENG.

Manufacturers of the Crown Brand of GOLDEN OCHRE, Patent Dryer, Paris White, Drop Black, Etc.

AGENTS FOR

Henry Grace & Co.,

LONDON, ENG.

Manufacturers WHITE LEAD, ETC.

Lechmere

59 Frankfort St. & 19, 21 & 23 Jacob St.

NEW YORK.

Selling Agent for Chicago: Edward Keir, 39 River Street.

AGENTS FOR

The Hull & Liverpool Red Oxide Co., Ltd.,

St. Helens and Hull, Eng.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Double and Triple Crown Venetian Oxides, A.A.A.A. and other Venetian Reds, Indian Reds, Oxides of Iron, Crocus, Etc., Etc.

PAINTS FOR GRINDERS' USE.

IMPORTERS OF

French and other Ochres, V. M. French Zinc, English B. B. White Lead, China Clay, Vandyke Brown Orange Mineral, Talc, Etc.

GRINDERS OF

Turkey Umbers, Italian Siennas, Bone and Ivory Black.

PAINT MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on page 35

Saturday Evening, Aug. 15, 1896.

The exceedingly hot weather of the past week has put a damper on all sorts of trade, and the paint supply market, which is quickest to feel the effect of adverse influences, has been extremely dull. There is nothing to be added to what we said before, except it be that trade is duller than it has ever been known to be even during the midsummer season. There is no demand for spot supplies, and in the present unsettled state of national finances no one is willing to contract for future supplies unless he can see an outlet for them. As a matter of fact, trade in futures has never been so dull as at present, and there is little chance of improvement while the future of national finances is so uncertain as it is at present.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

WHITE LEAD.—There has been no change in the situation since our last report. The extreme warm weather which has prevailed for a week or more past has stopped all outdoor work, and in a measure curtailed what inside painting there is under way in this section, of which there is considerable being done, and which takes up a fair quantity of lead in oil. Not much demand from grinders at the moment for dry lead is noted, though a few inquiries are being made for September-October delivery, preparatory to a large fall demand for mixed paints. In this section values remain steady at 4½c., less the usual discount for old process. Reports from abroad continue of a strong nature, and for some brands a slight advance has been made. Agents, however, have made no change for the old-established brands of lead in oil, and are still quoting 6¾@7c., as to the size of the order. Other makes not so well known are procurable at 6@6¼c., as to brand. holder and size of the order. The weakness of both linseed oil and pig lead in a measure have a tendency to unsettle the market, as grinders are undecided what to do, many having stocks on hand of high-priced oil. This, with an uncertainty as to what the coroders may do, should a further decline follow in pig lead, causes an unsettled feeling. For the present the National Lead Company continue their quotations for domestic as follows: "We quote, subject to change without notice, our brands of white leads, dry or in oil, red lead and litharge in kegs, in lots, or lead and litharge in kegs, in lots of 500 lbs. and over, 5¼c.; red lead and litharge in barrels and half barrels, ¼c. per lb. less than the price in kegs; white lead (cases), 1c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead in 25-lb. tin pails (packed in 100-lb. or 200-lb. cases), 1½c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead, assorted, in 1-lb., 2-lb., 3-lb. and 5-lb. cans (packed in 100-lb. cases), 1½c. per lb. over price in kegs. Terms: On lots of 500 lbs. and over, 60 days, or 2 per cent. discount for cash is paid within fifteen days from date of invoice f. o. b. at New York. Special prices for dry white lead in barrels. Quantities: To make either of above assorted quantities and assortments of packages either or all of the above articles may be counted. The above prices and terms supersede all previous prices and terms offered by this company."

RED LEAD.—Only a small retail demand to cover current wants is reported and these at the moment are small. Foreign makes are still held firm and not much inclination is shown on the part of foreign makers to grant concession in order to effect new fall business. Values remain steady at 5@5⅛c. for round lots and 5¼@5⅜c. for jobbing parcels, as to brand and size of the order. English is dull at 5@5⅛c. for arrival, as to quantity. Domestic is in better request for fall delivery, otherwise trade is dull and values may be called fairly steady at 5c. and upward, as to quantity and delivery point, less the usual discount.

LITHARGE.—The bulk of the orders at the moment come from the rubber industry, which is taking up their usual contract deliveries better than could be expected, considering the dull state of the paint trade. Now and then an order comes from the glass trade for early fall delivery. Beyond this there is not much life to trade. Values remain unchanged at 4¼@4¾c. for ordinary grade, according to brand, quantity and place of delivery, less the usual discount. English glassmakers' grades are dull at 6⅞@7c. for extra and 5@5⅝c. for ordinary, as to quantity and date of delivery.

ORANGE MINERAL.—While there is more inquiry for forward delivery of French, the spot demand is light. Values remain firm at 8⅝c. for arrival and 9c. for spot or nearby parcels. German makes continue strong under reports of a possible advance abroad for early fall deliveries, for which 6¼@6⅝c. is asked, as to brand, quantity and date of arrival. The demand for spot parcels is light and what orders come to hand are booked at 6½@6¾c., as to the size of the order. English remains unchanged at 6½@6¾c., as to brand, quantity and date of shipment. Domestic is selling in a retail way at 6½@6¾c., as to quantity, less the usual discount.

PIG LEAD.—The low prices for common and refined have brought out speculative buying, and considerable August has been done at 2.70c. and September at 2.75c. Sales aggregating 1,500 to 1,800 tons are reported within the range. The market closes a shade firmer at 2.80c. asked, with 2.70c. bid for spot and 2.72½c. for September.

ZINCS.—About all that is being done is for export, as the home demand, as usual at this period of the year, is light. A few contracts have been placed for fall delivery at regular prices, while for jobbing parcels the price ranges from 4@4½c., as to quality. Contracts ¼c. less. There is some talk of another advance in the near future for French, owing to a higher market abroad.

Dry Colors.

REDS.

CARMINE.—The ordinary wants of consumption, as usual at this season, are small, and no inducement is offered to buyers to lay in stocks. Prices are irregular, depending upon sellers, but there is no actual change in quotations, the range being $2.25@2.75, as to seller and quantity.

VERMILION.—There is only a retail demand at the moment, buyers finding nothing in the outlook at present to warrant them in placing orders for larger quantities than they have immediate use for. There has been no change in prices, and the market may be called steady at 52@53c. for domestic quicksilver vermilion, as to quantity, in bulk, smaller packages commanding a higher price. For English vermilion the market is steady at .65@1.50c., as to brand and quantity, while Chinese is nominally quoted at .70@.75c.

VENETIAN RED.—We hear of little business doing in stock to arrive, and as the supply on the spot is small and the demand light, the market presents uninteresting appearances. At the same time there is no pressure to sell, and prices are maintained at 1½@1¾c. for the better grades of English, and 1@1½c. for poorer qualities. For domestic prices at the moment are nominal, and we repeat our quotations of 1½@1.65c. for the finer kinds, and .50@1c. for the lower grades, according to seller, quality and quantity.

BLUES.

PRUSSIAN. — The requirements of consumption at present are small and little or no interest is shown by buyers in futures. The market is unsettled, but prices are not quotably lower. Nominal quotations are 30@35c. for chemically pure, but it is probable that the inside price would be shaded by some sellers on a large order.

CHINESE.—The demand is light and almost entirely for jobbing quantities. There has been no change in prices, but it is probable that the quotation of 32@35c. would be shaded on a large order.

SOLUBLE.—A moderate demand is in progress, and, as manufacturers have no surplus stock, the firm tone of the market is maintained. We continue to quote 32@35c., as to grade, seller and size of order.

BLACKS.

CARBON.—There is still a good demand, and prices are steady. The quoted range is 6@10c., as to quality and size of order.

Atlantic White Lead & Linseed Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

"ATLANTIC" WHITE PURE LEAD

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD CO. PURE WARRANTED ROBERT COLGATE & CO. TRADE MARK

Red Lead, Powdered and Flake Litharge and Glass-House Lead

ALSO

Refined Glass House Lead

Especially adapted, for the manufacture of Finest Quality of Glass and we guarantee its Uniformity.

LINSEED OIL

RAW, BOILED AND REFINED

Also a Superior Grade especially adapted for Varnish Makers' Use.

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Block Tin Pipe.

287 Pearl Street, **NEW YORK**

Best Yellow OCHRE

From the Finest Deposits in the WORLD

Sold for the past seven years throughout the U. S. to the most extensive and reputable Grinders and Jobbers to whom it has given uniform satisfaction.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED

GAYLE & SEMPLE, Montgomery, Ala.

Chicago Agent, Edward Keir, 39 River St.

TURKEY UMBERS AND ITALIAN SIENNAS

For Highest Strength, Finest and Most Brilliant, & Uniform

Burnt and Raw, Pure and Dry Only.

Use the "J. W. C." brands

J. W. COULSTON & CO.

Finest Dry Paints for Grinders. 140 Malden Lane, New York

Samuel H. French & Co.

PAINT MANUFACTURERS

"BUCK LEAD"

PHILADELPHIA

CABRIEL & SCHALL

IMPORTERS OF

CRUDE POWDERED (SWOOO) BARYTES

Dry Colors, Blanc-Fixe, Chloride of Barium, Nitrate of Barytes and Strontian, Borate of Manganese, Portland Cement, Asphalt, Mastic, Carbonate of Baryta, etc.

205 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

Bi-Sulphide of Carbon

IN DRUMS.

E. R. TAYLOR

MANUFACTURER,

CLEVELAND, O.

The Eagle White Lead Co.

THE EAGLE WHITE LEAD CO. PURE WHITE LEAD CINCINNATI

Corroders by the old Dutch Process,

White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Established 1843. Capacity 12,000 Tons

AGENCIES:

Boston, Mass., 5 & 7 Lancaster Street, Jas. H. Prince Paint Co., Agents.
New York City, 73 Warren Street, H. Conklin, Agent.
Philapelphia, 142 N 4th Street, T. E. Bannan, Agent.
Baltimore, Md., 447 North Street,, Jno. S. Knapp, Agent.
Memphis, Tenn., Cummins Bros & Fulghum, Agents.
Cleveland, O., The A. T. Osborn Co., Agents.
Chicago, Ill., *WADSWORTH-HOWLAND CO., General Agents for Chicago and the North West.*
St: Louis, Mo., 1015 Lucas Ave., F. L. Powers, Agent.
New Orleans, John S Todd & Bro., 308-310 Gravier Street, Agents.
Buffalo, N. Y., 145 Potomac Ave., C. S. Chase, Agent.

The Eagle White Lead Co. is an INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

New Designs

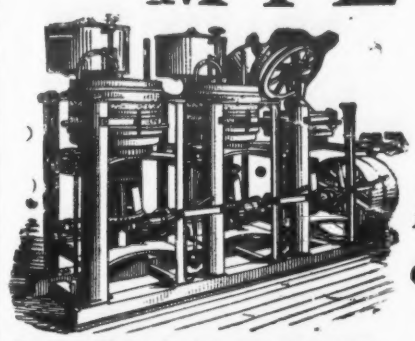
MILLS

AND

MIXERS

For Grinding and Mixing

All Materials



Gang of Water Cooled, fine Color Mills.

Factories Fitted up Complete and Ready for Work.

CHAS. ROSS & SON

MANUFACTURERS

16, 18 & 20 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y

20 minutes from New York City Hall, via Bridge and Flushing Ave, cars.

E. S. Belknap Manufacturing Company

Successors to E. S. BELKNAP'S SON

The Oldest PUTTY Establishment in the United States.

Near Maiden Lane **No. 8 Gold St., New York City**

Premier White Lead Co.

PREMIER WHITE LEAD CO. GUARANTEED CHEMICALLY PURE WHITE LEAD 253 Broadway, N.Y.

CORRODERS OF CHEMICALLY PURE;

White Lead & Flake White

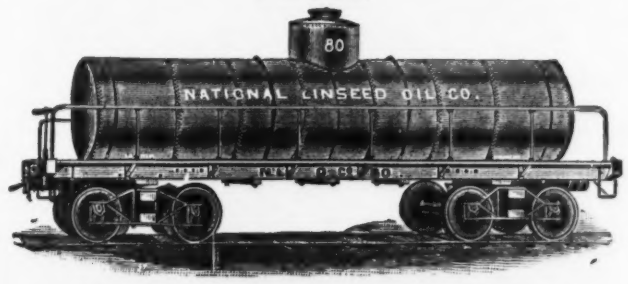
Unequalled for Whiteness, Strength & Covering Power

253 Broadway, New York.

National Linseed Oil Company

The Largest Linseed Crushers in the World

INDEPENDENT OF ALL COMBINATIONS TO CONTROL PRICES.



PURE LINSEED OIL

RAW, BOILED AND REFINED always on Hand. Delivered in BARRELS or TANK CARS. OIL CAKE for Export and Domestic Use.

Correspondence Solicited.

Office, Old Colony Building, CHICAGO, Ills.

NEW YORK OFFICE,, - 97 WILLIAM ST.

R. J. WADDELL & CO.

52 Beekman St., NEW YORK

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

COMPOSITION PUMICE STONES

of the Schumachersche Fabrik.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

ACME WORKS

Manufacturers of Crown Acme Oil

Prepared with great care for Family use, absolutely safe and the best Illuminator in the World

Works at Olean, N. Y. **Main Office, 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

HINTS ON VARNISH.

NO. 21.—THE DIFFERENCE.

An agent for a cheap concern declared: "We put exactly the same gums and oils and turpentine into our varnishes that the Murphy people put into theirs."

Possibly; but that does not insure the same varnish. It is the way hides are tanned, as well as the quality of the hides, that makes good leather.

We insist on the great big difference in the way that varnishes are made and cured. We do not insist on any such difference in the price.

MURPHY VARNISH CO.

Head Office: Newark, N. J.
Other Offices: Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.
Factories: Newark and Chicago.

VANHORNE, GRIFFEN & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
French Window and Picture Glass
Polished and Rough Plate Glass. American Window Glass—Chambers & McKee's Jeannette Brand.
MANUFACTURERS OF BENT GLASS.
Gray Building, 13-15 Laight St., NEW YORK

The Chas. Moser Company
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAINTS AND COLORS
Write for samples and prices.
CINCINNATI and 73 Warren St. NEW YORK

HENRY WOOD'S SONS CO
BOSTON
Established 1837.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHEMICALLY PURE DRY COLORS
Greens, Blues, Yellows, Reds, &c.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.
We call attention to the PURITY, Strength and Brilliancy of our Chemically Pure Colors, also Purity of their undertone, and the unerring accuracy with which they hold their tone when adulterated to the furthest point. Many colors sold as Chemically Pure are not Chemically Pure, but contain Sulphate and Carbonate of Lead, weakening not only their strength, but their durability. We invite technical and practical tests.
HENRY WOOD'S SONS CO. Boston.

Binders for the "Reporter"

Holding one volume (6 months) will be forwarded by mail on receipt of $1.00. Address the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, 84 William St., New York.

LAMPBLACK.—In this article business has been very good during the week, though we have heard of no individually large sales. The market is steady at 3@7c. for commercial, 8@12c. for medium and 12@18c. for refined, though for some of the finer grades higher prices are asked.

GREENS.

PARIS GREEN.—The season is over and, except for occasional retail sales, there is nothing doing. Prices are entirely nominal, and in the absence of important business it is impossible to give quotations. The nominal price for round lots is 10½c.

YELLOWS.

OCHERS.—Nothing is yet being done for forward shipment, so far as we changed at $35 per ton for spot stock are neglected. There is little here, however, and it is firmly held. Domestic is quiet and unchanged.

Miscellaneous.

BARYTES.—As usual at this time of the year, consumers show no interest in spot supplies, and it is still rather early to look for forward business. However, the market is steady, and we continue to quote German at $17@18 for No. 1 and $15@17 for No. 2, while for domestic the nominal quotations are $15@17 for No. 1, $12.50@13 for No. 2 and $9.50@10 for No. 3, according to seller, quality and quantity.

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.—The market remains dull and prices are unchanged at $35 per ton or spot stock and $33@34 to arrive, as to quantity and position.

CHALK.—Little or no interest is shown by buyers, and prices are entirely nominal.

CHINA CLAY.—In a jobbing way, a moderate amount of business is being done, but there are no orders for large lots. Prices are somewhat nominal, but without actual change. We quote $15@17 for the better grades of English, and $10@12 for off qualities, while the nominal quotations for domestic are $8@10, as to quality.

FULLER'S EARTH.—There is little doing, either on home or export account, and prices are entirely nominal at 70@75c. for lump or powdered in bags, and 80@85c. in barrels.

MANGANESE OXIDE. — Buyers' wants are small, and we find scarcely more than a retail trade at present. Prices are nominal at $15@17 per ton for the ore and 3@5c. per pound for powdered, as to quantity.

TALC.—The demand hardly exceeds retail proportions at present, but holders are not anxious to sell, and we continue to report a steady market. Ordinary French is held at .75@.85c., medium at .95@1.25c., and the finer kinds are 1.40@1.60c., according to size of the order and quality wanted. For domestic the quotations are .55@.60c. for No. 1 and .40@.45c. for No. 2.

TERRA ALBA.—Trade is light and only small orders come forward, either from local or out-of-town buyers. The market is steady, however, and prices are unchanged at 75@80c. for English, 70@80c. (as to quality) for imported French, 60@65c. for French of domestic grinding, and 45@50c. for No. 2 French.

PUTTY.—There is little demand for either spot or future, and prices are almost entirely nominal.

WHITING.—The market remains dull, and prices are nominal at 40@45c. for commercial and 50@55c. for gilders, but on large orders it is probable that these prices would be shaded.

Glues.

There has been no change in the situation since our last. Buyers show little interest, but holders do not appear to be anxious to sell. Prices are unchanged, but are somewhat nominal.

Glass.

WINDOW.—The demand has been a trifle slack this week. The advance in the price to 70 and 10 is being maintained, so far as can be learned. It was brought about at a meeting of the Eastern and the French window glass associations, the members all signing an agreement to maintain the price, which would give them a fair margin of profit. The agreement was sent to the Boston jobbers, and they all signed it. We have it on good authority that the workers are willing to start the fire at the wages paid last year, notwithstanding their demand for the 22½ per cent. advance. The reason is that even at present prices for window French can be laid down at 5 per cent. less.

PLATE.—Trade is quiet and discounts remain at 80@80 and 7½. A full account of the shut-down of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company appears in another column.

Soft Soap.

Soft soap is a very important article in the soapworks, and in some districts is very extensively manufactured, while in others it is made in comparatively small qantities. Soft soap is an amber-colored to a reddish-brown material of the consistency of butter. It is much more soluble in water than the ordinary hard soap, and usually rather more alkaline in its properties. Its detergent and scouring properties are, therefore, greater.

The alkali of soft soap is potash, although a little soda is also occasionally used in conjunction therewith; yet a soft soap cannot be made with soda only, in the same way as hard soaps cannot be made with potash. Soft soaps owe their consistency to the fact of the greater solubility and hygroscopicity of potash soaps.

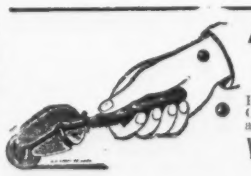
Soft soaps are much more simply made than hard soaps. The fats and oils are boiled with the alkali till the saponification is complete, and then the soap is made, and only wants to be run into firkins or tin canisters to be ready for sale. Simple, however, as it is in principle, soft soap is by no means easy to make; it is liable sometimes to go wrong in the boiling, and then it becomes a difficult matter to set it right. The aims of the soft soap maker should be to produce a clear, transparent soap, pale in color, fairly free from odor, not too alkaline in character, and in some cases "figging" well. "Figging" in soft soap is a pe-

WALLACE DUNBAR,
SOLE SHIPPER
Oxford Ochre
160 Broadway, New York.

Prince's Mineral Brown
(Formerly called Prince's Metallic Paint.)
DOUBLE LABEL.
Made Only by The Prince Manufacturing Co.
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

PENINSULAR LEAD & COLOR WORKS,
(LIMITED)
MANUFACTURERS
BICYCLE ENAMELS,
In Cans and Tubes.
DETROIT, Mich.

Especially Prepared
BRICK MAKERS
Manganese,
POWDERED OR GRAIN.
For making colored and spotted brick, and also for mortar color.
SAMPLES AND PRICES ON REQUEST.
KENDALL & FLICK,
PRODUCERS AND GRINDERS,
MINES IN VIRGINIA.
Office, 618 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.


A STANDARD ARTICLE!
COE'S Gilding Wheel & Ribbon Gold Leaf, Etc.
NOTE SOME OF THE USERS:—Pullman Palace Car Co.; Wagner Palace Car Co.; New York Central and Hudson R. R. Co.; St. Louis Car Co.; American Car Co.; Studebaker Mfg. Co.; Jackson & Sharp Car Co., and others. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.
W. H COE MFG. CO., Providence, R.I. Dealers wanted Everywhere.

I. H. WILEY & CO.

84, 86, 88 & 92 Sudbury St.,
BOSTON, MASS, U. S. A.
WORKS: Charlestown & Lynn Sts
MANUFACTURERS OF
ARTIST TUBE COLORS, ARTIST WATER COLORS, JAPAN COLORS, OIL COLORS
COTTAGE SHINGLE STAINS AND VARNISH STAINS.

FAKES DIE—FACTS LIVE

Faith and Facts

support our statements and make them strong. We make the **blackest and strongest** *Carbon Blacks. This is true and can be absolutely verified and demonstrated. These Carbon Blacks cost more and are worth more than the regular grades, but for paint purposes will be found to give the best results and go further. Others have the regular grades to sell and so have we, but the blackest and strongest Carbon Blacks must come from or through us. There is nothing better than the best whatever you pay for it, and we offer you the best and guarantee it.*

BINNEY & SMITH, Black Mfrs.,
257 Pearl St., NEW YORK.

MANHATTANVILLE COLOR WORKS
Established 1807

D. F. TIEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
"English" or "California" QUICKSILVER VERMILION
PURE NO. 40 CARMINE
SOLUBLE BLUE, PAINTS AND COLORS
DRY, IN OIL AND IN DISTEMPER
Importers of BLACKS, REDS AND OCHRES
COLORS FOR PAINT GRINDERS A SPECIALTY
Office, 140 West Broadway | Factories { MANHATTANVILLE NEW YORK

Lewis Berger & Sons, Lim.
99 NASSAU STREET, - - - NEW YORK
MANUFACTURERS OF
DRY COLORS
Correspondence Solicited from Jobbers and Color Grinders.
SPECIALTIES FOR OIL CLOTH, PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHIC INK TRADE
Telephone No. 3989 Cortlandt.

Red Oxides and Copperas
STAR ★ BRAND

VENETIAN **REDS**
Colors and strength guaranteed better than any in market.

Helios Metallic **BROWNS**
Are guaranteed. No labels required. SAMPLES SUBMITTED.

SHADES MATCHED AND ALL GOODS GUARANTEED TO SAMPLE.

Helios Dry Color & Chemical Co.,
ALLENTOWN and PITTSBURGH, PA.

"MURESCO"
IS MADE BY
BENJAMIN MOORE & CO., - Brooklyn, N. Y.
Who also make **THE BEST**
Pure Oil Colors
Pure House Colors, Ready for Use.
Enamel Paints
Carriage Gloss Paints
Oil and Varnish Stains
and Floor Paints.
Send for Prices.

Cawley, Clark & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PULP & DRY COLORS
Strongest Chrome Yellows in the Market
Factory: 272 to 280 Passaic Street, NEWARK, N. J

GUM SHELLAC All Grades
HOWE & FRENCH, BOSTON
Represented in New York by H. M. CLEMENTS, 54 Maiden Lane.
Represented in Ohio by CLEVELAND COMMERCIAL CO., Cleveland

We make Sheet Lead for Lining

CHLORINATION TUBS
ACID CHAMBERS
TANKS, Etc.

From Selected Grades of the Best and Purest Pig Lead.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., ATLANTIC BRANCH, 287 Pearl St. New York.
NATIONAL LEAD CO., ST. LOUIS BRANCH, 10th St. & Clark Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

1793 H 1893
TRADE MARK.

FOUNDED BY JOHN HARRISON 1793.

HARRISON BROS. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD PAINTS COLORS CHEMICALS

Philadelphia Chicago New York

cular appearance—streaks of white usually found to strike from the sides of the vessel holding the soap inward. Figging is usually considered to indicate a good quality of soft soap, but such is really not the case. A first-class soft soap can be made which will not fig, while, on the other hand, a poor soap can be produced which will fig. The figging is usually ascribed to the presence of stearate of soda in the soap, which crystallizes out on the soap, becoming cold, the crystals which are thereby formed giving rise to the figging. Figging is mostly met with in winter time. Unless the proportion of soda and stearic acid in the soap is very large it does not occur in summer time.

The oils chiefly used in making soft soap are linseed oil, whale oil and cottonseed oil. These form the basis of all soft soaps. Linseed oil is the one chiefly used, as it saponifies easily and gives a good, pale-colored, transparent soap, of a good consistency, fairly free from odor, and which keeps well. Whale or other fish oils are largely used, being cheap. They, however, commonly produce dark-colored, although clear, soaps. Much, however depends upon the quality of the oil which is used. Fish oil soaps always have a fishy odor, which is not altogether unobjectionable. Cottonseed oil makes a fairly good soft soap, pale in color and transparent, figging well, which is not the case with the other two oils that have been named. Cotton oil soaps are liable, however, to acquire a rancid odor on keeping. The quality of the cottonseed oil used has a material influence on the quality of the soap. The best refined oils produce pale-colored, transparent soaps; the commoner grades are apt to give darker colored soaps, which, owing to the large proportion of stearine they contain, are apt to fig strongly. Tallow is occasionally added, in making soft soap, to cause them to fig. Olive oil soft soap is made for special purposes, such as silk-washing, etc.; but olive oil, owing to its cost, is not commonly added to soft soaps. Sometimes nut oil is used.

When white soft soaps are required, as is sometimes the case for special purposes in the cotton trade, such must be made from good white tallow, cocoanut oil, with perhaps a small quantity of lard or other fat, which yields white soaps, and particular attention must be paid to the quality of caustic potash used, which should be of a good white color.

The caustic potash used in making soft soap was at one time prepared by the soapmaker for his use by causticizing pearlash (carbonate of potash) with quicklime. Now, however, it is the custom for the smaller makers to purchase it ready prepared from the alkali maker in iron drums. When bought ready made, it is advisable to make an examination of it to see that it is up to its strength, of good color, fairly free from carbonate, and does not contain much, if any, oxide of iron. Much of the lower grades of caustic potash which are produced are defective on one or other of these points.

It is advisable that the soapmaker should prepare at least two potash lyes of different strengths—one of 14 degrees Twaddell, the other of 25 degrees Twaddell. Some makers provide lyes of three strengths—14 degrees, Tw., 23 degrees Tw., and 38 degrees Tw. Much, of course, depends on the constrction of the soap boiler in which the soft soap is being made. If the boiler be one which is heated by fire heat only, then a weak lye of 14 degrees Tw. may be used with advantage; while, if the boiler is fitted for steam heating, with open and close steam coils, then stronger lyes may be used—say 23 degress Tw. and 30 degrees Tw. Because in the first case as the boiling proceeds the lyes get stronger, while when working with open steam the tendency is for them to get weaker. It is, however, by far the best plan to make the soap in pans fitted with open and close steam coils.

In making soft soap only about one-half of the full charge of oil is run into the pan. By means of the closed steam coil or fire it is heated up; then a quantity of lye at 14 degrees Tw., equal in volume to the oil, is run in, and open steam sent in. Run the lye in slowly, while the mixing of the lye and oil is carefully watched. Presently the oil will begin to saponify, then it must be kept well stirred, or it will begin to swell and rise in the pan. As soon as this is seen, more lye, equal to the first quantity in volume, may be run in and the boiling continued. Two things may take place in the early stage of soft-soap making—the oil and lye may boil over, or it may set into a stiff, pasty mass. In either case trouble may be looked for. The remedy in the first case is to turn off steam and beat down the bubbling soap with the paddle; that in the second case consists of adding more lye and boiling up, stirring well and breaking up the mass as much as possible; but the process becomes very tedious, because it is difficult to break up the masses of soap, and they are not easily dissolved in the boiling soap in which they float. These troubles will be avoided if a quantity of finished soap be left in the pan from a preceding operation.

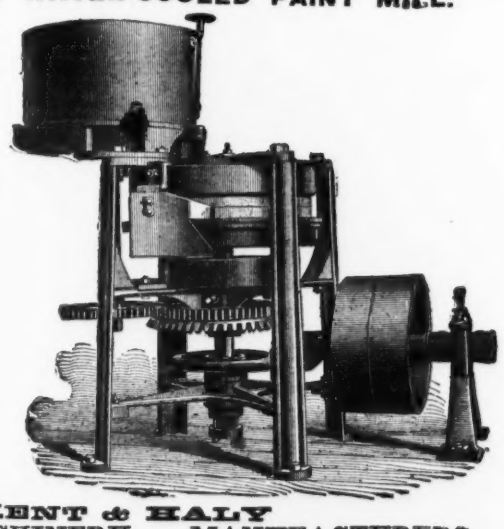
When the oil and lye have amalgamated, then the rest of the charge of oil may be run in and the further quantity of alkali at 32 degrees Tw. may be added. It may be mentioned here that, as a rule, 100 pounds of oil require 200 pounds of caustic potash lye, at 32 degrees Tw., to saponify, so that the soapmaker may base his calculations as to the quantity of alkali required on these data.

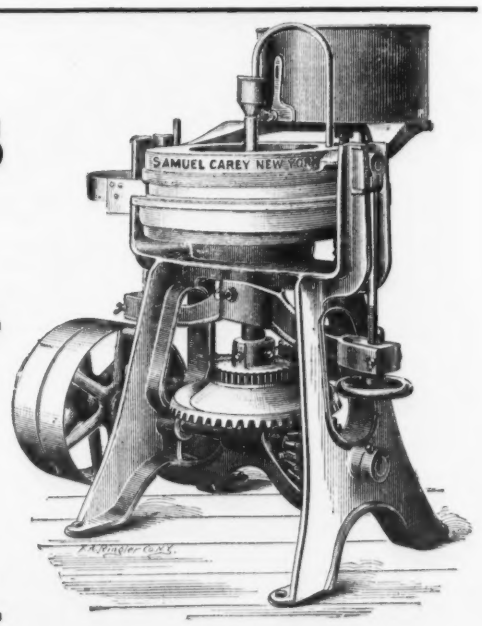
The soap is now boiled, either by fire heat or the closed steam

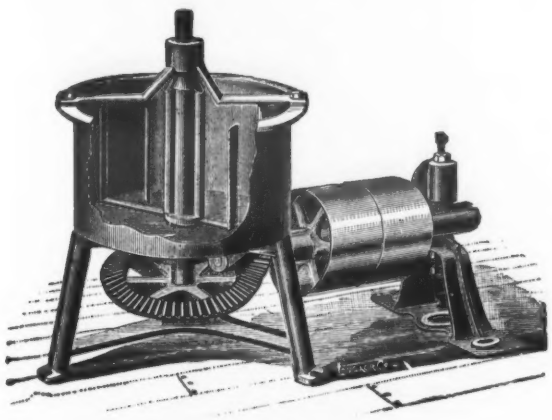
SEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ivory and Drop Black
FOR THE TRADE AND GRINDERS' USE.
120 Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS

Superior Vegetable Black
Made from Carbonized Gums, is
FREE FROM GRIT, GREASE & ACID
Successfully used by some of the oldest and best Paint, Rubber, Leather and Oil Cloth Manufacturers
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BLACK ON THE MARKET. Write for Samples and Prices to
THE LANGVILLE BLACK & CARBON CO., 119 Times Building, N.Y

FALSE REPORTS
have recently been circulated stating that we have sold out. We hereby inform our Customers and the public in general that
We Are Still in the LAMPBLACK BUSINESS
and expect to stay. That we are prepared to furnish the trade with better Blacks than ever.
MAYFIELD-BLIGH CO.,
110 Murray St., NEW YORK.

NEW DESIGN WATER-COOLED PAINT MILL.
For Particulars Address

KENT & HALY
PAINT MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS
250 Plymouth St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dry Paint Mills
Water-Cooled Paint Mills
Putty Chasers, Stone Roller Mill.
All Kinds of Paint Mixers.
MY DRY PAINT MILL
WILL GRIND MINERAL PAINTS
Finer than they can be Bolted.
Bench 3-15" Stone Water-Cooled Paint Mills,
Frame and Bench all Iron.
Write for Full Description to
SAMUEL CAREY, 17 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.




IMPROVED MIXER.

Improved Mixer for Mixing Paints and Colors in small quantities.

For Further Particulars Address,

P. M. WALTON,

1023 Germantown Avenue,

Philadelphia, Penna.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Paint and Putty machinery.

Edward Hill's Son & Co

25 & 27 Cedar Street, NEW YORK

Varnish Gums and Shellac

Kauri Zanzibar Manilla Damar Asphaltum

Carbon Black

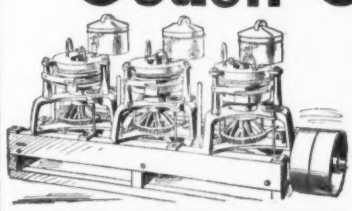
MADE BY

GODFREY L. CABOT, 82 Water St., Boston, Mass., U S. A.

N. B. Carbon Black is also known as Hydrocarbon Black, American Gas Black, Satin Gloss Black, Jet Black, Silicate of Carbon, etc.

Write for Samples and Prices

Coach Color Mills



The cut shows a gang of three 15" water cooled mills. These mills have mixers attached and driven with gears.

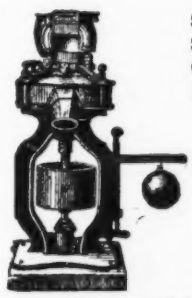
Many improvements added lately.

Over 1000 of them in use.

WM. DANIELS' SONS CO., Providence, R. I.

THE ORIGINAL

Bogardus Patent Universal Eccentric Mill



Will grind anything Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, Salts, Roots, Stems, Berries, Argols, Nutgalls, Spices, Ores, etc., etc., Paints in Oil, Ink, Blacking, etc., etc.

HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION OF BEING THE

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

J. S. & C. F. SIMPSON

Successors to J. W. THOMSON,

26 to 36 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Beware of imitations now being placed upon the market.

C. K. Williams & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Pennsylvania Dry Color Works.

Miners and Manufacturers of the largest variety of Ochre Colors in the U. S. ALSO Large Producers of Siennas Umbers Red and Yellow Oxides. Spanish and Metallic Brown Venetian Reds. Mineral Blacks Cement Paint Wood Filler and Ochre Glaze. ALSO Importers of and Dealers in Pumice Stone. Ochres Umbers and Sienna.

Easton, Pa., U. S. A.

Correspondence Solicited.

LIQUID WOOD FILLER

Atlantic Drier Co., Phila.

Long Island Paint and Color Works

GEO. H. HOPPER

MANUFACTURER OF

Petroleum Barrel Paints

—ALSO—

Our Ready Mixed Paints

Of All Colors for Wood and Iron Work

JAS. G. NEWCOMB, Manager

Office, 26 Broadway, New York

Manganese ASPHALTUM VARNISH GUMS, &c

JOHN S. LAMSON & BRO., 77 Maiden Lane, New York

coil. Generally it is not needful to stir it; the boiling keeps it in continual agitation. It is a good plan now and again to send a sharp current of open steam through it, or to stir it up with an iron paddle, taking special note of any hard lumps of soap that may settle down on the bottom of the pan.

After a time the saponification of the oil will be complete and the soap formed. To ascertain this, take out a sample of the soap with the spatula, and place it on a piece of glass and allow it to cool, when one of three things will be observed—

1st. The soap may be clear and translucent: this indicates that the soap is properly formed and only needs boiling down to the proper strength.

2d. The spot of cold soap had a fatty border. In this case more lye is required, and the soapboiler should add some of either 23 degrees, or even as strong as 38 degrees Tw., and boil up a little longer, when another sample may be drawn to see how the soap is progressing.

3d. The spot of soap is of a gray color, lustreless and somewhat granular in appearance. In this case too much lye has been added, and to remedy this a quantity of oil which has been mixed with a little weak lye should be added, and the soap boiled up further. The experienced soapmaker can tell by the manner of the soap boiling how it is propressing, and whether it wants more lye or oil. The boiling goes on quietly, free from any jumping or bumping. The boiling down is carried on until a sample taken out and cooled on a glass plate shows the proper consistency and brightness of appearance.

Some makers add a little carbonate of potash, which promotes the production of the brightness, but too much must not be added, or the soap will become thin, and a whiteness will form on the soap. Too much lye induces the same defect. A little experience, coupled with the habit of careful observation, will soon enable the soapmaker to tell when he has got his boiling of soft soap quite right.

When finished, the soft is run into the firkins or other packages to cool, when it is ready for sale.

Linseed oil yields a soap of a dark amber color, with a pleasant odor.

Whale oil yields a dark reddish soap, varying somewhat in color according to the quality of the oil used, but always having a fishy smell. Other fish oils may be used with a similar result.

Cottonseed oil yields a soap varying from a golden to an amber color, according to the degree of refinement of the oil. Freshly-made cotton-oil soap is fairly free from odor, but on being kept is rather apt to become rancid and develop an odor.

Olive oil yields a fine soap, varying from amber to greenish in hue.

Hempseed oil gives a green-colored soap.

Cocoanut oil gives a fine white soap.

Tallow gives a stiff soap, apt to fig somewhat.

The color of the finished soap much depends on the care and attention given to the soap during the process of making, and also by the manner of heating the soap pan. There is no doubt but that a fire-heated pan produces a darker soap than a steam-heated pan; therefore, the latter form of pan is to be preferred. Light-colored soaps are preferred by consumers to dark-colored soaps, and command a readier sale.

The following mixtures of oils may be used:

a. 1 ton whale oil.
   2 tons linseed oil.
b. 2 tons linseed oil.
   1 ton cottonseed oil.
c. 2 tons cottonseed oil
   1 ton linseed oil.
d. 1 ton cotton oil.
   1 ton whale oil.
   1 ton linseed oil.

These will yield soaps which will not fig much, the two last having this property much more fully developed than the first two. If soaps are required which will fig, then the following oils may be used:

e. 2½ tons palm oil.
   ¾ ton tallow.
   1½ tons linseed oil.
f. 3½ tons palm oil.
   1½ tons linseed oil.
g. 2 tons cotton oil.
   ½ ton tallow.
   1 ton linseed oil.
h. 21 cwt. tallow.
   2 cwt. palm oil.
   1½ tons linseed oil.
   7 cwt. cotton oil.

Many other mixtures may be used.

i. 1 ton cocoanut oil.
   ½ ton tallow.
   ½ ton lard.

This will yield a white soft soap.

Sometimes figging is brought about by using a little soda along with the potash, as, for instance, the following recipe:

1,000 lbs. of oil are boiled with 535 lbs. caustic potash lye, at 32 degrees Tw., to start the saponification. Then there is added 150 lbs. of potash lye, at 42 degrees Tw., and 470 lbs. caustic soda lye, at 32 degrees Tw.

The finished soft soap is usually from two and a quarter to two and a half times the weight of the oil used.

Good soft soap should contain 42.5 per cent. of fat, with 10 per cent. of potash and 47.5 per cent. of water; some samples have as low as 40 per cent. of fat, while others have as much as 50 per cent. of fat.

As made by any of the above recipes, a pure soft soap is made, but, for the sake of cheapness and competition, some samples are filled and made at a cheaper price by using such materials as rosin, silicates of potash and soda, starch, Irish moss and caustic soda.

Rosin makes a good cheapening agent for soft soaps, owing to its making a soap having good detergent properties. When using rosin, it is a good plan to saponify it by itself, and then adding it to the soap made from the other oils. Some makers employ soda to convert the rosin into soap, in which case the rosin is melted over water in a steam-jacketed pan, while in another pan ordinary soda crystals are dissolved in a small quantity of water. The best proportions are 56 lbs. of soda crystals to 112 lbs. of rosin. The soda liquor is added to the rosin in small quantities at a time, waiting until all effervescence ceases before adding each succeeding quantity of soda. After all is added, the soap is boiled up for a short time to finish the saponification. When this is completed the soap is run into the pan of soft soap.

Should the color of the finished soap be a matter of importance, and as rosin of the usual run of grades produces a darkish-colored soap, then an improvement may be effected by adopting either of the following plans, using a better grade of rosin or purifying it by the following process. The rosin is saponified by soda, as described above, then the rosin soap is salted out by the addition of ordinary salt, and time allowed for the soap to settle out. Then the lye is run off, and with it a large proportion of the coloring matter of the rosin. The rosin soap thus purified may be added to the soft soap.

The proportion of rosin which may be added may be one-seventh to one-tenth that of the other oils and fats used. The following recipes may be folowed in the ordinary way:

a. 400 lbs. linseed oil.
   135 lbs. tallow.
   50 lbs. rosin.
   740 lbs. caustic potash lye, 32 degrees Tw.
   40 lbs. caustic soda lye, 36 degrees Tw.
   25 lbs. pearlash.

b. 250 lbs. linseed.
   250 lbs. cottonseed oil.
   50 lbs. rosin.
   500 lbs. caustic potash lye, 32 degrees Tw.
   145 lbs. caustic soda lye, 36 degrees Tw.
   25 lbs. pearlash.

The color of a soft soap is a matter of importance as regards its sale—the paler this is the more readily it sells. When rosin is used there is a very considerable darkening of the color, even if the plan of purifying described above be adopted. Even when pure oils are used it is difficult to keep the color pale, especially when fire heat is used. Steam heat is far preferable on this account. Too prolonged boiling also leads to the darkening of the color, and should be avoided as much as possible.

Silicated Soaps.—One of the best filling agents for soft soap is silicate of potash. It has the advantages of having body or consistency, is clear and transparent, it has some washing power, and, what is more, is easily used. Silicate of potash is used by itself and also in conjunction with farina. Some soapmakers also add at the same time some more caustic potash, but this is not necessary.

The soap, while still hot, should be run into the crutcher and allowed to cool down to about 180 degrees Fahr.; then the silicate of potash, at the rate of 10 lbs. to the firkin of soap, is run in and crutched into the soap. The quality of silicate used is the ordinary neutral liquid at about 70 degrees Tw.

Another plan is to take 2 cwt. of caustic potash lye at 38 degrees Tw., add to this sufficient carbonate of potash to bring the gravity up to 48 degrees Tw., then to add this liquor to 10 cwt. of silicate of potash, after which it is ready to mix with the soap.

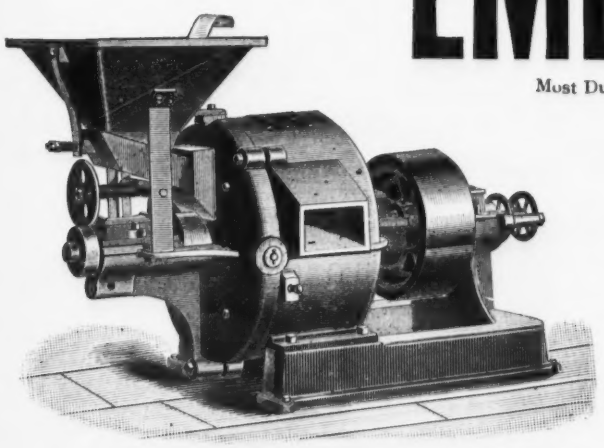
If farina is used in conjunction with silicate for filling, then 1 cwt. of farina is taken and stirred into 12 gallons of carbonate of potash lye, at 7 degrees Tw., until a clear transparent mucilage is obtained. This is added to the silicate of potash (10 cwt.) and the mixture to the soft soap in the required proportions, which will be at about the rate of 20 lbs. to the cwt. of soap.

Another method of filling soft soap, which is much on the above lines, is to first crutch in silicate of potash at the rate of 7 lbs. to the firkin, then to prepare a mixture of starch and caustic soda lye, and crutch in 7 lbs. per firkin of this mixture. This starch preparation is made by taking caustic soda lye at 40 degrees Tw., heating to about 150 or 160 degrees Fahr., then adding farina in small quantities at a time, waiting until each portion is dissolved before adding the next. The farina is added until a mass of the consistency of soft soap is obtained, when it is ready to be used.

A writer in the Oil and Colorman's Journal, 1895, p. 911, recommends a mixture of ordinary hard soap, silicate of soda, and Irish moss jelly. The soap may be the ordinary pale soap, or, better, one made from bone or other cheap fats, without rosin. The silicate is the ordinary neutral silicate of soda, at 100 degrees Tw. The Irish moss jelly is made in the following manner: 27 lbs. are steeped in cold water for half an hour, to soften the material and wash away sand and dirt; 65 gallons of water are placed in a wooden tub and heated to the boil. Then the cleaned moss is added and the whole boiled for about an hour, after which it is strained off, and, to enable it to keep for some time, a small quantity of caustic potash lye may be added. Irish moss jelly, unfortunately, does not keep any length of time, or otherwise it might find very many more uses than it does at present. One cwt. of the soap is sliced and mixed with the jelly; then 1½ cwt. of silicate of soda is added, and the mixture kept near the boil until all are thoroughly incorporated, when the filling is ready for use, when it may be added to the soft soap at the rate of 8 or 10 lbs. to the firkin.

From time to time other filling agents are offered, but generally prove unsatisfactory. After all, such sophistication of soft soap is very satisfactory, and sooner or later makes itself manifest often to the detriment of the soapmaker, and injury to his trade. The author's experience shows that in this, as in many other things, there is nothing like supplying a genuine article to enable one to build up and maintain a good trade.—Oil and Colorman's Journal.

ROCK EMERY MILLS.



Most Durable, Fastest, Cheapest Fine Grinders known. Value proved in over 600 Factories.

Send for Circular. STURTEVANT MILL CO., Boston, Mass.

The Effects of Climate and Soil on Oils of Peppermint.

BY JOHN C. UMNEY.

In the discussion following the paper on black and white peppermint oils, read at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in February, 1896, I stated that I was in correspondence with distillers in the United States with a view to ascertain the varieties chiefly cultivated there and to determine the effect of climate and soil on the essential oil of plants of the same varieties cultivated in different countries.

It will be remembered that the principal difference found between black and white Mitcham (England) oils was in the proportion of esters of menthol present, the latter being as high as 14 per cent., while the former usually does not exceed 7 per cent. I have since had the opportunity of confirming these ester percentages in other samples, and although they may be to some extent modified by the method of distillation, they appear to be distinctly characteristic of the two varieties. I have not succeeded in obtaining an authentic sample of oil distilled from white peppermint in the United States, but I have obtained samples of oil distilled from plants grown in America from black Mitcham roots and Japanese roots respectively. The samples of oil distilled in the United States from black Mitcham plants vary in ester percentage somewhat, but the ester percentage in the Wayne-county is, in each instance, higher than the Michigan—

the other figures showing but slight variation.

OILS DISTILLED FROM BLACK PEPPERMINT (MENTHA PIPERILA).

Grown in	Sp. gr. 15° C. at	Optical rotation in a tube of 100 M.m.	Menthol as ester.	Total menthol.	U. S. P. color reaction. 2 C.c. of oil with 1 C.c. glacial acetic acid and one drop nitric acid.
			P. c.	P. c.	
Surrey (Mitcham).....	.9036	—25.5	3.7	63.1	Light blue.
Lincolnshire (Market Deeping)	.9072	—28.5	5.0	62.7	Light blue.
Michigan, South.....	.9005	—31.0	8.2	70.0	Blue with copper fluorescence.
Michigan, North.....	.906	—30.0	8.1	62.0	Blue with copper fluorescence.
Wayne Co., N. Y.....	.9005	—27.8	10.5	59.1	Intense bluish-violet with copper fluorescence.
" " "	.906	—26.5	12.2	58.4	Very intense bluish-violet with magnificent copper fluorescence.

The ester percentages of the American oils are higher than usually found in black peppermint oil from plants cultivated in this country, but the physical character and total menthol are very similar. The plants grown from Japanese roots (Mentha arvensis var. piperascens) ar much cultivated on account of the larger proportion of oil they yield per acre. The specific gravity from .902 to .905, and the percentage of esters of menthol present are low, one sample yielding only 2.5 per cent., the lowest ester per cent. I have obtained in any peppermint oil.

OILS DISTILLED FROM JAPANESE PEPPERMINT (MENTHA ARVENSIS VAR. PIPERASCENS).

Grown in	Sp. gr. at 15° C.	Optical rotation in a tube of 100 M.m.	Menthol as ester.	Total menthol.	U. S. P. color reaction. 2 C.c. of oil with 1 C.c. glacial acetic acid and one drop nitric acid.
			P. c.	P. c.	
Michigan	.9027	—27.8	2.5	68.0	Pale violet tinge on standing.
Michigan	.904	—28.5	3.1	68.4	Ditto.
Japan	.9062	—25.25	2.8	70.6	Violet coloration.
Japan	.902	—30.		72.2	Pale violet coloration.

In the paper previously referred to mention was made of the U. S. P. color reactions for peppermint oils, as affording striking differences between oils of high and low ester value—taking the white Mitcham oils as the one extreme and Japanese oil as the other extreme—and it has been noticed in continuing the examination of these freshly distilled oils that the intensity of the coloration produced by acids follows the ester percentage without exception. The color reactions of peppermint oil with various acids was first noticed by Fluckiger and was subsequently the subject of considerable experiment by Frebault, who regarded the reaction as dependent upon the coloring matter contained in the oil of peppermint—a comparison being instituted between the behavior of these bodies and chlorophyll under similar conditions. Roucher stated that the reaction was not due to menthol, and Fluckiger and Power suggested that the color might be due to substances combining with alkaline bisulphites. More recently Polenske has investigated the matter, coming to the conclusion that the reaction is probobly due to phyllocyanin.

It was shown in the paper on black and white peppermint oils already referred to that after the removal of the esters from white oil the color reactions with acid were much less intense, and experiment also shows that the view of Fluckiger and Power, that it is dependent upon aldehydic bodies, is incorrect, as oils give nearly as intense color reaction after treatment with acid sulphite of sodium as before. Moreover, after reduction with zinc dust, intense color reactions can still be obtained with acids. In order to determine whether the condition of the herbs for distillation rather than the different varieties causes the differences in these reactions, I have distilled a small quantity of fresh Japanese peppermint (Mentha arvensis var. piperascens) grown at Sevenoaks, and kindly given me by Mr. Holmes, and the behavior of this oil with nitric acid in glacial acetic acid solution is precisely the same as in oils distilled from the same species grown in Japan and America, the palest violet coloration being produced. It seems unquestionable, therefore, that this very slight color reaction may be considered as typical of oils of Japanese peppermint (M. arvensis var. piperascens). It is also curious that, if the reaction be due to phyllocyanin, this body should be obtained in larger quantity from both varieties of Mentha piperita than M. arvensis var. piperascens. It should be noted also in this connection that, by repeated distillation of the oil under reduced pressure, the intensity of these reactions is not diminished.

From the results above recorded it seems possible that the oil produced in America from Mitcham black peppermint plants is slightly modified, and in certain districts the ester percentage materially increased. The higher ester value of French than English lavender oils has been discussed in my paper on essential oils, and the opinion expressed that ester determination may be taken as a basis of comparison of oils of the same type. The softness of the French lavender oil compares with the pungency of English oil much as does a higer ester white Mitcham peppermint oil with a black Mitcham oil, or more markedly still a Japanese oil. It is unlikely that a higher ester percentage of many Wayne County as compared with Michigan and other American oils is due solely to superior methods of distillation.

It is unfortunate that the American oil so frequently contains spearmint and erigeron oils, as they depreciate considerably the value, even though the menthol and menthol ester percentage are high. The difference in climate and soil appears to effect but little alteration in the oil distilled from plants grown in England and America from Japanese roots, the total menthol percentage being only slightly reduced. I am indebted to Mr Hartford of New York for samples of various American oils and plants, and also to Mr. T. Christy for peppermint plants of the different varieties.—Pharm. Journal.

The Tannin of Hops.

Estimation of Tannin in Hops.—For this purpose the author recommends Löwenthal's process, to which he has added some improvements. Ten grms. of the hops are introduced into a flask graduated to 1,005 c.c., 900 c.c. of boiling distilled water are added, and the contents well shaken. The flask is then placed in a bath of boiling water and digested for one hour; it is cooled to 60 degrees F., made up with water to 1,005 c.c., the flask and contents are well shaken, and the extract filtered. The liquid is made up to 1,005 c.c. instead of 1,000 c.c. in order to correct for the volume occupied by ten grms. of hops. J. Heron considers that this procedure gives more correct results, since, by the continued successive boiling of Löwenthal's method a portion of the soluble tannin becomes converted into more or less insoluble phlobaphen, which behaves differently to the tannin, with the permanganate.

For the determination of the tannin in the hop extract the following solutions are required: 1. Permanganate of potassium, prepared by dissolving one grm. of the pure salt in a litre of water. 2. Indigo solution: 5 grms. of pure indigo carmine are dissolved in 500 c.c. of water, 50 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid added, and the liquid diluted with water to a litre; 20 c.c. of this solution should require 20 c.c. of permanganate. 3. Gelatin solution: 25 grms. of Nelson's gelatin are soaked in 250 c.c. of water for six hours, heated on the water bath until the gelatin is dissolved, then saturated with sodium chloride and made up to a litre with a saturated solution of the same, well shaken, allowed to stand for a few days and filtered bright. 4. A solution of dilute sulphuric acid consisting of 50 grms. of concentrated acid in a litre of water. For the determination, 50 c.c. of the hop extract are introduced into a shallow white porcelain basin of one litre capacity, 20 c.c. of indigo solution are added, and 500 c.c. of water; the permanganate is run in whilst the liquid in the basin is vigorously stirred; toward the end of the reacton the blue color produced by the indigo changes first into a light yellowish green and finally into a golden yellow. When this point is reached, and a faint pinkish tinge round the edge of the basin is observed, the titration is finished. Two such determinations should be made, and from the mean of them the number of c.c. of permanganate required by the 10 c.c. of indigo solution are subtracted; the remainder, multiplied by two, represents the total oxidizable bodies in 100 c.c. of the extract.

One hundred c.c. of the hop extract are poured into a wide-mouthed 16-ounce flask, 100 c. c. of gelatin solution are added, the mixture shaken, and 50 c.c. of the dilute sulphuric acid run in, the flask again shaken and a teaspoonful of kaolin added, and, after thorough shaking, the contents of the flask are filtered; 100 c.c. of this filtrate, together with the indigo solution and water, are titrated as before with permanganate; the mean of two experiments, less the amount of permanganate required for the indigo, multiplied by 2.5, represents the amount of oxidizable substance in 100 c.c. of the extract after the tannin has been removed; therefore the difference between the former and latter titrations will equal the number of c.c. of permanganate required to oxidize the tannin in 100 c.c. of extract. The author considers it advisable to express the number of c.c. of permanganate required to oxidize the tannin in terms of oxalic acid, since tannins derived from different sources vary considerably in their properties and give different values when acted on with permanganate. Since, however, the amount of permanganate can be measured by means of oxalic acid, the results by this method are comparable for each individual tannin-containing substance. A correction is sometimes necessary for a slight reducing action of the gelatin solution toward the permanganate.

In order to see what alterations occurred in the tannin when the hops were kept, the author made analyses of the same samples four and eight years after the first analysis, and from the results it appears that the tannin is diminished to a certain extent in kept hops, and probably is first oxidized to the insoluble phlobaphen and thence passes, through a form somewhat allied to gallic acid, into lower derivatives, which are not acted on by permanganate.

Influence of Hop Tannin on Worts.—The author considers that the tannin of hops does not precipitate albuminoid matter from the malt wort in the copper; but there is evidence that it unites and forms a definite compound (tannopeptone) with certain nitrogenous matters derived from the malt. As this is soluble in the wort, its presence is accounted for in the finished beer. The author concludes that the hop tannin is of no value in the copper, but is a valuable index of other constituents; for hops which have a good percentage of tannin possess pro rata resins and bitter substances; hence the determination of the amount of tannin is an indication of the brewing value of any sample of hops.

Japanese Fennel and Its Oil.

BY JOHN C. UMNEY.

During the past few years there has been a constant and increasing demand for fennel, and the fruit grown in Southern Europe, which at one time represented by far the greater part of that met with in trade in this country, is now being rapidly, indeed, has been almost wholly, displaced by East Indian fennel.

The Japanese, having doubtless noticed the shipments that are constantly reaching the ports of London and Liverpool from Calcutta, have turned their attention to this drug, and have recently made what would appear to have been an experimental shipment to London.

In passing it would perhaps be well to call attention to the three varieties of fennel fruit alluded to, inasmuch as, although there is not a great difference between the fruits of Southern Europe and India, the former being usually larger and more curved, there is a marked difference (in appearance) between these fruits and the Japanese variety.

This difference, I am aware, has misled some of those who constantly handle fennel, for one of the leading brokers in the city of London, at a recent public drug auction, described in his catalogue as "aniseeds" the fennel which my firm purchased, and upon which I have experimented.

Although to a careless observer Japanese fennel might be mistaken for anise, still a closer examination shows that the fruits differ from anise in being more oblong, and in not tapering to the apex. Each mericarp is traversed by five prominent ridges, and a microscopic examination of a transverse section of the mericarp shows at once that the vittae are very large, either five or six in number, bordered by brown tissue.

In anise the vittae are more numerous, twenty to thirty in each mericarp, and, except on the commissure, much smaller than in fennel. No hairs, moreover, are present on the surface of the Japanese fennel fruits, such as are characteristic of anise.

In odor there is a close resemblance between European and Japanese fennel, and the taste of the latter, at first sweet, is marked by a decided afterbitterness similar to other varieties.

I am not aware that an examination of the essential oil of Japanese fennel has been made, although a sample of the oil submitted to Messrs. Schimmel & Co., Leipsic, by Mr. Paul Schramm of Yokohama, is referred to in one of the half-yearly reports of that firm (October, 1893, p. 50), the judgment being "that the quality is not so good as that of the German oil."

The fruits yielded by steam distillation (care being taken to keep the water of the condenser at a temperature of at least 25 degrees C., to avoid any separation of anethol), 2.7 per cent. of a pale, yellowish oil, closely resembling in odor ordinary oil of sweet fennel.

The specific gravity of the oil was .9754 at 15 degrees C., and its optical rotation 15.5 in a tube of 100 M.m.

The specific gravity of fennel oils varies according to the relative amounts of anethol, fenchone and terpenes contained in them, samples distilled from French seeds having usually a sp. gr. of .975 to .980, although some Continental samples fall below those figures, owing to the abstraction of a portion of the anethol. The optical rotation also varies under the same conditions as influence specific gravity.

The oil solidifies at —70 degrees C. when stirred, and becomes liquid again at —10 degrees C.; these solidifying and melting points are somewhat higher than usually found, and indicate a high percentage of anethol.

The following proportions were obtained by fractionation of 100 C.c. from a glycerin bath.

Below 220 degrees C.....	26 per cent.
220-225 degrees C.....	32 per cent.
225-230 degrees C.....	34 per cent.
Residue	8 per cent.

These figures are very similar to those obtained by fractional distillation of oils distilled from French and Indian fruits.

For the examination of the terpene constituents of the oil the first 25 C.c. were removed from 200 C.c. of the oil, under reduced pressure, but by repeated fractionation of this portion only about 5 per cent. (of the original oil) could be obtained boiling below 180 degrees C. at ordinary pressure, and this consisted of pinene and dipentene, no indication of phellandrene being obtained by the nitrite test.

The portions boiling from 180 to 190 degrees C., and 190 to 200 degrees C. were mixed and refractionated, slightly over half their volume (about 13 per cent. of the original oil) distilling between 188 degrees C. and 194 degrees C., i. e., about the boiling point of fenchone (190-192 degrees C.).

The amount of fenchone present, determined by reduction to its corresponding alcohol and subsequent acetylation, was found to be equal to 10.2 per cent. calculated on the original oil.

Of the 175 C.c. left after removal under reduced pressure of the 25 C.c. already referred to, 128 C.c. distilled above 226 degrees C. This fraction still possessed slight dextro-rotatory power, had a sp. gr. of 893 at 25 degrees C., and solidified at 19 degrees C. when stirred, remelting at 20-21 degrees C., and was evidently not quite pure anethol.

The probability is that over 75 per cent. of anethol is present in the oil, in addition to fenchone and terpenes.

A careful consideration of these results indicates that the oil distilled from Japanese fennel differs but little from normal oils distilled from other varieties. The oil corresponds well with the requirements of the U. S. P., in which fennel oil is official, which are as under:

Sp. gr. not less than .960 at 15 degrees C.

Between 5 degrees and 10 degrees C. it usually solidifies to a crystalline mass, but occasionally it remains liquid at a considerably lower temperature.—Pharm. Journal.

DEAN
LINSEED OIL COMPANY
LINSEED CRUSHERS
S P
VARNISH OILS
181 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

GLOBE REFINING CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.
REFINERS OF
COTTONSEED OIL
Winter White Winter Yellow
Summer White Summer Yellow
Salad Cooking Oil Soap Stock
Fulling and Scouring Soap
REX BUTTER OIL
Cable Address Globe Louisville. TANK CARS FREE.

GEORGE DELANO'S SONS
REFINERS OF
SPERM, SEA-ELEPHANT, WHALE AND MENHADEN OILS
Refined Spermaceti, Sperm and Paraffine Candles, Whale and Fish Pressings, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oil Soaps.
Factory, New Bedford, Mass. 176 FRONT STREET, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1829.
W. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
REFINERS OF
SPERM WHALE MENHADEN OILS SPERMACETI
NEW BEDFORD, MASS., U. S. A.

FRANK L. YOUNG & KIMBALL
111 Purchase Street, Boston,
Refiners of FISH OIL
IMPORTERS OF
Pure Cod Oil, Sod Oil, Degras, Etc.

WM. HOUSTON
OIL AND PRODUCE BROKER
125 Buchanan St. GLASGOW, Scotland.

CHAS. B. TAINTER & CO.
2 & 4 STONE ST., N. Y.
COTTON SEED OIL
New York Agents Kentucky Refining Co.
Liberal advances made on consignments, and inquiries invited for any grade
Cable Address, "ANATEMA." Telephone call 107 Broad

GUARANTEED PURE OLD
Calcutta Linseed Oil
FOR VARNISH PURPOSES. PRICES LOW.
MANN BROS. & CO., - Buffalo, N. Y.

CAMPBELL & THAYER
89 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK
MANUFACTURERS OF:
PURE LINSEED OIL
Raw, Refined and Boiled, in Casks and Barrels.
—ALSO—
LINSEED CAKE;
Varnish Oil a Specialty.

OIL MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*
Complete prices current will be found on page 35

Saturday Evening, Aug. 15, 1896.

Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED.—The limited demand at the moment is being satisfied at prices ruling a week ago. Rumors are current to the effect that Western oil has been sold this week in a small way at 29c., for which there seems to be some foundation. It was also intimated that 28c. had been accepted for one or two jobbing parcels of out-of-town oil, but this could not be verified. The regular price for Western oil is 30c. City crushers have made no further revision of their card prices, which are 31@32c. for raw domestic, as to quantity, and 50c. for Calcutta.

COTTONSEED, Crude.—There is virtually no change in the situation since our last report. There is still a fair stock of old oil held by the mills for which 16c loose is asked with buyers not inclined to bid over 14½@15c loose according to quality. New crude is not offered very freely by the mills, though some short sales have been made for October, and considerable figuring is going on among some of the mills and refiners. The latter's views are not above 13½@14c loose. Meanwhile the mills are holding back until crop prospects are more defined, as everything at the moment is speculative. Spot oil is in limited supply, and held nominal at 19@20c as to quality. Loose at mills 14@16c, the former for new Texas crude and the latter old oil. Soap stock is jobbing at ½@¾c as to quality. Sales, 130 bbls.

Refined.—There is very little to be said regarding refined oil, the situation remaining about the same as at the close of our last. There is still a large short interest, by some estimated at 30,000 bbls., to be delivered from now to the end of the year. Holders being aware of this interest are only selling in limited quantities at 23c. for prime summer yellow. New export business is scarce, as buyers' ideas are not above 22¼c@22½c. While there has been a fair business done the past week for export, it has been mostly covering short sales for which 23c. has been paid. Present prospects show a deteriorated cotton crop, and should this continue there is a possibility that cotton oil may advance in sympathy with cotton. The only drawback to any important rise in prices is a possible tight money market. Even now considerable stringency is being felt throughout the cotton belt. Lard has had its up and downs so that at the close it is back almost to its lowest point. If packers were not "rakeing in" advandtageous carrying charges they could soon change the situation very materially but as long as they are getting well paid for carrying these large speculative stocks they are not particularly interested in the future of the lard market. With an unusual large corn crop, which undoubtedly means plenty of hogs, the prospect of any immediate rise in values of lard is not very encouraging. It is not only lard that is cheap but tallow, house grease and other soap greases, so that at the moment cotton oil is the most expensive grease the soap kettle can use. One has only to look at the manifests of the steamers sailing for France to be convinced that cotton oil at the moment is a "back number" as compared with the large quantities of soap grease that is being exported to the various French ports. It is claimed that about 60 per cent. of the production of cotton oil is usually consumed by compound lard refiners, but with pure lard at present prices they have been using that in place of cotton oil, thus shutting out this outlet. Now, should lard continue at present low prices over next season's crush, what chance is there of an advance in cotton oil, even though there is a shortage in the cotton crop? As stated above, there is a bare possibility that foreign consumers of cotton may become alarmed over the situation and force the price of cotton to extreme high prices. Should this be the case it is not at all unlikely but that consumers abroad of cotton oil would in sympathy become free buyers of oil and thus bring about an era of higher values. At present the situation is purely a speculative one and will probably remain so until the crop prospects are more defined and the price of seed established for next season's crush. About all the sales reported are for export and comprise 300 bbls prime yellow at 23c, 130 bbls do at 23c, 800 bbls nearly prime for home use on private terms, 600 bbls prime yellow at 23c, 300 bbls do for October delivery at 23¼c, 500 bbls prime yellow early September delivery at 23c, 300 bbls prime yellow August delivery at 23c 218 bbls off yellow at 22½c, 400 bbls prime yellow August delivery at 23c, 150 bbls do at 23c, 250 bbls white oil at 25½c and 200 bbls butter oil at 26c.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK BY COUNTRIES
IN GALLONS.

	For week ending Aug. 14, 1896.	Since Sept. 1, 1895.	Same time last year.
Africa	9,500	340,020	106,800
Argentine Republic	2,863	39,063	50,105
Australia	....	95,240	19,211
Austria	....	1,350,711	1,159,450
Belgium	10,000	227,500	272,800
Brazil	73,573	596,646	449,264
B. Guiana	519	73,552	15,270
B. West Indies	5,130	241,576	162,845
Canary Islands	....	2,500	3,600
Central America	....	7,846	2,152
Chili	....	4,000	3,000
Cuba	....	2,230	1,353
Danish W. Indies	403	6,056	306
Dutch West Indies	....	51	....
Denmark	....	67,850	48,500
Egypt	5,000	41,750	3,000
England	13,900	444,526	1,245,425
France	94,388	3,862,588	2,414,666
F. West Indies	17,710	332,884	190,863
Germany	500	283,650	1,857,583
Gibraltar	....	....	179,750
Hayti	....	2,940	1,076
Ireland	....	2,500	....
Italy	37,648	658,470	856,300
Japan	....	1,250	....
Malta	....	5,000	....
Mexico	500	65,796	96,228
Netherlands	....	624,050	1,601,905
New Zealand	....	3,585	3,403
North America	....	27,800	46,760
Norway & Sweden	....	14,150	650
Porto Rico	....	500	6,250
San Domingo	2,234	36,299	22,068
Scotland	....	13,302	79,650
Uruguay	7,555	20,857	119,721
U. S. Colombia	10	12,464	17,200
Venezuela	....	2,200	1,193
Totals	281,433	9,541,936	11,733,067

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW ORLEANS BY COUNTRIES,
IN GALLONS.

	For week ending Aug. 14, 1896.	Since Sept. 1, 1895.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	182,500	220,000
Belgium	60,000	304,900	125,000
Denmark	....	35,000	....
England	....	1,561,330	2,808,500
France	....	629,450	235,000
Germany	....	60,000	76,440
Gibraltar	....	200,000	....
Italy	....	7,500	18,500
Netherlands	....	2,576,337	2,116,500
Portugal	....	....	5,000
Totals	60,000	5,657,017	5,434,750

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM BALTIMORE BY COUNTRIES,
IN GALLONS.

	For week ending Aug. 14, 1896.	Since Sept. 1, 1895.	Same time last year.
Belgium	....	5,300	10,000
Brazil	....	21,877	86,125
England	....	32,670	93,500
Germany	....	88,976	215,500
Ireland	....	250	....
Netherlands	27,500	287,500	993,250
Scotland	....	28,375	32,522
Totals	27,500	466,938	1,430,937

Chas. B. Tainter & Co.'s Circular.
New York, August 15, 1896.

Quotations are unchanged, and the tone of market has been steady to very dull. Some trading has been done for export.

HOPKINS, DWIGHT & CO.
COTTON - -
COTTONSEED OIL
AND
Southern Produce.
Commission Merchants.
Rooms 52, 53 & 54
Cotton Exchange Building
NEW YORK.
Also execute orders for Grain and Provisions both in the New York and Chicago markets.

E. H. FERGUSON, *President.* R. C. WAGGENER, *Treasurer.* J. J. CAFFREY *Secretary.*

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. "SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil. Yellow C/S Oil. WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil. Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS'" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 Deg. Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS. Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 Deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate

Quotations furnished upon application.

Kentucky Refining Co.,

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address: "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

THE SMITH-VAILE

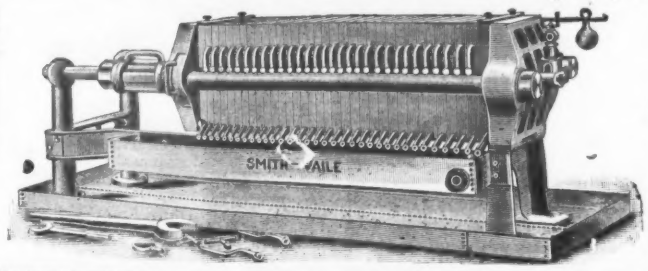
Filter and Hydraulic Presses, Steam Pumping Machinery

COTTON AND LINSEED OIL MACHINERY

MANUFACTURED BY

THE STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO, Dayton, Ohio

NEW YORK HOUSE 112 Liberty St.



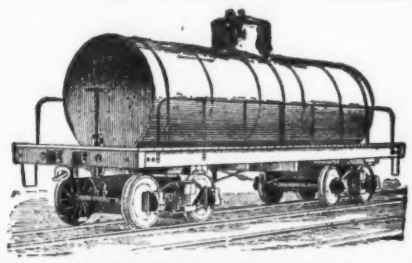
CHICAGO HOUSE 63 S. Canal St.

MANUFACTURERS OF—Filter Presses for use in the production of Porcelain, Stone Ware Chemicals, Glycerine, Inks, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Pyroligneous, Phosphoric and Salicyl Acids, Earth and Chemical Colors, White Lead, Whiting, Plaster, Glue, Gelatine, Graphite, Alumina, Anthracite, Berlin Blue, Bi-carbonate of Soda, Cream of Tartar, Paraffine, Stearine and Vegetable Oils, Starch, Glucose, Sugar, Chocolate, Yeast

F. M. PEASE

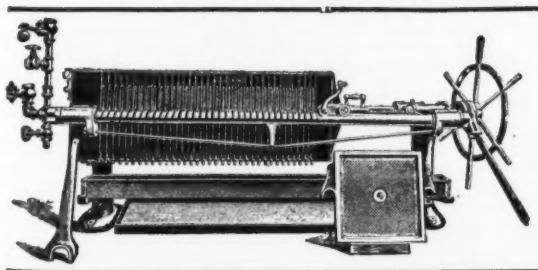
RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

355 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.



NEW AND SECOND HAND

OIL TANK CARS.



Wm. R. Perrin & Co.,

CHICAGO.

FILTER PRESSES FOR ALL USES.

EXPERIMENTAL FILTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

JAS. RAINEY & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

J. H. DUGGAN.

Cottonseed Products

AND

OIL MILL SUPPLIES

and General Commission Merchants.

44 UNION ST.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Correspondence Solicited.

Dust! Dust!

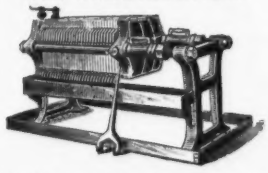
Gibbs' Patent Dust Protector protects the nose and mouth from inhalations of poisonous dust. Invaluable in every industry where dust is troublesome. Nickel plated protector by mail, $1.00. Circulars Free. AGENTS WANTED.

Gibbs Respirator Co.,

36 LaSalle St., Chicago

THE SPERRY FILTER PRESS

SUPERIOR IN EFFICIENCY AND CONSTRUCTION.



The Patent Plate saves cloths, produces a dryer cake, and is altogether better than the old form. WRITE FOR INFORMATION.

D. R. SPERRY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

VACUUM PANS, STEAM JACKET KETTLES, CALDRONS, Etc.

BATAVIA, ILL.

Glycerine

Buyers of this will find it to their advantage to communicate with

THE CLEVELAND COMMERCIAL CO.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

Cleveland, Ohio.

Agencies:—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh.

DAVIS OIL CO.

HAND BROTHERS, Managers,

Office and Works, 101-113 9th Street, Brooklyn.

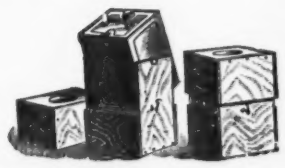
Lard and Neatsfoot Oils, Stearines

The Beardsley Mfg. Co.

CLEVELAND, O.

CANS,

TANKS



Let Us Hear from You.

In ordering **Castor Oil** Remember to specify

The "Collier" or "Red Seal"

These Popular Brands have a National reputation and are Standard for

PURITY

BRILLIANCY

and COLOR

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

St. Louis Branch, • ST. LOUIS, MO.

but mostly in the way of covering old contracts, and we hear of but little in the way of new business. The recent Government report to August first, shows a serious decrease in condition of cotton crop, and since the first instant these conditions have undoubtedly grown worse. However, this need not affect seed supplies, which are largely controlled by price, but from present outlook this price must be the lowest on record, and consequently the output of oil may be small. Lard has remained steady within about 15 points of the lowest prices reached, and has very few friends owing to prospects of a large corn yield. The trade outlook is very discouraging, but prices are very low, and we confidently expect a prosperous revival next November with the defeat of the party who wants a dollar for 50 cents, or without working for it if possible. Receipts for the week are 1,485 bbls.

CORN.—The price of corn oil has declined in sympathy with the depression in linseed oil. Bids of 24c. have been solicited for 1,000 or 2,000 barrels without finding buyers. The quoted range is nominal at 25@27c.

Cocoanut Oils, Etc.

CEYLON.—There is not much life to trade. Now and then a small retail order comes along for spot goods, which readily command 5¼c. for large and 5½c. for small packages. The sales all told will not exceed 25 tons within the range. For arrival they are quoting 5c. A boat has been chartered to sail from St. Thomas about the end of the month to bring the cargo of the Edmonton, which will not be sold until arrival.

COCHIN.—The market is weak and dull, and while 5½c. is generally named for spot goods, bids of 5⅜c. have been solicited for a round lot, without finding buyers for any respectable quantity. For arrival they are quoting 5⅜c., but buyers show little disposition to anticipate their future wants.

OLIVE.—While trade is dull for round lots, there is, however, considerable oil being jobbed out, for which full prices are obtained. Lots are reported of 30 bbls. Malaga spot oil, at 50c., and 20 bbls. for arrival at 48c. Also 25 bbls. Spanish at 53c. For arrival the same price is asked for this quality of oil. Olive foots on the spot are held at 4¼@4½c., as to quality and holder. Shipments are dull and nominally held at 4¼c., with bids of 4⅛c. solicited for 100 bbls.

Animal and Fish Oils.

COD.—There is no movement in either domestic or Newfoundland, but dealers adhere to the former quotations of 24@26c. for domestic and 27@28c. for Newfoundland.

DEGRAS.—Very little business is reported in any grade, though dealers are not attempting to unload goods under present conditions of trade. Prices may be said to be a trifle easier at 2@2¾c. for English, 1¾@2c. for German and 4½@4¾c. for French.

LARD.—Trade has been very dull, about the only demand reported being for prime, though some houses report the trade dull for all grades, claiming the past week one of the dullest of the year. The variations in the price of lard have had no effect on the oil, but the lack of deamnd has prompted some to accept lower offers. We quote prime at 37@40c., extra No. 1, 33@35c.; No. 1, 30@32c., and No. 2, 28@30c.

MENHADEN.—The sale of 15,000 bbls. for export has strengthened the ideas of the fishermen, and they are now disposed to ask more for their oil, but 18c. appears to be all that can be realized at present, as there is very little demand, dealers here being still well supplied, and they are apparently waiting to pick up cheap lots as they find a fisherman in need of ready money. Shipments are being made on the recent sale for export and no important accumulation of oil is reported. Fishing has been good and the condition of the fish is better than usual, the yield averaging about 8 galls.

NEATSFOOT.—The sales are of small jobbing proportions, and for these lots full previous prices are realized.

RED.—Both Saponified and Elaine have been in light request, and in the absence of any business of consequence dealers continue to quote 28@30c. for Elaine and 3¼@3½c. for Saponified.

SPERM.—There have been no further sales of crude oil at New Bedford, where 38c. continues to be quoted, though not all of the 10,215 barrels held there is offered at that figure Here the demand for refined has been very light and prices steady.

WHALE.—There being no crude on the market, a price would be entirely nominal, though it is claimed that a small offering would probably realize the same figure as asked for sperm. Refined is slow of sale, in limited stock, and held steady at previous quotations.

Mineral Oils.

BLACK.—This is almost the only class of mineral lubricant that shows any life, there being about an average demand for the season. Summer is held at 7c., the other grades being entirely nominal.

CYLINDER STOCKS.—There have been some lots on offer here during the week, but no important sale has been reported, and it is questionable if any considerable quantity could be placed, as jobbers report their trade very slow and supplies ample. Prices are unchanged, but to place a lot in this market low figures would have to be accepted.

NEUTRAL.—There is a fair jobbing demand, though most dealers say trade has fallen off of late, even for the light and bloomless, which for a time were in active request while other oils were dull. Prices are unchanged.

PARAFFINE.—Trade has been very quiet, some dealers stating the past week to have been the dullest of the year. There have been offers of outside lots, with intimations that a fair bid would not be rejected, but no sales are reported, and it is probable the offers have already been withdrawn. The only movement has been in red oils, and that has been light. Quotations remain unchanged.

SPINDLE.—There has been a slight increase in the demand, though not all dealers report an improvement. The outlook for the future is now regarded as more promising, as it is stated mills now idle will soon resume operations. Prices have undergone no change.

Oil Cake.

The market for linseed cake has been quite active on export requirements since our last, but for domestic consumption there was only the usual midsummer routine inquiry. While values are low they are fairly steady, and there seems to be more disposition on the part of foreign buyers to operate on the basis of current quotations. During the week the following transactions in linseed cake were reported: 2,000 tons Western at $15.75@16 per ton, 200 tons State cake, choice quality, at $16.50, and 1,300 tons city cake at $16, all for export. Linseed meal is dull and featureless.

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

PARAFFINE WAX.—There is still no demand on export account, and the only movement reported is the supply of current domestic requirements, which is unusually light. The market during the past week has presented an unusually dull and featureless appearance, there being an absence of important offerings or bids. Outside holders continue to quote 3@3¼c. for 124@126 m. p. without offer. The principal holders continue to quote crude at 3½c. for 117 m. p., and 3¾c. for 124@126 m. p. Refined is steady and in moderate request at 5c. for 115@120 m. p.; 5½c. for 125 m. p.; 6½c. for 130 m. p.; 7c. for 135 m. p., and 10c. for 140 m. p.

LARD.—The lard market this week was without specially important new features. The opening in the West indicated a feeble tone, which was succeeded by a decline on Wednesday about 5 points, but later the article rallied under a slightly improved demand, combined with light receipts of hogs. The final closing at the end of the week was rather firm at 3.55c. for September. The leading transactions were 2,000 tierces Western for export on private terms and 250 tierces city at 3.25c.

STEARINE.—A dull and unchanged situation throughout the week was the record for stearines. Routine lots changed hands on the basis of 4⅛c. for city oleo, 4½c. for city lard, and 4¼c. for Western lard stearine. The closing shows a weak tone.

TALLOW.—The interest of exporters are momentarily in suspense, and no business in that direction was put through. The home trade was likewise apathetic, though a few sales of small lots were reported, the principal transactions being 50 hhds. city at 3@3 1-16c., and 125,000 lbs. country tallow at 3@3⅛c., as to grade.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Oil Market.

Chicago, Aug. 13, 1896.

LINSEED OIL.—The demand continues light, although crushers and brokers report a fairly good trade for the season. Notwithstanding this fact, prices have been reduced. Car lots are now quoted at 29@30c. f. o. b., and the "sliding scale" seems to have gone by the board.

FLAXSEED. -- Daily postings on 'Change show that the total movement at this point presents some sharp contrasts to that for the week preceding. There has been a gain of 35,727 bushels in receipts, while shipments have fallen off in about the same amount—35,450 bushels. A summary for both weeks, together with the totals for the corresponding weeks of last year, is given below:

Week ending	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.
Aug. 12	228,737	111,187	20,573	31,624
Aug. 5	193,010	72,720	56,023	17,167

The bulletin of the registrar shows a slight reduction (5,670 bushels) in local stocks, nearly all of which was in superior grades. For the first time the official report mentions the recently defined grade, No. 1 Northwestern, which is certainly destined to come into steadily increasing prominence in the future. There was also reported a slight decrease at both Duluth and Minneapolis, the reduction at the former point being 10,056 bushels and at the latter 5,066. The subjoined table presents a summary of the official figures, and shows a total decline in the quantity in store in the Northwest amounting to 21,592 bushels.

	Aug. 10, 1896.	Aug. 3, 1896.	Aug. 8, 1895.
No. 1 N'thwest'n..	471	.....	.....
No. 1	178,814	184,916	7,097
Rejected	2,505	1,927	.....
No grade	609	1,226	609
Total Chicago ..	182,399	188,069	7,706
Duluth	1,358,029	1,368,885	Nominal
Minneapolis	12,679	17,745	Nominal
Total Northwest.	1,553,107	1,574,699	7,706

Arrivals are beginning to become liberal, there being free shipments from the Southwest, and a few cars coming in from the Northwest. The inspections in for the week have aggregated 658 cars. Of these, 56 have graded as No. 1 Northwestern, 332 as No. 1, 176 as rejected, and 94 as no grade. These figures show 41 per cent. of inferior grade, which is a larger proportion than had been expected. The outward movement has been comparatively brisk, particularly toward the close of the period under review, when the price of cash seed fell to an export basis once more. Total inspected shipments for the past six days foot up 98,312 bushels, of which 6,475 have been of No. 1 Northwestern. This total represents nearly treble the withdrawals of the previous week. Trading in the market for cash seed has been decidedly more active, reported sales "on the floor" footing up 11 cars of Northwestern, 69 cars of No. 1, 50 of rejected, and 31 of no grade—in all, 161 cars. The general tendency of the market has been downward. Northwestern opened at 72¼c. and closed at 70c. No. 1 steadily declined from 71c. to 69½c. Rejected brought 65c. at the opening, but changed hands at 63½c. at the end of the week. No grade seed was sold only by sample, and (technically) declined from 63c. to 57c., a few trades being made meanwhile at 3@4c higher. An especially poor lot was offered at some 10c. lower, but found no takers. The speculative market has been affected by two considerations. "Longs" have sought to realize to a moderate extent, and there have been some offerings against consignments to arrive. Crushers have been on both sides of the fence: some selling, others buying. Some 30,000 to 35,000 bushels were changed from September to December at 3@3½c. premium for the deferred delivery. Reported sales of September aggregate 226,000 bushels, the option opening at 71¼c. and selling down to 70c. Of December there were reported sales of nearly 40,000 bushels at 74@72⅝c. The market, both cash and speculative, closed with an easy underlying tone.

OIL CAKE.—A slight improvement may be noted. There has been some improvement in inquiry. Stocks are reported as being somewhat reduced, and crushers are holding a little more firmly. Sales of several hundred tons are reported, chiefly on a basis equivalent to about $12.50 net here, which is an advance of about 25c. per ton. Meal is slow and easy. Nominal quotations are $13.50@14.

OLEO OIL.—Advices from Rotterdam indicate a decided falling off in the volume of business transacted, sales for the week being estimated at only 1,800 tierces, little more than a third of the quantity sold the week before. A scarcity of stocks, however, exerted a stimulating influence upon buyers' ideas, and extra grades advanced from 28fl. to 30fl., one fancy brand even selling at 31fl. Exports have slightly increased, those for the week being esti-

The American Cotton Oil Company
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.
Cotton-seed Products
Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.
Cable Address: AMCOTOIL, New York.
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 46 Cedar St., New York.
ALDIGE REFINERY
AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. BUTTER OIL NEW YORK
Union Oil Co. Summer Yellow Providence R.I. & New Orleans La.
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. PRIME SUMMER YELLOW NEW YORK
MOON BRAND
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. MINERS' OIL CINCINNATI
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. PRIME SUMMER WHITE NEW YORK
PLANTERS' NEW ORLEANS
SUN BRAND
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO. EMPIRE SALAD OIL CINCINNATI
Y.S.C.S.D. OIL Petite Roche ARKANSAS
Union Oil Co. PURE SALAD OIL Providence R.I.

mated at about 4,300 tierces. Stocks in first hands in Holland have increased, and are at present not far from 2,000 tierces. Neutral lard is dull and weak; yet it occupies no worse a position than it did a week ago. The week closes with 25½ florins bid and 26½ florins asked. The local market is flat, there being few buyers and no anxiety to sell.

LARD OIL.—The inquiry may be called about fair for the season. The output is only moderate, and the combination of circumstances enables pressers to maintain quotations at nominally unchanged figures. To-day's figures are: Extra, 33c.; extra No. 1, 30c.; lower grades, 25@27c., and slow of sale.

The Price of Lard in Chicago.

The following table shows the range of prices of lard at Chicago during the past week:

Aug.	Cash.	Sept	Oct.
10..	3 15 @3 17½	3 12½@3 22½	3 20 @3 27½
11..	3 22½@3 25	3 25 @3 27½	3 30 @3 35
12..	3 15 @3 17½	3 17½@3 22½	3 25 @3 30
13..	3 15 @3 20	3 15 @3 27½	3 22½@3 32½
14	3 25 @3 27½	3 25 @3 30	3 30 @3 35

Exports of Cottonseed Oil.

The following are the official returns of the exports of cottonseed oil, in gallons, during the month of June, 1895 and 1896, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington:

	1896.	1895.
Baltimore	30,650	.....
Beaufort, S. C.	.....	.....
Boston	.....	.....
Brazos de Santiago	.....	.....
Brunswick	.....	.....
Champlain	.....	.....
Corpus Christi	20,890	.....
Detroit	....	.....
Galveston	271,648	.....
Huron	28,507	.....
Key West	.....	.....
Mobile	.....	.....
New Orleans	575,004	.....
Newport News	196,300	.....
New York	772,206	.....
N. and S. Dakota	.....	.....
Norfolk and P.	.....	.....
Oswegatchie	.....	.....
Paso del Norte	6,600	.....
Passamaquoddy	.....	.....
Philadelphia	.....	.....
Puget Sound	.....	.....
Saluria	.....	.....
Teche	.....	.....
Veromnt	.....	.....
Total gallons	1,901,805	.....

CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS:

Problems for the Cotton Oil Mills 5
The Brimstone Situation 5
The Outlook for Cod Liver Oil 5
July Petroleum Statistics 5
TRADE ITEMS 6, 32
PETROLEUM NOTES 6

MISCELLANEOUS:

American Pharmaceutical Association 5
National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association 5
A Cotton Oil Mill Man's Views 7
The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company Suspends Operations 7
The L. H Quinn Company to Dissolve 7
A Saccharine Fight Imminent 7
The Ozokerite Syndicate 7
A Large Order for Capsules 7
Pacific Coast Trade Items 7
The C. N. Crittenton Company Robbed 7
Regulations Regarding Spirits in Bond 7
Mr. Thomas Tyler on American Enterprise .. 8
The Otto of Rose Crop 8
Naval Stores Statistics 8
London Drug Brokers and Arbitration 9
Adulterating Opium in Smyrna 9
Petroleum Pipe Line Statements for July, 9
Soft Soap 12
The Effects of Climate and Soil on Oils of Peppermint 16
The Tannin of Hops 17
Japanese Fennel and Its Oil 17
Exports of Cottonseed Oil 21
Transparent Soaps 21
Antipyrine Prosecutions 24
Adulteration of Lubricating Greases 25
Free Alcohol in Russia 25
Nitrate of Iron 26
English Petroleum Markets 27
Dyeing Properties of Catechin and Catechu-Tannic Acid 27
Latest Patents 27, 48
John Langdon's Quinine 32
The Empire State Drug Co. 32
Fireproof Paints 46
Recovery of Fats from Soapy Waters 46
Cause of Incrustation on Eschweg Soap 48

MARKETS:

Paint Market 10
Pittsburgh Glass Market ..... —
Philadelphia Chemical Market 32
Chicago Oil Market 17
Oil Market 18
Naval Stores Market 21
Petroleum Market 22
Drug Market 30
Chemical Market 44
Dye Market 4

Transparent Soaps.

Although the popular name for these products is still "glycerine soaps," it has long ceased to be justified, for glycerine is no longer their principal ingredient. Speaking generally, the combinations of alkalies with the fatty acids are opaque, but they can be made transparent to some extent if limpid liquids be added to them. Absolute transparence can only be obtained by bringing the soap to an amorphous state by solution in strong alcohol, and subsequently evaporating the alcohol. This was the method formerly employed, but it has given place to more economincal processes. Nowadays soaps are made with a fatty base, and cocoanut oil and castor oil, to which glycerine, sugar syrup and alcohol or soda are added. Several qualities are necessary in these raw materials.

Fat.—This must not be too soft. It need not necessarily be absolutely fresh; but nevertheless fresh fat should be chosen if possible.

Cocoanut Oil.—In particular this must be chosen with the greatest possible care. Copra oil is the richest in free fatty acids, and therefore for transparent soapmaking it is inferior to Ceylon or Cochin oils. The reason of this is that the free fatty acids being the easiest to saponify, clots and flakes form in the soap mass which it is impossible to destroy. These clots dissolve easily enough in alcohol, but on re-cooling they make their re-appearance in the form of small starlike clusters which render the soap opaque.

Cochin oil is the best, not only on account of its natural tint, but also by reason of the facility with which it saponifies. It may be used for high-priced soaps of perfect transparency. For cheap and imperfectly transparent soaps copra and Ceylon oils are used. Moreover, these oils may be improved by refining; but this should not be done except in a case of absolute necessity. Unusually the manufacturers content themselves with boiling the oil with brine, using three pounds of salt for every 100 pounds of oil, and this separates out the foreign matters, which are scummed off the liquor. As for earthy matters, they are left to settle for twenty-four hours, and the clear oil is decanted off. The oil may be still further clarified by boiling it with from 2 to 2½ per cent. of its weight of water-glass, throwing a certain quantity of salt water on the surface of the boiling liquid. In a few hours a whitish clot forms on the surface and is taken off; it may be used in the preparation of common soaps. The oil treated by these different processes should be left to rest for four or five days before being used. If it is then distinctly rancid it is necessary to submit it to a new treatment, which consists in boiling it with water to which a 3 to 5 per cent. solution of caustic soda has been added. This proportion varies according to the quality of the soap to be produced. When it is judged that all the soda has combined, a certain quantity of sea salt is thrown into the vat and the boiling is continued until a layer of foam forms on the surface of the liquor. This is scummed off at once, and if it has not consistence enough to stick to the scummer a fresh quantity of sea salt is added. The whole operation must be carried out as quickly as possible, otherwise the foam spreads over the whole surface of the liquid.

Castor Oil.—This aids in making the soap more transparent, but, on the other hand, it diminishes its cleasing qualities. If the castor oil is not absolutely fresh it separates from the mass during saponification. Usually a trial experiment is made by treating a pound of the oil with half a pound of caustic soda solution of 38 degrees Be. Saponification proceeds at 31 degrees C., and if the mass is limpid the oil is considered good. If, on the other hand, it is granular the oil ought not to be used.

Glycerine.—The glycerine must also be tested with the greatest possible care. For toilet soaps it must be perfectly pure, the presence of salts of lime and of magnesium greatly damaging the transparency. For ordinary soaps crude glycerine, which is very much cheaper, can be summarily purified and used. For dark tinted soaps it is merely necessary that the glycerine should be free from lime. To eliminate this it is treated with oxalate of ammonia in the presence of a small quantity of liquid ammonia and left to rest for several hours. If very light tinted soaps are to be made the glycerine must first be freed from color by filtering it through animal charcoal. In the majority of cases this is sufficient, but for extra quality transparent soaps it is absolutely necessary to use a perfectly colorless glycerine.

Caustic Soda.—A solution of caustic soda of 38 degrees Be. is used.

Alcohol.—Methylated spirits at 96 degrees are used. In Austria pure spirits of wine are used, the authorities being content to consider it rendered unfit for consumption if 2 per cent. of castor oil soap is added to it.

Carbonate of Soda.—When alcohol is not used carbonate of soda crystals, pulverized as finely as possible, are employed.

Processes of Manufacture—As far as concerns the processes of manufacture, two kinds of transparent soap are to be distinguished—the one prepared with alcohol, the other solely with carbonate of soda. The alcohol soaps are the easier to make and their manufacture has less risk in it, providing that the raw materials are of good quality and the operations are conducted with care. The operation with carbonate of soda offers, on the other hand, far more difficulties. For these two types of soap the same fat is employed, and the mixture consists generally of equal parts of animal fat and cocoanut oil, with a little castor roil to facilitate the combination and augment the transparency. Two formulae in common use are as follows:

	I. Parts.	II. Parts.
Fat	100	100
Ceylon oil	100	100
Castor oil	30	30
Caustic soda	117	117
Alcohol	100	100
Sugar	25	60
Water	38	75
Glycerine	45	0

(Continued on page 32.)

NAVAL STORES.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on page 35.

Saturday Evening, Aug. 15, 1896.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—As regards the demand for spirits turpentine little or no progress has this week been made, but the tone of the market has improved, and more confidence is now being felt in the future of the article. This sentiment is based upon the efforts now being made in the producing sections to arrange for a curtailment of next year's production. Meetings were held on the subject this week at Savannah, and another is to follow later in the month, at which it is believed a definite understanding among the various interests in the trade will be reached. Should this expectation be realized, the chances are that values will take an upward turn. Meanwhile quotations on the spot are steady at 23¾@24c. for regulars and 24¾c. for machine made barrels.

ROSIN.—During the week the lower grades met with a fair inquiry, and sales of several hundred barrels are reported. The medium and pale qualities were in light request. The recent decline in prices has somewhat helped the inquiry. We quote: Common to good strained $1.57½@1.62½, E $1.65, F $1.70@1.75, G $1.80, H $1.85@1.87½, I $1.95, K $2, M $2.05, N $2.10, W G $2.15 @2.20 and W W $2.35@2.40.

TAR AND PITCH.—Nothing of special interest has occurred in this department. Business is still quiet, and prices show no change. Tar is quotable at $1.65 for regulars and $3.25 for oil barrels. Pitch is steady at $1.80@1.90, as to quantity.

The receipts and deliveries of naval stores for the week ending Aug. 14, 1896, as reported by Messrs. George L. Hammond & Co., are as follows:

Stock in yard Aug. 7,

	Rosin.	Spirits of Turpentine.	Tar.
1896	24,674	833	1,468
Receipts	6,815	1,853	729
Deliveries	6,638	1,774	543
Stock in yard Aug. 14, 1896	24,851	912	1,654
Transfer	....	280	50

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 14.

Turpentine firm at 21@22c.; rosin firm; B, C, $1.25; D, E, $1.30; F, $1.30; G, $1.35; H, $1.40; I, $1.45; K, $1.50; M, $1.55; N, $1.60; window glass, $1.70; water white, $1.75.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 14.

Spirits turpentine firm at 22¾c.; sales, 1,672 barrels. Rosin firm at $1.40.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 14.

Rosin firm; strained, $1.32½; good strained, $1.37½. Spirits turpentine steady; machine, 22½c.; irregular, 21½c. Tar firm at $1.05. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

London, Aug. 14.

Spirits turpentine, 19s. per cwt. Rosin—American strained, 5s. per cwt.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

Spirits turpentine dull at 18s. 9d. Rosin—Common firm at 4s. 9d.

London Turpentine Statistics.

Messrs. James Watt & Son, London, furnish the following turpentine statistics:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock Aug. 1.	12,119	21,208	13,815
De'd this w'k	1,221	2,056	897
Since Jan 1..	54,974	43,120	51,325
Price Aug. 1	18s. 6d.	20s. 4½d.	21s. 6d.
Sept.-Dec.	..18s. 9d.	20s. 9d.	21s. 9d.
Jan.-April	..19s. 6d.	21s. 6d.	22s.

WANTS.

SPECIALS OR NOTICES *in this column are at the rate of Two Dollars for each insertion—for eight lines or less. All over eight lines Twenty-five cents per line of about six words. The full amount in cash must accompany all orders.*

COD LIVER OIL.

We are now commencing to turn out our new stock of Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, which is superior to any we have ever manufactured and equal in every respect to the "Norwegian Oil." We shall be pleased to send you samples and quotations on application.

L. RICHARDSON & CO.,
176 Atlantic Ave.,
Boston, Mass.

INDIAN RELICS FOR SALE.

About 50 pots and jugs; 1000 arrow points, 40 or more celts, 8 discs, many spear heads, a few hoes, about 25 spades, and some pipes, needles and other specimens; all found in St. Clair County, Ill. Address JAS. DAVINROY, French Village, Ill.

WANTED.

Competent man to superintend a chemical plant manufacturing heavy chemicals. Address, "CHEMICALS," care of this paper.

WANTED.

By a man of family, a position as traveling salesman. Am thoroughly posted on mixed paints, dry and oil colors. 12 years' experience. Only large and honorable houses please answer.

F. SOUTHALL, care of this paper.

WANTED

A first class superintendent for linseed oil mill in the East. Address, giving reference and past experience, "K," Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

UNEQUALLED FOR ENGINE ROOMS.

CABINET OIL TANK.

6o Gallons.

(REMOVABLE HOOD.)

60 Gallons, with Measuring Pump ..... $

THESE Tanks are made of the very highest grade of Galvanized Iron, and protected by a wooden frame, mounted on three-wheel casters, all made and finished in the finest and most workmanlike manner.

Length, 31 in.; width, 24 in.; height of frame, 31 in.; total height, 43 in.; weight in shipping order, 98 lbs.

PATENT MEASURING PUMP.

Measuring Pump ..... $

MEDALS AWARDED
Exposition of Railway Appliances, 1892.
World's Fair, 1893.

F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO.,
239 & 241 Lake St., Chicago.

Fullers Earth finest ground

MANGANESE FLUOR SPAR
free of Iron & Phosphorus
of purest Quality
up to 95% in all qualities and for any use
Recovered Manganese Feldspar Witherit Carbonate of Baryt
Supplied at lowest prices by
Wilh. Minner
ARNSTADT, THURINGIA
Mining Products & Mineralmills
In lumps as well as finest ground

Versepuy, André & Co.
56 Rue de Paradis, PARIS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR FRENCH GOODS.
Importers of American Goods.

SHEET LEAD
COLWELL LEAD CO
63 Center St., New York.
ALSO MANUFACTURERS
Chemical Lead Pipe, Lead Wire, Block Tin Worms, etc., for Chemical purposes

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Saturday Noon, Aug. 15, 1896.

The bearish feature of the monthly pipe line statement has been the principal item of interest, although the increase in deliveries has tended to nullify the effect of a continued large increase in stocks. Those who are hoping for an increase in the price of crude affect to ignore the bearish features of the report and point to the diminishing production, increased deliveries and decrease in development work as bull factors which may be regarded as indicating an early radical charge in the statistical situation. On the other hand, the daily pipe line reports indicate no falling off in the production, and it becomes apparent that the output of the wells is decreasing very slowly and the smaller number of new wells being brought in is sufficient to keep up the average runs. The news from the fields during the past week has not been important, and few wells have been brought in, though in Ohio an important extension of territory is claimed. On the exchanges nothing has been done of interest, and the sales reported have been small and few in number. A synopsis of the reports of the three principal pipe lines is appended:

NATIONAL TRANSIT COMPANY.

Outstanding certificates ...	170,000	161,000
Credit balances	3,275,075	3,378,354
Net stocks	3,445,075	3,539,354

TIDEWATER PIPE COMPANY.

Outstanding certificates ..	.....	.....
Credit balances	348,008	411,270
Net stocks	348,008	411,270

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY.

Outstanding certificates ...	16,500,000	16,500,000
Credit balances	6,193,894	6,554,851
Net stocks	22,693,894	23,054,851

Following is given the opening, highest, lowest and closing figures for each day, in tabulated form for comparison.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday.....	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
Tuesday.....	106½	106½	106½	106½
Wednesday.....	101½	101½	101½	101½
Thursday.....	101½	101½	101½	101½
Friday.....	101½	101½	101½	101½
Saturday.....	101½	101½	101½	101½

Following is the range of prices of National Transit certificates during the corresponding week last year:

Aug. 12	126	@ —
" 13	127	@ —
" 14	126	@ —
" 15	125	@ —
" 15	126	@ —
" 17	127	@ —

Refined and Products.

The demand for barreled oil for export has been light, but the export requirements keep up remarkably well, the engagements for the week again exceeding 200,000 bbls., nearly all for bulk shipment. The stocks abroad are said to be lighter than they were, and continued large shipments are therefore expected. The price for barreled oil has been steady at 6.65c. for New York loading, and 6.60c. for Philadelphia loading. Bulk oil is nominal at 4.15c. here and 4.10c. at Philadelphia. The principal foreign markets are steady. To-day's quotations by cable were: Antwerp, 14½f.; Bremen, 6.40m.; London, 5⅝@5½d., and Liverpool, 5½@5⅝d. Freight rates are firm at 1s. 7½d. @1s. 9d., hence to London, and 1s. 9d.@2s. 9d. to Continental ports, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots have been in light request, and are easy on a basis of 7½c. for 150 degrees water white from tanks and 10c. for barrels.

Cases for export have been in active request, and sales of about 500,000 are reported. The price for plain tops has been steady at 7.55c. Freight rates are steady. The nominal rates for large vessels are: For Amoy, 17@18c.; Bombay, 14½@15c.; Calcutta, 14@15c.; Colombo, 14½@15c.; Hong Kong, 17@18c.; Japan, 17@19c.; Java, 18@19c.; Penang, 17@18c.; Rangoon, 17@18c.; Saigon, 17@18c.; Shanghai, 21@21½c.; Singapore, 16@17c.; Yokohama, 18½@19c.

Crude for export has been in good request, and sales of about 40,000 bbls. are reported. Washington crude is quoted at 6.65c. in barrels. Cases for export have been neglected, and no sales are reported.

Prime city naphtha has remained steady at 7.50c. For export no sales are reported.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE

National Transit Certificates.	₱ bbl..	1.04⅛@—
Washington crude in bbls.....	₱ gal.	6 60
" bulk.....		4 10
Residuum, bbls for export.....		4¼@4½

REFINED—FOR EXPORT.

Cargo lots for export.....	₱ gal.	—@ 6 60
Philadelphia loading.....		—@ 6 55
bulk.....		—@ 4 10

REFINED—JOBBING LOTS.

In barrels, pkgs. included.

120 fire test, S. W.....	per gal	— @ 8⅝
130 fire test, S. W.....		— @ 9
150 fire test, W. W.....		— @10
In bulk from tanks.....		— @ 7½
300 fire test.....		9 @ 9⅝

REFINED IN CASES—110 FIRE TEST.

Two-five low screw, cargo lots.....	7 50
5,000 to 10,000.....	7 60
1,000 to 5,000.....	7 70
700 to 1,000.....	7 80
400 to 700.....	7 90
300 to 400.....	8 00
200 to 300.....	8 10
100 to 200.....	8 40
Under 100.....	9 50

NAPHTHA AND GASOLENE.

Naphtha, crude, cargo lots, 68@72 deg.	@ 7 50
Naphtha, crude, car lots, 68@72 deg....	@ 7 50
Naphtha, crude, 70 deg.....	7¾@ 8
sweet, 62 or 63 deg.....	8¼@ 8⅝
70 deg.....	9¼@ 9⅝
76 deg.....	9¼@ 9⅝
"stove".....	10¼@10½
Gasolene, 86 deg.....	13 @14
88 deg.....	15 @16
90 deg.....	18 @19

Petroleum Statistics.

RUNS—TOTAL AND AVERAGE

		Day	Total	Av'age
Friday Aug.	7.....	106,364	654,814	93,545
Sat.-Sun.	" 8& 9..	105,049	759,863	84,429
Mon.	" 10....	108,488	868,351	86,835
Tues.	" 11.....	107,403	975,754	88,705
Wed.	" 12	80,748	1,056,502	88,042
Thurs.	" 13.....	102,394	1,158,896	89,145
		1894.	1895.	1896.
January.....		2,546,630	2,410,393	2,676,196
February.....		2,282,579	2,031,876	2,473,288
March.....		2,602,033	2,454,663	2,676,364
April.....		2,441,254	2,564,066	2,879,608
May.....		2,599,765	2,529,043	2,839,612
June.....		2,578,636	2,447,140	2,881,414
July.....		2,578,369	2,643,706	2,909,382
August.....		2,554,649	2,707,777	.....
September.....		2,412,953	2,642,995	.....
October.....		2,575,647	2,672,354	.....
November.....		2,409,665	2,613,857	.....
December.....		2,480,211	2,688,833	.....
Year.....		30,062,391	30,406,693	.....
Average.....		2,505,199	2,533,891	2,762,266

DELIVERIES—TOTAL AND AVERAGE.

		Day.	Total.	Av'age
Friday Aug.	7.....	59,327	492,083	70,298
Sat.-Sun.	" 8& 9..	124,562	616,645	68,516
Mon.	" 10.....	81,735	698,370	69,837
Tues.	" 11.....	68,252	766,622	69,693
Wed.	" 12	77,290	843,892	70,324
Thurs.	" 13.....	84,888	928,770	71,444
		1894.	1895.	1896.
January.....		3,132,954	3,135,235	2,532,604
February.....		2,650,652	2,801,202	2,248,403
March.....		2,910,153	2,604,541	2,436,008
April.....		2,845,162	2,779,235	2,223,092
May.....		2,862,999	2,845,334	2,418,494
June.....		2,910,919	2,815,470	2,248,782
July.....		2,905,783	2,643,880	2,510,189
August.....		3,256,302	2,423,111	.....
September.....		2,963,243	2,320,412	.....
October.....		3,262,209	2,568,204	.....
November.....		3,197,929	2,845,565	.....
December.....		3,276,165	2,401,057	.....
Year.....		36,383,524	32,004,214	.....
Average.....		3,031,960	2,667,018	2,378,216

CHARTERS—TOTAL AND AVERAGE.

		Day.	Total.	Av'age.
Friday Aug.	7.....	96,032	548,551	78,379
Sat.-Sun.	" 8& 9.	99,603	648,254	72,028
Mon.	" 10....	101,587	749,841	74,984
Tues.	" 11.....	74,283	824,127	74,921
Wed.	" 12.....	146,508	970,635	80,886
Thurs.	" 13....	95,238	1,065,873	91,990
		1894.	1895.	1896
January.....		2,010,907	1,953,334	1,884,675
February.....		1,570,196	1,004,226	1,759,056
March.....		1,672,955	1,412,104	2,231,547
April.....		1,683,826	1,639,165	1,755,524
May.....		1,717,735	1,371,779	1,929,212
June.....		2,023,921	1,674,672	2,444,060
July.....		2,315,874	1,886,548	2,366,000
August.....		1,850,134	2,147,501	.....
September.....		2,314,294	2,349,123	.....
October.....		3,104,685	2,499,708	.....
November.....		2,023,852	1,914,132	.....
December.....		2,105,972	1,559,042	.....
Year.....		24,422,901	21,211,333	.....
Average.....		2,035,242	1,767,611	2,045,727

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

The total charters for refined in barrels and cases, crude in barrels and cases, naphtha, &c., during the week ending August 14, and from January 1, were as follows:

	Week.	Year.	1895.
Refined, bbls.....	224,300	6,070,900	5,919,300
Refined, cases.....	490,000	11,952,000	4,182,000
Crude, bbls.....	41,400	1,089,700	1,092,460
Crude, cases.....	20,000	98,000	49,000
Naphtha, bbls.....	8,500	38,400	78,400
Residuum, bbls....	.....	.....	10,000
Lubricating, bbls..		89,500	14,000
Barrels, cde. eq.....	565,635	14,784,440	11,999,481

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

During the week ending August 14, and since January 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York were as follows:

	Week	Year	1895.
Refined.....	12,189,611	299,073,640	258,858,614
Crude..	.....	767,903	2,216,209
Naphtha.....	5,000	2,690,859	2,978,750
Residuum	.....	44,200	51,337

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons for the week ending Aug.14; also total shipments to date, with comparisons with 1895:

From N. Y. for week ending August 14.	16,252,814
Total from N. Y. from Jan. 1, 1896.....	399,564,788
Same period last year.....	348,227,688
Increase.....	51 337,100
From U. S. for week ending August 14.	23,311,179
Total from U. S. from Jan. 1, 1896.....	661,557,803
Same period last year.....	617,680,077
Increase.	43,877,726

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM DIFFERENT PORTS

	1896.	1895.
New York.....	399,564,788	348,227,688
Philadelphia.....	226,851,218	225,694,675
Baltimore.....	33,958,680	42,849,729
Boston.....	869,743	544,375
San Francisco.....	325,389	333,610
Grand total.....	661,557,726	617,680,077

CAPACITY OF VESSELS LOADING

The following table gives the capacity of the vessels loading petroleum at the ports of New York and Philadelphia on August 14:

	NEW YORK.		PHILADELPHIA	
	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls	Cases.
Refined.....	98,500	916,000	63,000	325,000
Crude.....	....	....	33,500	....
Naphtha.....	....	....	....	....
Lubricating.....	....	....	....	....

Foreign Quotations.

REFINED.

	Antwerp.	Bremen.	London
Monday.....	17½@—	6 30	5⅝@5½
Tuesday.....	17½@—	6 30	5⅝@5⅝
Wednesday.....	17½@—	6 40	5⅝@5½
Thursday.....	17½@—	6 40	5⅝@5½
Friday.....	17½@—	6 4	5⅝@5½
Saturday.....	17½@—	6 40	5⅝@5½

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

New York.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Quantities refined in bbls. unless stated otherwise:

March 7

Br shp, Shanghai, 19c.....cs 70,000

March 11

Br shp, Japan, 16@17c.....cs 70,000

March 13

Br bk, Shanghai, 18½c.....cs 45,000

April 25

Fr bk, Java, 17c .....cs 50,000

May 4

Dch bk, Java, 17@19c.....cs 40,000

May 23.

Br shp, Shanghai, 21c.....cs 90,000

May 26.

Br str Carn, Red Sea ports, 22½c.....cs 100,000

June 1

Br str Norman Isles, Shanghai, 27½c ...cs 135,000
Br bk, Japan, 18@19c.....cs 50,000

June 2

Br bk Saratoga, Shanghai, 21½c.....cs 95,000

June 4

Am shp St. Paul, Japan, 18@19c..... cs 70,000
Am shp R D. Rice, Japan, 18@19c.....cs 80,000
Br shp Ardmore, Bangkok, p. t.....cs 40,000

June 6

Br shp Jumna, Calcutta, 14c..... .....cs 40,000
Br shp Colgate, Shanghai, 21½c.....cs 90,000

June 8

Br shp Cedric the Saxon, Java, 17½c....cs 75,000
Am shp Pactolus, Japan, 18@19c.....cs 85,000
Br shp John D. McDonald, Shanghai, 21c.cs 60,000

June 9

Br shp Cleverdon, Shanghai, 21½c.....cs 110,000

June 13

Br shp Glenfinart, Shanghai, 21½c.....cs 70,000
Br shp Stronsa, Shanghai, 21½c.....cs 80,000

June 20.

It bk Draguette, Java, 17@19c.....cs 35,000

June 26.

Br shp Port Patrick, Java, 17½@19½c...cs 65,000

June 30.

Ger shp Elvira, London, 2s 3d..... 9,500
Ger bk Standard, Dublin or London, 2s 3¾d. 9,500
Ger shp Margarethe, Avonmouth. 2s 4½d.. 7,200
Br shp Athlon, London or Avonmouth, 2s 4½d 9,000
Ger bk Marie Seidenburg, Avonmouth, 2s 4½d..... 8,000

July 2.

Br str Rastry, Bombay, 23c.....cs 110,000
Br shp Kistna, Hong Kong, 18c.....cs 80,000

July 6

Br bk, Tjilitjap and Java, 19@21c.....cs 40,500

July 7

Br bk Pert Stanley, Hong Kong, 18c.....cs 90,000

July 10

Br shp Iranian, Japan, 18¾@19c.....cs 115,000

July 15

Br str Mount Sirion, Red Sea ports, 25c..cs 125,000
Br shp St. John, Japan, 17@18c.....cs 75,000

July 16

Br bk Brunel, Hong Kong, 18c .....cs 65,000
Am shp Tam O'Shanter, Hong Kong, 17½c.cs 65,000

July 20

It bk Nemesi, Rangoon, 15c..... cs 40,000
Nor brg Victoria, Danish port, pt..... 1,600

July 24

Dch bk Maratina Johanna, Java, 18@19c.cs 55,000
Ger shp Otto, Baltic, pt..... 8,000

July 25.

Br shp Khyber, Calcutta, 16c.....cs 80,000

July 27.

Br str Morven, Japan, 30c .....cs 130,000
Br shp, Calcutta, 16c ....cs 80,000
Ger shp Arthur Fitzer, Japan, 18½@19½c.....cs 65,000

July 29

Br shp Kentmore, Calcutta, 16c.....cs 100,000

July 31

Br shp, Hong Kong, 18c.....cs 75,000
Am sch, Las Palmas, 13c.....cs 10,000

Aug 1

Ger shp Peter Rickmers, Hong Kong, 17½c, cs 110,000

Aug 3

It bk, Oran, 13¾c ....cs 16,000

Aug 5

Br str Pontiac, Londonderry, 2s 7½d..... 7,500

Aug 8

Br shp, Japan, 19c..... .....cs 70,000
Bk, Hong Kong, 18c.....cs 50,000

Aug 11

Shp, Japan, 18½c@19½c.....cs 55,000
Bk, Hong Kong, 18c.....cs 45,000
Br shp, Furt Blaye, 2s 10½..... nap 8,500

Aug 13

Br shp, Java, 18@20c.....cs 40,000

Philadelphia.

Oct 28

Br bk, Calcutta, 13c.....cs 125,000

Jan. 9.

Port bk, Exmouth, pt..... 2,700

March 5

Br shp Palgrave, Calcutta, 12c.....cs 132,000

March 11

Ger bk Albert Rickmers, Japan, 16½@17½c.....cs 100,000

March 25.

It bk Gin, w c Italy, pt..... .....cs 30,000

April 2

Aust str, Italy, p. t..... .....cs 45,000

April 8

Ger shp, Stettin, 1s 10½d..... 8,500

May 11

Br str Ancona, Shanghai, 21c..... .cs 100,000

May 13

Ger bk Concordia, Java, 17@19c.....cs 45,000

May 20

Fr bk Ville de Diepe, French port, blk.cde 14,000

June 1

Am shp State of Maine, Shanghai, 21c...cs 55,000

June 9

Am shp Susquehanna, Japan, 18½@19½c .....cs 75,000
Br bk Bristol, Dunkirk, 2s 3d.....lub 8,500

June 20.

Am ship Eureka, Japan, 17c.....cs 75,00

July 1.

Br str Montauk, Dunkirk or Dieppe, 2s 4½d.....cde 16,500
Ger shp Renee Rickmers, Japan, 18½@19½c.....cs 80,000

July 8

Ger bk Robert Rickmers, Japan, 18@19c.,cs 95 000
Br shp Wanderer, Japan, 19@20c.....cs120,000

July 9.

It bk Scottish Chief, Sicily, 12½c.....cs 28,00

July 10

It bk Baccicin Revello, Marseilles, 2s,3d cde 3,500

July 13

Span bk San Ingnocio-de-Lloyla, Spain, bulk, ...cde 10,000

July 15

It bk Armonia, St. Louis du Rhone or Marseilles, 2s 4½d .....cde 6,000

July 18

Br str Strathtay, Japan, 30c.....,cs 120,000

Aug 3

Am shp St Paul, Japan, 17@18c.....115,000

Aug 6

Nor bk Nova Scotia, U K, p t..... 7,000

Aug. 7.

Br str Mourne, Japan, 30c..... 130,000

Aug 10

Br str City of Dundee, Japan, 30c .....cs 100,000

Aug 13

Ger bk, Marie, Bergen, 2s7½d..... 8,000

Aug 14

Nor str, Troudhjim, 3s..... 2,500

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco, on the dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified.

New York.

Aug. 3.

Ger str Capua, Rio Janeiro, 10,000 cs
Ger str Capua, San Paulo, 1 dm gas
Am sh Landseer, Dunedin & Lyttleton, 20,000 cs

Aug. 4.

Nor str Simon Dumois, Hayti, 257 cs ref, 200 cs gas
Am str Caracas, Curacoa, 3 bbls, 188 cs
Am str Caracas, Maracaibo, 20 cs, 10 dms
Am str Caracas, Porto Cabello, 753 cs, 1 bbl
Br str Alps, Hayti, 288 cs ref, 100 cs gas
Br str Bea Bellido, Buenos Ayres, 15,000 cs
Br str Bea Bellido, Rosario, 2,000 cs
Br str Bea Bellido, Montevideo, 4,000 cs
Br str Galileo, Rio Janeiro, 5,000 cs
Br str Galileo, Bahia, 20 cs

Aug. 7.
Nor str Talisman, Guadaloupe, 1,700 cs
Am str Delaware, Hayti, 345 cs, 2 bbls
Br str Beacon Light, Hamburg, 1,300,725 gls blk
Am sh Taeoma, Hong Kong, 61,532 cs
Nor str Talisman, St Kitts, 700 cs
Am str Saginaw, Turk's Island, 42 cs
Am str Saginaw, San Domingo, 210 cs
Br str Alene, Kingston, 7 bbls, 6 cs
Br str Alene, Cartagena, 555 cs
Br str Alene, Savanilla, 40 cs
Br str Elm Branch, Algoa Bay, 2,055 cs
Br str Elm Branch, East London, 1,000 cs
Br str Elm Branch, Delagoa Bay, 400 cs
Br str Elm Branch, Port Natal, 10 cs nap
Br str Elm Branch, Cape Town, 1,050 cs
Br str Madiana, West Indies, 3 bbls, 1,258 cs

Aug. 8.
Ger str Gut Heil, Flushing f o, 1,200,000 gls blk
Br bk Carrizal, Rio Janeiro, 7,000 cs ref, 200 cs nap

Aug. 10.
Br sch Delight, Charlottetown, 875 bbls
Br str Egyptian Prince, Pernambuco, 5,700 cs
Am str Finance, Colon, 200 cs
Am bk H G Johnson, Adelaide, 2,760 cs
Br str Egyptian Prince, Santos, 500 cs
Br str Egyptian Prince, Rio Janeiro, 5,000 cs

Aug. 11.
Br str Lucigen, Dover f o, 1,517,545 gls blk
Swed bk August, Port Natal, 7,200 cs
Br bkt L W Norton, Bahia, 10,133 cs
Br bk G B Lockhart, Curacoa, 142 cs, 6 bbls

Aug. 12.
Dan str Tyr, Kodling, 1,750 bbls
Br str Carn, Aden, 100 cs
Dtch str American, Amsterdam, 1,570,000 gls blk, 150 bbls
Br str Chesapeake, London, 1,750,000 gls blk
Ger str Standard, Flushing f o, 1,275,000 gls blk, 300 bbls

Aug. 13.
Am bg Nutley, Auckland, 10,000 cs
Am str Venezuela, Curacoa, 10 cs
Am str Venezuela, P Cabello, 52 cs
Br str Orinoco, Bermuda, 20 bbls
Br str Lackawanna, Liverpool, 1,600,000 gls blk

Philadelphia.

Aug. 4.
Br bk Andorenha, Calcutta, 127,500 cs
Aug. 5.
Br str Prudentia, Christiania, 1,135,926 gls blk
Br str Ardandu, Havana, 20,000 cs cde
Aug. 6.
Br str Orange Prince, St Loubes, 813,034 gls cde blk
Aug. 7.
Br str Luciline, Rouen, 1,257,074 gls cde blk
Aug. 10.
Bg Aquila, New Richmond, P I, 10 bbls

Baltimore.

Aug. 1.
Ger str Brilliant, Flushing f o, 1,140,218 gls blk
Br sch Lady Shea, Harbor Island, 500 gls
Aug. 5.
Br str Acme, St Jago, Cuba, 31,200 gls cde

Boston.

Aug. 6.
Str Boston, Yarmouth, 20 bbls
Sch Phyllis, St Johns, N F, 263 bbls

San Francisco.

July 9.
Per City of Sydney, Central America, 150 cs

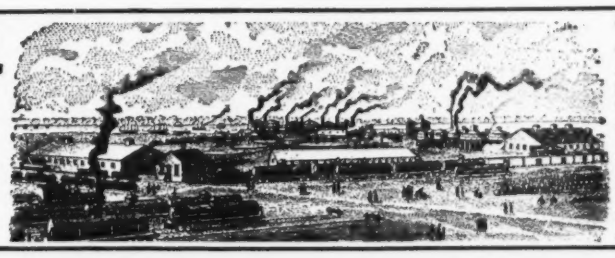
EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Refined.

	Week ending Aug. 14, 1896	Jan 1 to Aug. 14, 1896.	Jan. 1 to Aug 15. 1895.
Aalborg		251,450	237,647
Aarhuus		433,150	1,282,700
Acajutla		19,100	16,300
Adelaide	26,496	1,212,646	999,307
Aden	1,000	492,500	150,000
Alexandria		815,040	
Algiers		215,000	690,000
Algoa Bay	19,850	231,050	159,945
Alleppey		120,000	
Amoy		547,000	650,000
Amsterdam	1,577,500	12,052,500	1,170,000
Anjier, f o		9,849,280	8,672,307
Antigua	500	30,440	33,770
Antofagasta		60,200	42,000
Antonina		110,000	174,970
Antwerp		7,717,000	6,790,988
Arica		54,000	67,000
Aspinwall		3,000	
Auckland	96,000	333,510	214,192
Avonmouth		4,630,000	3,200,000
Azores		73,590	49,355
Bahamas		8 127	1,990
Bahia	164,030	1,135,030	964,690
Banda, f o			132,300
Barbadoes	1,000	278,700	473,795
Barranquilla		71,810	8,540
Beira		5,100	1,000
Belfast		1,700,000	
Belize		60,670	60,380
Berbice			10,000
Bermuda	1,000	141,584	20,261
Bluefields		83,032	15,040
Bocas del Toro		10,445	35,170
Bombay		470,000	908,640
Bremen		12,000	15,000
Brisbane		1,020,000	703,140
Bristol		15,250	46 500
Buenos Ayres	150,100	4,238,030	3,662,040
Cabedello		80,000	
Calcutta		6,753,530	11,034,510
Caleta Bueno		12,250	
Callao		277,450	122,120
Campeache		2,950	2,310
Canary Islands—		693,880	447,000
Cape Gracias		1,850	3,390
Cape Town	10,100	572,820	608,640
Carlskrona			208,904
Cartagena	5,500	117,890	127,473
Carupano		30,150	28,850
Cayenne		8,600	
Ceara		133,520	142,980
Champerico		8,000	5,500
Chefoo		505,000	495,000
Chittangong			550,000
Christiana			711,800
Ciudad Bolivar		60,070	52,491
Coleraine		205,000	209,908
Colon	2,000	288,720	169,138
Conal		45,000	
Copenhagen		2,933,201	2,281,951
Corinth		21,750	11,500
Cork		354,450	
Coro		14,360	17,311
Cuba		10,870	13,985
Cumana		5,250	7,450
Curacoa	3,960	175,423	116,358
Danzig		417,922	
Delagoa Bay	4,000	299,750	67,110
Demerara		264,959	264,700
Desterro		268,000	90,000
Domenica	270	12,040	16,520
Dover f. o	1,517,545	15,153,207	88,717,616
Droback, Den			224,315
Dublin		1,771,196	2,164,407
Dunedin	192,000	475,000	667,890
Dunkirk			824,133
Dutch Guiana		26,000	45,000
East London	9,640	274,485	391,000
Esbjerg		94,701	97,921
Exmouth			228,985
False Point			714,000
Flushing f. o	3,490,000	70,178,592	17,680,000
Fredericia			263,950
Fremantle		296,250	188,900
French Guiana		2, 00	
Galway		132,429	174,085
Geile		388,950	921,050
Gibraltar		468,030	156,500
Grand Cayman		23,500	
Grenada		36,900	71,700
Greytown		130,400	72,710
Gothenburg		721,104	1,148,905
Guadaloupe	19,000	167,751	90,905
Guayaquil		187,000	92,000
Guanta		48,050	12,650
Haiphong		516,210	
Halifax		15,084	43,550
Hamburg	1,300,750	3,309,156	578,596
Havre		5,000	
Hayti	9,001	511,886	363,121
Helsingburg			344,050
Hernosand		410,150	162,099
Hiogo		489,430	2,105,000
Hodeidah		940,000	430,000
Hong Kong	615,320	9,500,390	6,010,070
Honolulu		300,000	300,000
Hook of Holland		2,750,000	1,500,000
Hudekwale			90,160
Hull		1,300,000	15,500
Inagua			2,200
Ipswich		185,000	123,599
Iquique		11,500	92,500
Iquitos		9,650	4,150
Jaddah		294,660	
Jamaica	415	546,114	338,031
Java			395,920
Kolding	87,500	87,500	126,750
Konigsberg		171,716	
Kurrucnee		1,021,180	
La Guayra		354,810	170,170
La Liberhad		30,000	
La Union			7,500
Laguna		200	110
Limerick		674,259	407,000
Lisbon		388,446	66,472
Liverpool	1,600,000	8,016,166	4,749,013
Livingston		37,750	20,956
Lockport N S			7,500
London	1,750,000	20,198,765	12,146,661
Londonderry		200,000	
Lyttelton		258,500	113,300
Macassar		796,170	
Macelo		365,000	298,620
Madeira Islands		66,000	44,529
Manaos		139,106	162,090
Manchester			500
Manzanelo		2,000	
Maracaibo	480	211,356	108,180
Maranham		195,205	134,395
Marseilles			5,000
Marauttus		272,500	54,220
Martinique		129,350	96,250
Melbourne		3,406,480	2,742,240
Mollendo		45,000	8,500
Molucco Is—		173,220	
Montivideo	40,000	2,047,500	1,936,778
Montserrat	1,300	6,420	3,150
Morocco		20,000	
Mossel Bay		8,000	
Munchen			38,012
Napier			32,640
Nassau		70,075	36,260
Nelson		10,000	
Newcastle Eng			26,250
New Castle, Aust		75,500	
Norrkoping			250,000
Odense		66,899	138,250
Old Providence		3,322	1,000
Oporto		240,000	765,395
Oran			370,000
Padang		758,510	
Para		951,974	418,500
Pacassamayo		3,000	
Paramaribo			35,000
Payta		5,500	1,000
Pelotas		87,630	
Penang		1,319,130	102,500
Pernambuco	57,000	1,378,540	1,091,700
Philley's Island			512
Philippine Is		567,260	254,000
Pimental		1,250	
Pisagua		15,500	2,000
Plymouth		3,099,833	
Po nt a Pitre			15,000
Pt de Bouc		201,250	335,191
Port Elizabeth		335,950	395,654
Port Limon		82,822	71,111
Port Louis			115,000
Port Marie		11,702	15,310
Port Natal	72,000	756,070	481,200
Portishead		313,438	
Porto Alegre		40,000	
Porto Cabello	8,101	259,212	205,232
Porto Rico		117,170	109,235
Pozzuoli		377,300	
Prince Edw. Island	43,730	56,550	92,150
Progresso		6,750	4,850
Puerto Barrios		7,100	7,800
Puerto Cortez		59,840	11,473
Punta Arenas		19,500	71,255
Rangoon		1,487,810	544,560
Reunion		156,000	
Rio Grande do Sul		145,500	570,080
Rio Janeiro	20,000	3,019,580	1,448,300
Rosario	20,000	1,292,908	652,800
Rotterdam		22,799,756	12,348,500
Saigon		996,800	956,450

THE PARAGON REFINING CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.
Refiners of Petroleum
ILLUMINATING OILS and NAPHTHA and GASOLENE.



"WHITE SWAN" 120° Water White Oil for Parlor use.
BLACK SWAN High grade reliable 150° Water White Oil.
GASOLINE For Stoves and Gas Machines.
NAPHTHAS for Varnish and Painters' trades.
Manufacturers of LUBRICANTS and GREASES, ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.
PREMIER COMPOUND a light grease for journals & axles
PREMIER BLACK GREASE
PREMIER LEATHER DRESSING

Standard Oil Co. of New York
MAIDEN LANE BRANCH
REFINERS AND PACKERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS
Office 124 Maiden Lane, New York
Works, First and Bond Streets SOUTH BROOKLYN

TIDEWATER OIL COMPANY
Manufacturers of
PARAFFINE OILS
Crude and Refined Paraffine Wax
Cylinder Stocks, Neutral Oils
BLACK OILS
SELL TO JOBBERS ONLY
NEW YORK
12 Broadway
BOSTON
11 Custom House St.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.

Established 1887.

39 William Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus over One Million and a Half Dollars.

Designated Depository for court funds and public funds. Allows interest on balances.

Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Registrar for Companies or Municipalities, and as Trustee for Railroad and other Mortgages.

L. V. F. Randolph, Pres.
John L. Riker, 1st V.-P.
Wm. Carpender, 2d V.-P.

James S. Suydam, Sec'y.
James D. Fowler, As. Sec.

Salaverry		7,500	
Samana			350
San Andreas			250
San Domingo	2,100	227,692	215,722
San Jose		47,000	15,00
Santos	5,000	2,191,000	1,030,500
Savanilla	400	94,002	137,385
Savona		1,223,553	
Shanghai		19,400,780	5,030,190
Sierra Leone		10,000	18,400
Singapore			942,010
Sligo (Ireland)		180,148	
Sodertelje			102,000
Southampton			25,000
South Shields		1,275,000	
Stockholm			1,826,478
St. Andrews		280	
St. Barths			250
St. Croix	2,352	28,815	23,110
St Johns, N. F.		207,918	194,378
St. Kitts	9,000	62,131	37,610
St. Louis du Rhone		971,232	
St. Lucia	2,021	24,024	36,132
St. Martha		4,000	
St. Martins	1,210	5,700	3,840
St. Michaels		250	11,010
St. Pierre, Miq		3,140	19,584
St. Thomas	100	30,770	21,171
St. Vincent		32,260	34,500
Stettin			794,950
Sundsvall		421,450	300,000
Svendborg		253,000	
Sydney		1,701,400	1,515,416
Surinam		30,000	27,000
Talcahuano		1,755,850	1,032,000
Tamatave		50,000	
Tampico		3,700	2,100
Tobaga		100	
Townsville		90,000	
Tralee, (Ireland)		169,250	
Trinidad		7,110	311,056
Truxillo		8,210	8,000
Turks Island	420	151	3,627
Uddevalla			500,050
Valparaiso		421,300	1,201,330
Venice		1,400,000	
Vera Cruz		10,350	25,932
Victoria		120,000	59,000
Waterford, (Irel'd)		234,022	250,900
Wellington		300,000	533,680
Wersa (Finland)			180,200
Yokohama		10,338,150	4,101,230
Zanzibar		1,488,130	1,701,516
Total	11,189,611	97,983,581	251,086,986

Crude.

Baracoa			814,086
Buenos Ayres			15,500
Havana		797,903	1,157,221
Jamaica			51
Montividio			2,000
Porto Rico			60,000
Sodertelje			155,000
Tampico			2,300
Trindad			8
Total		797,903	2,229,701

Naphtha.

Adelaide		1,700	3,500
Algoa Bay		216	
Arica			10
Auckland			2,678
Bahia		600	525
Barbadoes		15	
Bermuda		11,235	2,943
Bluefields			156
Brisbane		5,000	
Buenos Ayres		11,077	59,565
Cape Town		1,111	1,040
Canary Islands			19
Cartagena		19	
Carupano		350	
Ciudad Bolivar		10	
Coleraine			150
Corinto		400	
Cuba			40
Curacao		815	555
Demerara		3,000	
Dunedin		2,200	730
Dunkirk			40,792
Exmouth			51,062
Gefle		24,950	2,500
Gothenburg		60,956	49,960
Greytown		50	
Guatamala		400	
Hayti	2,900	58,298	45,538
Honolulu		350	100
Jamaica		20	2,275
La Guayra		30	
Lisbon		1,975	1,925
Liverpool		964,174	235,000
London		1,164,360	2,007,424
Manaos		11,700	11,510
Maranham		95	

(Continued on Fourth Column.)

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

Reports from the various trades represented by the Reporter agree that business during the past week has been exceptionally dull, and where slight improvement had before been noticeable there has been a decided falling off. It is unquestionably in great part due to the extraordinarily hot weather, which has caused a partial suspension of operations where employees were exposed to full influence of the heat, and to a general indisposition to exertion on the part of every one who could give way to such influences. Now that the political campaign may be said to have actually begun, we hear the usual complaints of this as a disturbing factor tending to hamper trade. General trade has also been dull, and the above applies thereto. The labor situation remains about as before, although there are fewer outbreaks and threatened strikes, while some of the minor difficulties have been adjusted. The more important strikes are still in progress, and the number of idle men is larger. More than one-half of the coke-ovens in the Connellsville region have been banked indefinitely, throwing 10,000 men out of employment. The shut-down is due to a falling off in orders from the furnace companies, and further restriction will probably follow. The principal agricultural staples show a decline, cotton having fluctuated considerably, due entirely to speculative manipulations. Wheat opened at 62⅝c., which remained the highest of the week, and, although it varied from day to day, closed on Friday at 61⅞c., but ⅛c. above the lowest. Corn opened at 29¾c. and receded gradually to 28½c. at the close. Oats opened at 21½c., and declined to 20½c., but later recovered and closed at 21c. Cotton sold above 8c. on both Monday and Tuesday, but receded later and closed at 7.81c., the extremes having been 7.68@8.10c. Lard has varied somewhat during the week, but has shown no decided upward tendency, and is still abnormally low. The market for time money has been inactive, the lenders being cautious and scrutinizing the security closely. Rates have been 6 per cent. for all periods, and in some instances a higher rate has been exacted. Money on call at the Stock Exchange has ranged from 2 to 8 per cent., with the average not above 4, though the range has been wide nearly each day. Mercantile paper has been very quiet and rates have advanced. Only the best paper has found sale, and these at ever-increasing rates, the rates early in the week being 6 per cent., and later 8 per cent., while other than choice sold considerably higher. No withdrawals of gold for export were reported during the week, but there has been further hoarding in small amounts, and accounts come from Canada to the effect that Americans are depositing money in Canadian banks. It is now quite the usual thing that contracts contain a stipulation that payment be made in gold or its equivalent, and a movement has been started to make all contracts between boards of education or school trustees and teachers contain the stipulation of payments in gold or its equivalent. The price of silver has declined steadily, the price at the close being 67¾@68½ cents per ounce for commercial bars, and 68@69 cents for Government assay bars. The market for sterling exchange has been weak and lower, owing to the higher rates for money, and the amount of business done was below the average. Rates for actual business at the close were 4.86@4.86¼ for 60 days, 4.87@4.87¼ for demand, and 4.87½ for cables. The supply of grain and cotton bills was larger than it has been in some time, and rates have receded, being 4.85½ at the close. The Industrials have followed closely the trend of the market for the general list of investment securities, but Sugar, Lead and Rubber have scored a decided gain, due to a feeling of increased confidence. The general list of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange has not varied so sharply as it did during the previous weeks, but the tone was generally strong, and a good average advance has been gained.

Sugar stock has been active all the week, and although it has varied somewhat from day to day, the trend was upward during the last two days under liberal buying, creeping well above par. Rather weak efforts were made to depress the stock by usual Wall street tactics, bnt they availed little, although on Wednesday they effected a temporary depression to 98¼.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 95@104⅛, the lowest Monday and the highest Friday, closing today at 103¾ bid.

Cotton Oil stock has ranged from 8 to 8⅞c., the lower figure being reached on Monday, when a fair-sized block was thrown on the market. Later in the week the stock was buoyed up by the general improvement, there being nothing in the way of new developments.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 8@9, the lowest Monday and the highest Tuesday, closing to-day at 8¼ bid.

Lead stock has attracted more attention, and there has been a steady advance, breaking only on Wednesday, when there occurred a break in the general market. The close was at the highest of the week, and showed a substantial gain.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 16@18⅝, the lowest Monday and the highest Tuesday, closing today at 17⅛ bid.

Whisky stock has been out of the market, and transactions in the securities of the reorganized concern, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, have been placed upon the market and dealt in in gradually increasing volume. They were taken with considerable caution at first and at a low figure—4½—but each day showed a slight gain, and the close, at 5⅝, was the highest of the week.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 4¼@5⅝, the lowest Monday and the highest Friday, closing to-day at 5½ bid.

Linseed Oil stock has been entirely neglected, not a sale being reported. The bids have ranged from 13 to 13½, while the offers have advanced from 14 to 15. The conditions of trade are not unfavorable.

Rubber stock, despite the financial complications, has advanced and closed at the highest point of the week, though the transactions have not been heavy. It is now reported that the difficulties arising out of note transactions will be adjusted, and some have already been paid.

In the following table are given the closing quotations Friday night. The market review is complete to Saturday's close:

Name	*Amount.*	*Bid*	*Asked*	*Last Sale*
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	$20,237,100	8¼	9	
pref.	10,198,600	39½	41	
bonds 8% g.	3 566,000	—	—	103 Aug. 14, '95
American Grocery Co.	1,500,000	—	—	
pref.	1,500,000	—	40	
2d pref.				
Am. Soda Fountain Co.	1,250,000	—	90	
pref.	1,250,000	—	92½	
2d pref.	1,250,000	80	100	
Am Spirits Mfg. Co.	28,000,000	5⅛	5⅝	
pref.	7,000,000	19¼	22	
bonds 6%.	1,400,000	—	—	61 —Aug. 13, '95
Am. Straw Board Co.	6,000,000	—	30	
Am Sugar Refining Co.	36,778,000	103	103¼	
pref.	36,778,000	96½	98	
Am. Tobacco Co.	17,900,099	56¼	56⅛	
pref.	11,985,000	93	98	
Celluloid Co.	900,000	50	60	65 —Mch. 31, '96
Con. Stock & Pet. Ex. Membership.		—	—	$150—June, '95
Diamond Match Co.	9,000,000	—	—	
National Lead Co.	14,905,400	18½	20	
pref.	14,904,000	83	85	
National Linseed Oil Co.	18,000,000	13	15	
6% gold deb.	1,400,000	—	—	93 —Oct. 19,'94
National Starch Co.	5,000,000	5	8	
1st pref.	3,000,000	47	53	
2d pref.	2,500,000	14	20	
1st mort. 6%.	3,337,000	—	—	94¼—Aug. 6, '96
National Wall Paper Co.	30,000,000	—	—	
bonds 5%.	8,000,000	—	82	
P. Lorillard Co.	3,000,000	—	—	
pref.	2,000,000	99	103	
Proctor & Gamble Co.	1,250,000	—	—	
pref.	2,250,000	—	—	
1st mort. bonds		—	—	
Produce Exchange Membership.		—	—	$220— June 26,'96
Quicksilver Mining Co.	5,700,000	1½	3	
pref.	4,300,000	—	12½	
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	4,000,000	—	45	
Standard Oil Co.	97,000,000	207	215	190—Aug. 6, '96
United States Cordage Co.	206,000	3⅝	3¾	
pref.	518,700	7¾	7¾	
6% guar.	6,000,000	14	15	
1st mort.	6,076,000	—	—	19½—Aug. 11, '96
U. S. Leather Co.	60,000,000	6½	7	
pref.	60,000,000	45⅛	45⅜	
bonds 6%	6,000,000	—	—	109—Aug. 7, '96
U. S. Playing Card Co.	3 600,000		100	
U.S. Printing Co.	3,500,000		100	
U. S. Rubber Co.	20,166, 600	15¾	16	
pref	19,490-700	67	70	

Antipyrine Prosecutions.

The patentees of antipyrine and sole licensees for the sale of the drug in this country have for some time been aware of the fact that certain parties have imported or smuggled into the country considerable quantities of the drug not permitted to be sold in the United States, and have, by cutting the price of the article, conducted quite a thriving business with a large number of retail druggists. After considerable quiet work conclusive evidence has been obtained against a large number of retail druggists, who have purchased or handled this unauthorized article, obtained otherwise than through the American agents. Messrs. Dickerson & Brown, the patent attorneys, have been retained by the patentees to vigorously prosecute these parties, and a number of suits have already been commenced. They are determined to stop all further business in unauthorized antipyrine, and to this end will deal severely with any future offenders. It seems almost unnecessary, in view of these facts, to warn the retail trade to be very certain of the source from which their stock is obtained, and that each package bears the name of the sole authorized licensees and selling agents for the United States.

(Continued from First Column)

Melbourne		15,072	10,626
Montevideo		1,535	2,77
Para		7,570	260
Pernambuco			50
Port Elizabeth		70	
Port Limon		30	140
Port Natal	100	1,065	500
Portishead		254,300	
Porto Cabello		190	
Porto Rico		50	214
Rio Grande do Sul			1,000
Rio Janeiro	1,900	40,022	7,850
Rosario			885
San Domingo		1,210	1,810
San Pauls	100	100	
San Jose		320	
Santos			8,000
Savanilla		83	51
Shanghai			30
Sodertelje			160,000
St. Croix		171	144
St. John, N. B.			1,400
St Johns		51	406
Stockholm			211,519
Sydney		3,624	2,580
Talcahnano			2,000
Tampico—			30
Trinidad		330	350
Uddevalla			24,950
Valparaiso		1,200	1,495
Wellington			300
Wersa (Finland)			19,000
Total	5,000	2,690,857	3,376,1 56

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Free Alcohol in Russia.

Washington, Aug. 14, 1896.

If Congress is looking for the strongest argument in favor of a comprehensive free alcohol policy, that argument may be found in the course of the Russian Empire in instituting such a policy for the benefit of her manufacturers. The Russian code, which has now been translated by the experts of the Senate Finance Committee, is shorter than that of any other foreign power, but this fact is accounted for in the totally different conditions existing in Russia and in other European countries. The concessions to commerce are freely made, and the brevity of the code is due to the fact that in this case, as in others, the Russian Government deals out summary justice to offenders without the condition precedent of a definite prohibitory statute.

Citizens of the United States and subjects of all enlightened countries have grown accustomed to regard the Russian Government as tyrannical to the point of a despotism, and one would hardly look to Russia for an example of considerate and far-sighted liberality toward her manufacturers. Yet the work of the Finance Committee shows that the United States at least is far behind Russia in this respect, and that we have treated our own manufacturers according to so narrow a policy that in the markets of the world the "downtrodden" Russian can compete with us on a basis that shuts our goods out of every foreign port.

The first free alcohol law of Russia was in the form of a provisional ministerial decree, imperially confirmed, published in December, 1880, as follows:

"It is determined:

"First. To permit for trial purposes, for the period of three years, the annual delivery of 15,000 vedros (vedros equals 2.8 gallons) of pure spirits for the manufacture of sulphuric ether, free of duty, at the Russian Chemical Works in Novosilki, Government of Vladimir, but with the full guaranty of the latter, ruble for ruble, by payments which are to be returned in proportion to the amount of spirits used in the manufacture of ether. The spirits before being used in manufacture must be mixed with animal oil, in the presence of an excise officer, in the proportion of 100 vedros of spirits to 20 lots (five-eighths of a Russian pound) animal oil, and the consumption of the spirits shall be ascertained by a control machine, which, as well as the animal oil, must be procured at the expense of the administration of the works.

"Second. It is further required of the manufacturers:

"To prove to the Minister of Finance (1) the normal expenditure of the limited quantity; (2) to give to the customs administration detailed accounts of the consumption and the order of the supervision at the works of the company, and (3) to permit, at the discretion of the Minister, and in conformity with the above conditions, the delivery of non-dutiable spirits for the manufacture of sulphuric ether for making tannin, and also to other persons upon request."

The operation of this law was from time to time extended for three years by special imperial permission, and the quantity of undutiable spirits to be delivered was, by imperial order of Dec. 30, 1883, left to the Minister of Finance. The period of operation of the latter order was extended to Jan. 1, 1896.

This law was speedily followed by another, which practically extended the benefits of free alcohol to all manufacturers of chemical compounds. By the same character of ministerial decree it was enacted as follows:

"First. To permit, for trial purposes, for three years, the chemical works of the merchants Ivanoff and Savinkoff, in the city of Chimkent (in Central Asia), as well as other works for the manufacture of santonin, and, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, for the manufacture of chemical products, the delivery of spirits free from duty, but with full guaranty of the latter, ruble for ruble, by payments to be returned in proportion to the quantity of spirits used in the manufacture of the said products. The spirits before being used in manufacture shall be methylated in the presence of an excise officer.

"Second. It shall be within the discretion of the Minister of Finance (1) to determine the yearly quantity of non-dutiable spirits which may be delivered to each of the said works; (2) to determine the manner in which the spirits delivered to the works in Chimkent, as well as to others, shall be methylated; (3) to give, in case of need, orders to the excise administration regarding the order of supervision and the consumption at the said works, and (4) to consider all questions which may arise from the application of these laws."

The operation of this law was from time to time extended for three years by special imperial permission. The last of these was promulgated on Dec. 17, 1893.

Next, the Government took up the question of free alcohol in the manufacture of sugar, and passed the following decree:

"To permit for trial purposes, for three years, the delivery of non-dutiable spirits for the extraction of sugar from syrup remaining at sugar works under the following conditions:

"1. The delivery of non-dutiable spirits for the above purposes shall be only granted to refining works where not less than 500 poods (pood equals 36 pounds) of syrup are worked per day, and, moreover, only to those which are connected with sugar works.

"2. The spirits necessary for use in refining shall be obtained from cellars of the works or from depots under general rules, and each time by special permission of the district supervisor or his assistant; for which purpose the administration of the works shall present to these officials a note stating the quantity of the spirits needed, as well as the quantity of syrup which will be worked in one day.

"3. The duty for the spirits must be guaranted in full, ruble for ruble, by payments, until it shall have been methylated.

"4 The spirits delivered to the works shall, in the presence of an excise officer, be immediately mixed with the spirits which have already been used at the works, i. e., with that which has passed through the refiners filled with carbon and ammonia. The mixture must be so made that a certain quantity of pure spirits shall be mixed with not less than the same quantity of adulterated spirits. In case there should be in the works no spirits already employed and containing ammoniacal combinations, the delivered pure spirits shall be worked up in presence of two officers, who shall remain at the works until the spirits to be employed for refining shall be wholly saturated with ammonia and ammoniacal products, i. e., wholly methylated. A statement to this effect must be written out and signed by the two excise officers, the manager of the works, and three workmen. Then the payments, guaranteeing the duty for the spirits employed in the refining works, shall be returned, the entire quantity of the spirits being guaranteed by the works and the property of the proprietor.

"5. The quantity of syrup brought to the refining works shall be subject to control, and not more than 300 vedros of non-dutiable spirits for each pood of syrup worked daily may be had at the factory.

"6. During work a minimum of 2 degrees of spirits is allowed in the first manufacture, while later on not more than C. 8 degrees is allowed to every pood. If more spirits than the above is consumed the duty must be paid as usual.

"7. Only ordinary distilling apparatus shall be allowed at the said works, such as a caldron and a refrigerator, without rectifying and other apparatus for purifying spirits by distillation, as well as by refrigeration.

"8. In case the spirits delivered to the factory are employed for some other use, the proprietor of the works has not only to pay the duty, but also loses forever the right of using non-dutiable spirits.

"9. The permission to employ non-dutiable spirits at refining works lies with the Minister of Finance, who has also the right of determining more detailed regulations concerning the way of making the spirits undrinkable, of giving the excise officials detailed instructions concerning the order of supervision, and of the consumption of spirits, and of treating all questions arising in the application of these laws."

The action of this law has been extended from time to time "by special imperial permission." The term of the last extension expires March 30, 1899. It should be said that this is the usual method of issuing decrees, the effect being that the necessity always lies with the subject to prove to the Government that the decree may be renewed without detriment to the revenues of the empire.

In order to encourage the manufacturers to take an interest in municipal improvements the Ministry in 1894 promulgated the following decree:

"The spirits destined for the manufacture of lighting liquids is duty free only when delivered to works which have taken upon themselves the lighting of towns. The duty for the spirit taken from cellars of the works or from depots is guaranteed by payments, ruble for ruble. After the spirits have been brought to an undrinkable state by the means shown in section 404, a statement is written out and signed by the excise officials and the police and serves the proprietor of the works as a receipt for the duty. The payments made for such spirits are not returned before the excise for the spirit consumed is paid to the treasury.

"Sec. 404. The spirits employed for lighting liquids after having been brought at the factory to not less than 92 degrees (metallic alcoholometer) in the presence of the persons designated must be measured and there mixed with a certain quantity of turpentine, namely, to 1 vedro of spirits of 92 degrees shall be added not less than five-eighths of a vedro of turpentine. The proprietor of the works must inform the supervisor of excise collections beforehand of the time when the adulteration of the spirits will take place, in order that he may be able to reach the works in time."

The regulations necessary to the enforcement of these laws are not statutory, but are formulated from time to time from the general code of internal revenue requirements.

It will be seen from an inspection of these extremely simple statutes that Russia now grants free alcohol for use in the manufacture of all kinds of chemical products, sugar, etc., and is expanding rather than contracting her policy. There is surely much significance in the example set the greatest and freest republic on the globe by the "iron-ruled realm of the Czar."

Adulteration of Lubricating Greases.

BY J. DE MOLLINS.

Having had occasion to analyze the carriage greases sold in our district we have been struck anew with a fact that is neither novel nor unknown, but still merits the serious attention of users of lubricants. This concerns the addition of a quantity smaller or greater of sulphate of barytes, which several manufacturers of grease add to their products. All the samples of grease which fell into our hands were filled with this body, with the exception of one, from the South of France, which was specified as a pure and superior grease. It was our intention at first to record in these pages the results of our analysis, but the nature of lubricating greases is very complex, and in preference we addressed ourselves to the manufacturer of the pure grease above mentioned, who kindly gave us all the information required, and at the same time authorized us to publish it. We found the notes of this manufacturer so serious and so instructive that we reproduce them here almost in extenso. The Northern manufacturers, who add 30 to 50 per cent. of barytes to their greases, say to their customers, who find out the adulteration, that this chemical is necessary to give body to the grease. We hope to prove in the course of this article the falsity of this assertion and to demonstrate:

1. That there are chemical means of giving body to grease without adding sulphate of barium.

2. That barytes very much diminishes the lubricating power of a grease.

3. That the addition of barytes to carriage grease should be looked upon as an adulteration.

Extraction of Rosin from the Maritime Pine.—The Landes enjoy almost a monopoly of the production of rosin. No soil is more favorable to the culture of the maritime pine than the burning sands which stretch along the coast of the Gulf of Gascony. No earth, even the most fertile in cereals and in grass, gives this tree so much vigor and such a power of resinous production. The department of Landes alone exports annually twice the quantity of resinous products that is used in the whole of France. The raw material of these products is known as the "gemme." It is a grayish-white honeylike substance, with an acrid and bitter taste. It runs from incisions made in the bark of the maritime pine. To produce the gemme, trees of at least twenty years old are cut. The tree will give four kilos of gemme per annum, and, well-cared for, will last six years or more.

Purification of the Gemme.—The gemme is stored in large vats and separated from the earth and ligneous matter attached to it by a preliminary purification, which consists in exposing it to the action of the sun and of steam vapor. Then it is decanted and distilled. One hundred kilos of gemme gives fifteen kilos of spirits of turpentine and eighty-five kilos of a tarry matter, which remains in the distillation apparatus. This is liquid when warm, but solidifies on cooling. This tarry substance, known as brai, is filtered, and, according to the degree of purification it attains and to whether its golden-yellow color is more or less clear and translucid, it is called rosin or colophane.

By the distillation of the gemme Kraft obtained an oil which could be used for lighting purposes, less inflammable than mineral oils, but burning with a stronger flame. This oil can be obtained by rectifying spirits of turpentine, and has been put on the market, under the name of soleine, for use in lamps especially adapted for burning it. The burners of these allow an active current of air to pass into the flame. The multiplicity of uses of turpentine are well known, and it is not our aim here to dwell upon these. But, as we have said, after the distillation of the turpentine, there still remains a liquid deposit, which is called either rosin or colophane, according to the extent of its purification. In color this varies from a deep black, spoken of as brai noir (black rosin), to a straw-yellow, translucid substance known as "first quality colophane." The latter can be rendered almost colorless by heating it in a current of steam vapor. To do this, in leaving the distillation apparatus the colophane is melted and cooled on a sheet of iron. Then a current of steam vapor is directed on it, which carries off the colophane. The process is the invention of Gay-Lussac for the distillation of fatty acids. When the melted rosin is run out of the distillation vessel and sprinkled with water, it takes up from 8 to 10 per cent. of the liquid, and on cooling forms an opaque light yellow rosin, known as residue de boutique (rosin of commerce), which is used in making candles. The various uses of rosins and colophanes, in making varnish, soaps and in paper manufacture are well known; but one of the most important uses of the substance, and the one with which we have specially to deal, is its employment in the manufacture of carriage greases.

Composition of Chemical Properties of the Principal Resinous Products.—Resinous products are the carbides of hydrogen. The formula of essence of turpentine and that of colophane show that the turpentine resinifies by absorbing oxygen. The gemme of the maritime pine is composed of 59.44 per cent. of carbon, 10.719 of hydrogen, 13.347 of oxygen. Colophane is not an actually pure principle. It contains sometimes two, sometimes three, isomeric acids, which are known under the names of pinic, pimaric and silvic acids. These have the same formulas, their salts being formed by the substitution of a base for one of the atomes of hydrogen. They thus form resinates, which have been improperly termed rosin soaps. They give a lather in water like the soaps made with fatty bodies, but they are not precipitated by sea salt, like ordinary soaps. The colophanes are solid, brittle, inodorous, insipid, insoluble in water, and soluble in alcohol, in fatty and essential oils, and in solution of potash of soda. Nitric acid decomposes them with violence, sulphuric acid dissolves them, and water precipitates immediately the resinous matter from this solution. The action of hydrochloric and acetic acid is similar. When submitted to the action of fire in an open vessel, the rosins or colophanes burn with a yellow flame. In a closed vessel they are transformed mainly into carburetted hydrogen gas and empyreumatic oils, leaving a small residue of carbon.

When the colophanes are distilled they are decomposed, and by conducting the operation in a slow manner four different carbides of hydrogen have been noted and studied by diverse chemists. The most volatile product comes off first at 108 degrees C., and is simply toluene. The second, named retinyle, comes off at 150 degrees C. The third is retinole, and passed over at 240 degrees C. The fourth is metanaphthalene, a white crystalline mass which is distilled at 325 degrees C., and melts at 57 degrees C. The mixture of these different carbides of hydrogen constitute the rosin oils.

Schiel, by distilling colophane, has obtained in addition to these, a liquid boiling at 67 degrees C., which he called

colophanone, and a liquid boiling at 100 degrees C., of a yellowish-green color.

Among the gases produced by distillation, several are not condensable at the ordinary temperature and pressure, and escape into the atmosphere, or are collected in gasometers to serve for lighting the factory. Many efforts have been used to make the rosin oils in the preparation of illuminating gas with a strong candle power, but the process has not given practical results from the point of view of economy. Some time ago an apparatus was invented which allowed rosin oil to be rapidly transformed into gas and immediately passed into a gasometer. Several works started in France to use this system, and it was successfully put into use at Langnon, in the Girorde, among other places. Among the gases from the distillation of colophane are found ethylene and butylene.

Origin of the Rosin Oil Industry.—It was at Mont de Marsau, in the Department of the Landes, that the distillation of colophanes and the making of rosin oils had their origin about forty-five years ago. This industry developed rapidly by furnishing lubricating grease for heavy uses to the railways and mines. Since this time other works have been established in France, Belgium, Germany and in Spain; but in no other places has the fabricated product attained such a degree of purity as those which come from the Landes of the Gironde. The reason of this is easy to understand. With a raw material at their door, of which the qualities are so diverse, the makers can pick and choose and buy those which satisfy best the conditions exacted for the manufactured product, and also obtain them at the least possible cost. In no other place can the product be produced so cheaply, for in no other place can the price of colophane and the general charges of manufacture be kept so low. Competitors in other parts of France and the manufacturers in Europe generally are obliged to procure their colophane from the Department of the Landes or import it from America. Moreover, as we shall see later on, in the manufacture of rosin oils a useless residue of carbon amounting to about 20 per cent. is left in the distillation apparatus, and, therefore, in transporting the raw material, the cost of the carriage of this waste is sheer loss. The favorable conditions under which the industry is carried on in the Landes explain why elsewhere a carriage grease is found on the market which is adulterated with inert matter of little value. We believe that we shall render a real service in divulging the pretended secrets of these lubricating mixtures and describing the simple processes which are carried on in the Landes, from whence came the solitary sample of unadulterated carriage grease.

Manufacture of Rosin Oils.—The manufacture of rosin oils is nowadays a very simple process at Mont de Marcan. The apparatus used to distil the resins or colophanes is a vessel formed by a lower hemisphere of cast-iron, which is filled with raw material and covered with another hemisphere of copper, communicating with a copper serpentine plunged into a trough full of running water. The cast-iron hemisphere, when full of raw material, contains from 1,330 to 1,350 kilos of rosin. The fire is lighted under it, without covering it with the upper part, in order to prevent frothing and to allow the water to evaporate. As soon as the rosin is liquid it is covered with the copper "hat," and the joint is simply calked with a putty made with lime and clay. All danger of explosion is thus avoided, because if the tension of the gas becomes too great the hat is simply blown off and the gas escapes into the atmosphere. Directly the cover is calked the distillation begins and is carried on very rapidly or very slowly, according to the quality of the oils which it is desired to obtain. If it only last three or four hours the oils collected are called "strong" or "heavy" that is to say, thick, viscous and of a density of 980 to 990. If the distillation is done slowly and lasts from twelve to thirteen hours, the oils pass over in a much lighter state. Their density is from 950 to 960. They are fluid and without viscosity. They are called the weak or light oils. The fluidity of these rosin oils can still further be augmented by mixing with the rosin 1 or 2 per cent. of its weight in finely divided lime. Oils of different colors are then obtained, according to the length of time the process has lasted, and these have different densities and different chemical compositions. To give an example of the oils obtained and their proportions in the distillations, we will suppose an apparatus charged with 1,325 kilos of raw material and heated rapidly for from three and a half to four hours only. We shall then obtain successively:

1. 30 kilos of a light oil boiling between 108 and 150 degrees C.; this is a mixture of toluene and retinyle, which when rectified gives a product called essence of rosin. It is used in industry to replace essence of turpentine in some of its applications, and by the railway companies to clean parts of engines.

2. 975 kilos of a blonde oil, strong, heavy, viscous and thick.

3. 100 kilos of a blue oil with the same qualities.

These two last sorts serve to make grease, as we shall show further on, and are indispensable in this manufacture.

4. Finally, at the bottom of the cauldron a carbonous residue remains in a solid, compact, and hard state, which is got out only with the pickax or cold chisel, and which, with the gas which has escaped in distillation without condensing, constitutes a waste of 221 kilos, or from 16 to 17 per cent. It will be easily understood that this waste is more or less great, according to the state of purity of the rosin employed.

Instead of having oils of a blonde color, they can be obtained white and milky by distilling a little more slowly and keeping the serpentine constantly cooled. These are then known as demi-forts (half strong).

If the same apparatus is charged with the same weight of clear rosin, to which 1 per cent. of lime is added—that is to say, thirteen kilos—the total charge of 1,338 kilos give on distillation successively:

1. 30 kilos essence of rosin.
2. 250 kilos blonde oil.
3. 400 kilos white oil.
4. 160 kilos blonde oil.
5. 140 kilos blue oil.
6. 80 kolis green oil.

Total, 1,060, which, substracted from the total charge, shows a waste of 278 kilos, or from 20 to 21 per cent. In the solid residue the lime remains in the state of carbonate of lime. If from this waste we subtract the 1 per cent. of lime, we find still 19 or 20 per cent. of waste, from which we conclude that the manufacture of light oils gives a greater residue than the manufacture of heavy oils. This is explained by the fact that the distillation proceeds slowly, and therefore the gases are better able to escape, the products being less charged with carbon, which remains in the residue and augments its weight while the oil which is carried over into the receiver contains more hydrogen than carbon, and is, therefore, light. We think, therefore, that it is difficult to assign fixed chemical formulae for each of these categories of oil, and that the former varies with the proportion of carbon and hydrogen at every operation, since it depends upon the manner in which the distillation is conducted and the quantity of lime that is added. The lime acts chemically, seeing that it produces green colorations which do not occur in the distillation of rosins without the addition of lime, but it acts mechanically also, and in a greater degree by dividing the molecules of the material to be distilled, which permits the gases to evolve more easily. The lime has also the advantage of neutralizing the resinous acids, which, although weak, exist no less in rosin oils than in any other vegetable oils, and may be detected in them with litmus paper.

Greater fluidity is got in the oils by numerous means—first of all, by augmenting the proportion of lime, but this is to the detriment of the proportion of blonde and white oils obtained, and these are the most valuable. The quantity of the blue and green oils, called "low products," augments at the expense of the white and blonde. The oils can also be rectified by a second or third distillation, and still lighter oils are obtained at each operation, which the residue of carbon left at the bottom of the vessel after each operation easily explains.

It has been seen that the oils distilled over when lime is added take different colors at various periods of the distillation. Blonde at first, they turn white, then blonde again, then blue and green. Nevertheless, to obtain these dierent colors clear rosins must be used. With black rosins the tints have a tendency to darken, and not even the white oil is obtained. Each of these colors is in request in commerce for some particular use or other. The makers of printing inks require very fluid oils without viscosity, and a limpid white or blonde. They must have a density approaching as nearly as possible that of linseed oil, with which they are mixed, or which they substitute in the manufacture of typographic inks. The oil merchants who use rosin oils to make mixtures with mineral or vegetable oils require the oils to be of a color and density approaching as nearly as possible that of the oil with which they want to make a mixture. The railway companies, who make a mixture of equal proportions of colza and rosin oil for wagon grease, choose the blonde, because it is the same color as colza, and they also exact a particular density. It must be fluid in order to travel quickly by capillarity through the wick of cotton by which it communicates with the axles. The manufacturers of grease take the color which they wish to give to their grease—green, blue or blonde—and white when they want to get a grease of a fancy shade—rose, violet or chocolate, for instance—tints which they obtain by mixing coloring matters in powder or in solution with their white oil. The mine owners, who use rosin oil to lubricate their wagons, are indifferent about the color, and content themselves with the blue or green oils, but they want them strong and thick, or light and fluid, according to the kind of machine to be lubricated, and according as to whether the oil is directly dropped on to the bearing, in which case it must be adherent and viscous, or whether it has to be shut in a box, from which it can escape drop by drop over the axle, in which case it must be very light and as free from carbon as possible, in order not to foul the axle. But all these users want an oil as limpid as possible, translucid and not opaque, and free from that unequal appearance which shows that mucilage and water have been carried over with it in the process of distillation.

There are several processes for clarifying oils. The simplest is to age them—that is to say, allow them to settle for a long time in huge tanks. The water and the mucilage deposit in time at the bottom of the reservoir, and the clarified oil can thus be separated off by decantation. But this process is neither the most economical nor the most rapid, for outside the time employed (several months), a large and costly plant is needed, and a large space to work in. Other industrial methods have, therefore, been sought for. The oil is heated in copper caldrons either over the open fire or in water baths, or again, by being surrounded with an envelope of steam vapor. The density of the oil diminishes rapidly with an elevation of temperature, and the separation of the water and the mucilage operates more quickly. This operation, however, is always to the detriment of the color of the oil, which artificial heat always darkens. In order to avoid this, certain makers use a process which is very dangerous for the quality of the oils. It is a method which has been used sometimes also for the clarification of certain vegetable oils. They heat the oil with from 2 to 3 per cent. of sulphuric acid. This burns the mucilage, but it is then very difficult to free the oil from this acid, even by a treatment with weak soda and a new and slow distillation.

Nature appears to have given its bounties with both hands to the manufacturers of the Landes. Having presented them with the raw material, it puts at their disposition the only natural agent which can bring the manufactured products to a state of perfection. This is the Southern sun. Its regular and strong heat uniformly projected on the surface of a trough filled with rosin oil quickly precipitates the mucilage and the water to the bottom, and the clear and almost colorless oil swims on the surface. To obtain this result the makers of the Landes put their large and shallow troughs under glass frames, through which the solar rays constantly fall on the oil, and a few days is sufficient to obtain a complete clarification. An attempt has been made in the Landes to push the purification of the rosin oils still further—that is to say, to take away from their disagreeable odor and to free them from their bluish tint, and, above all, from a certain quantity of the undecomposed colophane, w chishpoils the quantity of the oil, and is liable to resolidify and foul the parts of the machinery it lubricates. The method employed for obtaining these excellent results consists in mixing the oil to be purified with soda lye in a semi-cylindrical open caldron. This is heated on the open fire or by a current of steam and constantly stirred mechanically with a sort of paddle arrangement. With steam heating, however, the paddle is useless, as the bubbling of the machine is sufficient to make the mixture. The oil should be heated to make the mixture. The oil should be heated at 120 degrees C. The soda then saponifies the colophane, and makes it soluble in water. A certain quantity of water is then added, and the mass of the liquid is brought up to a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees C. Then the oil is allowed to settle, and the lye containing the resinous soaps separates from the oil. The oil is then syphoned off, washed again by mixing it again with hot water and exposed to the air in shallow basins with a large surface. It is kept at a temperature of from 50 to 70 degrees C., and at the end of a few days the water and the volatile oils which produce its bad odor volatilize, and the product also, which gives the bluish tint, disappears, oxidized by the air. The decanted oil is then perfectly clear. It has no longer an odor, and will not resinify. It is also entirely freed from the weak acids, which are neutralized by contact with the soda.—Societe Ind., du Nord de la France.

Nitrate of Iron.

Dyers and color mixers are very familiar with the above name as applied to preparations easily obtained on the market, and used for the general purpose of generating blacks of various shades upon cotton and principally silk. As a matter of fact, but a very small proportion of nitrates of iron sold are the real article, although that which is sold answers the purpose better than if it was the true substance.

In a general way, nitrate of iron can be divided into two groups, one of which is used very extensively for the production of dark blues or blue-blacks, and in consequence are termed in the trade "blue irons;" and the other group used almost exclusively for obtaining true "blacks." This distinction is of great importance, for it is next to impossible to substitute one "iron" for another, and obtain a desirable result.

The manufacture of these iron solutions requires skill and knowledge regarding their application and probable action on fibres and coloring matters, particularly if they are to be used on mixed goods or in cross-dyeing. For general purposes, nitrate of iron is made by allowing a definite quantity of good quality nitric acid to act on copperas (ferrous sulphate) until the iron has been oxidized from the ferrous to the ferric state; a solution of this character, if carefully made, should consist of but little else than ferric sulphate, but as a general rule a considerable excess of nitric acid is used, which tends to prevent the formation of a mud-like sediment of basic ferric sulphate, having no modanting virtues. For dyeing purposes, a reasonable excess of acid need not be necessarily injurious to a fabric, but if the iron is to be used in printing it is better that the free acid be kept as low as possible. Some makers reduce the quantity of free mineral acid by means of sugar of lead—so-called "neutralizing," but this is not the case; the sugar of lead simply decomposes, giving up its acetic acid in exchange for an equivalent of sulphuric acid derived from the copperas. As acetic acid is not injurious in printing and subsequent operations, it is much preferable to have it present than the sulphuric acid. "Blue irons" are nearly always used as the base upon which Prussian blue is deposited when dyeing is done with the aid of the yellow prussiate of potash, and in this connection it may be well to note that if the proportion of iron be high in comparison with the quantity of acid present a considerable loss of valuable blue color will occur. For skein silk a true copperas iron is found to be the best.

The "black irons" above referred to are those which are chiefly used in printing the chief fibres in connection with the tannin-containing substances, such as galls, sumac, etc. It is found in practice that "irons" for such purposes yield the best results if they are made up in such a manner that a certain proportion of the iron exists in the ferrous state; just what the exact proportion is cannot be stated, for the reason that the kind of goods to be dyed and the character of the tannin substance determine it; if it is too small, the black produced will be of a decided brown tone, while if it is too high the shade is thrown on the blue side; consequently great care must be shown in preparing the solution. All nitrates of iron which are intended to be used for printing should be as free as possible from any excess of free acid, bearing in mind that a neutral or even a nearly neutral iron is quite an impossibility. Any excess of free acid will act quite energetically on the metallic doctor blades of the printing machine, and be the means of causing endless trouble.

Another class of nitrates of iron is made up in such a way that all the iron is completely peroxidized, and for ordinary purposes can be easily made by dissolving clean iron in nitric acid until the acid will not take up any more

metal, when the solution is diluted to 1.4 sp. gr. The above is the nearest compound to a true nitrate of iron (ferric nitrate).

For silk dyeing, the general process of preparing an iron solution is as follows:

Clean copperas .....75 pounds
Sulphuric acid (1.84 sp. gr.).. 7 pounds
Nitric acid (1.33 sp. gr.)....12 pounds
diluted with a small quantity of water

The reaction commences at once, and is allowed to continue slowly until the evolution of nitrous fumes ceases, when a current of steam may be blown through the solution to remove as far as possible any remaining dissolved gas. If the reaction becomes too violent, the production of basic salts will occur to the detriment of the mixture.

The tests applied to the several iron compounds referred to are numerous, and dyers ought to make them occasionally to check their work. The two impurities which are most objectionable are hydrochloric acid and alumina. To test for the acid, dilute a small quantity of the sample with water, add nitric acid and then a few drops of nitrate of silver. A curdy precipitate shows at once the presence of hydrochloric acid, either in the free state or from the presence of common salt.

To determine whether copperas was used or if sulphuric acid is present, dilute a small quantity with water, add a few drops of hydrochloric acid and then a few drops of a solution of barium chloride—a fine white precipitate is the result sought for.

Some makers use nitrate of soda as the source of the nitric acid in a sample, but to make sure that such is the case requires a careful quantitative analysis, unless it is certain the hydrochloric acid is absent, which would be conclusive that common salt was likewise absent; but if the hydrochloric was found, the following test would be of little service: Take a small portion of the sample (say 10 c.c.), dilute with water, add ammonia carefully, and gently heat, filter and evaporate the clear filtrate to absolute dryness. Any residue will be soda.

The comparative acidity of two samples is best determined by running in, from a graduated burette, a standard solution of caustic soda, and noting the number of c.c.s required to exactly neutralize the acid and change red litmus paper to blue.

Comparative dye tests are of great value, and can be made quite accurately on a small scale. Immerse swatches of yarn or cloth in properly diluted solutions for one hour, lift, rinse and work for a short time in a solution of yellow prussiate of potash, for "blue irons," and in a solution of tannic acid, or galls, if for blacks, and note the comparative depth of color.—Dyers' Trade Journal.

English Petroleum Markets.

LONDON.—With scarcely any expansion in the demand, and a continuance of liberal imports, the market during the past month has again been in a state of apathy, so that only limited sales have been effected, and previous rates have been barely supported, those generally current being—for American refined 5 5-16d. to 5 7-16d., Russian oil 4⅞d. to 5d., and water white 6⅜d. to 6⅝d. per gallon. Petroleum spirit remains unchanged.

Importations of petroleum oil (in barrels or their equivalent) into London and the outports during the past seven months, together with those in the three previous years:

1896.	Lond. Lond.	L'pool. L'pool.	Bristol. Bristol.	Total. Total.
American ...	773,115	412,733	226,419	1,693,656
Russian	235,971	133,787	...	394,839
Total	1,009,086	546,520	226,419	2,088,495
1895.				
American ...	701,265	496,365	190,941	1,604,570
Russian	261,058	110,412	...	399,825
Total	962,323	606,777	190,941	2,004,395
1894.				
American ...	706,409	365,232	190,936	1,476,713
Russian	213,773	72,126	...	285,899
Total	920,182	437,358	190,936	1,762,612
1893.				
American ...	452,762	290,055	118,855	1,025,308
Russian	371,656	98,094	40,545	510,295
Total	824,418	388,149	159,400	1,385,603

The separate imports of naphtha or petroleum spirit are:

	Lond.	L'pool.	Bristol.	Total.	1895.
Barrels ..	49,618	27,000	10,676	87,294	68,126

LIVERPOOL.—Later cables from America have been of a more favorable nature, the downward movement for the time being evidently checked. There has not been much inquiry, but signs have been apparent of a revival of demand, and toward the end of the month business has increased considerably in volume. Lower rates have been established for refined Pennsylvania at 6¼d. to 7½d., according to quality, and Russian refined at 5½d.; but since then holders have become firmer in their views, though quotations as yet are without further change. Forward deliveries have met with attention, but the stiffer rates now required have hindered trade somewhat.—Oil Trade Review.

Latest Patents.

565,082.—MACHINE FOR WRAPPING SOAP, ETC. Filed April 26, 1893. Issued Aug. 4, 1896.

565,125—MEDICAL COMPOUND. Filed Feb. 7, 1896. Issued Aug. 4, 1896.

565,147.—LUSTROUS PAINT. Filed March 30, 1896. Issued Aug. 4, 1896.

565,285.—CORK CUTTING AND GRINDING MACHINE. Filed May 7, 1895. Issued Aug. 4, 1896.

Dyeing Properties of Catechin and Catechu-Tannic Acid.

(BY J. J. HUMMEL AND REGINALD B. BROWN.)

Any one who studied the literature having reference to the application of catechu must have been struck by the fact that very contradictory statements appear in text books as to which of the two chief constituents of this dyestuff plays the more important part in the dyeing process. This uncertainty led us to make experiments on the subject, especially as we had at command a sufficient quantity of pure catechin, which had been prepared in the research laboratory of the dyeing department, by Mr. A. G. Perkin and Dr. Setzer. Moreover, a number of samples of various Indian cutches had been received for examination from the Imperial Institute, and it was thought that the investigation of the dyeing properties of these samples and of the constituents of catechu in their pure condition might suitably be undertaken at the same time.

The authors of many text-books appear to have derived their information from an earlier source, for we find the same statements couched in identical language in several works, while in no case are the actual experiments described on which the conclusions are based. All agree in describing catechu as containing (1) a colorless crystallisable body, insoluble in cold water, which is called catechin or catechuic acid; (2) a substance of the nature of tannin, perfectly soluble in cold water, and known as catechu-tannic or mimotannic acid, and (3) other substances possessing a brown color, and probably formed by the oxidation of one or both the preceding bodies, e. g., rubinic and japonic acids. Here agreement ends, and, as regards the usefulness of these substances in dyeing, a variety of views are expressed. Kurrer (1848) states that the portion of catechu possessing dyeing properties is the catechin which, on oxidation, forms japonic acid, and that the catechu-tannic acid is without any influence on the production of the color, since catechu from which all the catechu-tannic acid has been removed retains its dying properties unimpaired. The same statement, that catechin plays the chief part when catechu is employed in dyeing, is also made by Schuetzenberger (1867), Fol (1872), Crookes (1874), Singer (1875), and others. On the other hand, the claims of catechu-tannic acid to be the useful constituent for the dyer are upheld by Sace (1861) and V. Joclet (1879), while Napier (2d Ed. 1875), Girarden, and Crace Calvert (1878) ascribe the dyeing properties of catechu to both constituents.

In view of these contradictions, we decided to make dyeing experiments with the pure substances, having regard only to the application of catechu in the dyeing of cotton. The crystallized and colorless catechin prepared in the research laboratory was considered to be absolutely pure, and the catechu-tannic acid employed, obtained from the firm of E. Merck, of Darmstadt, though not absolutely pure, having a pale yellowish-brown color, seemed to be sufficiently pure for the present purpose. In the first instance we merely compared the dyeing properties of these two products with each other, and at the same time with those of commercial Gambier and "Bull-cutch," as representing two widely different varieties of catechu. In the course of the experiments, however, further points of interest arose, notably the function of copper sulphate in the dyeing process.

In the ordinary method of dyeing cutch-brown on cotton, the material is steeped in a hot solution of catechu containing a small addition of copper sulphate, and subsequently allowed to remain in the bath as it cools. Without washing it is then treated in a boiling bath containing potassium bichromate, and for deep shades the dyeing and chroming operations are repeated. Our first experiments were carried out according to this process, and were conducted as follows:—0.5 grm. of each substance was dissolved in still water, and the solution, with or without the addition of copper sulphate, diluted to 50 c.c. In this solution a piece of cotton cloth 3¼x2¼ in. in size, and weighing 0.5 grm., was boiled for one hour, and allowed to steep for one hour in the cooling liquor, then squeezed, and "saddened" in a bath containing 2 grms. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ per liter for ten minutes at the boil. During these operations the boiling liquors were maintained at a constant level. With half of each pattern the dyeing and saddening processes were repeated.

Experiment 1.—Catechin, catechu-tannic acid, Gambier and Bull-cutch were dyed simultaneously, according to the above method, with the addition of 0.05 grm. $CuSO_4$ to each solution. On comparing the results it was seen that the shades given by catechin and Gambier were similar, and much paler than those obtained from catechu-tannic acid and Bull-cutch, which were also similar to each other. The inferences to be drawn from this experiment are (1) that both catechu-tannic acid and catechin possess dying properties, but the former to a much greater degree than the latter; (2) that Gambier behaves in dyeing exactly like catechin, while Bull-cutch behaves like catechu-tannic acid. This repetition of the dyeing and saddening operations very greatly increases the depth of color; in fact, only in this way is it possible, according to our experiments, to obtain very full brown shades, an increase in the concentration of the cutch bath not sufficing for this purpose. It may be noted in passing that catechin dyed twice gives a very similar shade to catechu-tannic acid dyed once.

Experiment 2.—A repetition of experiment 1 was made, omitting the addition of copper sulphate to the dye baths. A similar comparative result was obtained, but all the shades were much lighter than in the first experiment. In this trial Bull-cutch dyed a deeper color than an equal weight of catechu-tannic acid, and since it is of course impossible that the commercial product can be stronger in actual coloring power, so far as this is due to catechu-tannic acid, than the pure substance itself, this greater depth of shade might seem to be due to the presence in the cutch of small quantities of other coloring matters. The varying tones of brown obtained from different cutches might also be accounted for in this way. Having regard, however, to the fact that when dyeing with the addition of $CuSO_4$ (in Experiment 1), the depth of color produced by catechu-tannic acid is slightly greater than that given by cutch, it is possible, and appears to us more probably correct, that the greater coloring power of the cutch in this experiment is due to its containing certain soluble oxidation products intermediate between catechu-tannic acid and the insoluble brown coloring matter as fixed on the fiber.

It was noticed that catechin with copper sulphate produced a color equal in depth to that given by catechu-tannic acid without this addition. It is therefore possible, as suggested by Neubauer (1856), that under the oxidizing influence of copper sulphate catechin is converted into catechu-tannic acid, and since the experiments show that the latter when dyed with the addition of copper sulphate yields a darker color than without, it would appear as if catechu-tannic acid formed an intermediate product between catechin and the ultimate brown subtance fixed upon the dyed cotton.

Experiments 3 to 6 were made with the object of ascertaining to what extent each step in the process contributes to the final depth of color when dyeing with the pure coloring principles with and without copper sulphate. In each case one pattern was dyed for an hour at the boil, a second was allowed to cool in the bath, and with the third and fourth patterns the operations were repeated twice and thrice respectively. The patterns showed that the increase in depth due to steeping in the cooling liquor is very marked in the case of catechu-tannic acid, but very slight with catechin; the latter is at once precipitated on cooling, and further absorption of it by the fiber is thus prevented. Catechin dyed without copper sulphate yields only a very pale brown, even after three times dyeing and saddening; after the first saddening the cotton has merely acquired a dull yellow tint, and it is possible that the color resulting from repetition of the dyeing process may be due to catechin becoming partially changed in the dye bath to catechu-tannic acid by atmospheric oxidation. In the case of catechin it is also noticed that the effect of chroming at each stage of the process is to make the color much yellower and only very slightly deeper, the increased depth of color due to repetition of the operations is therefore acquired during dyeing and not in the saddening bath. With catechu-tannic acid the exact contrary is the case, an added dyeing operation merely makes the brown yellower in tone and very little fuller, while on saddening a great increase in depth results. It would seem, therefore, that the coloring matter in the form of catechu-tannic acid, which may provisionally be regarded as the more highly oxidized condition, is more sensitive to the further influence of oxidizing agents, e. g., $K_2Cr_2O_7$, than when it is in the form of catechin.

It may be further noted that the results of these trials corroborate those of Experiments 1 and 2, the shades obtained by the use of catechin with the addition of copper sulphate, and catechu-tannic acid without this addition, are similar in depth, but the browns from catechin are redder before saddening and yellower after saddening than those from catechu-tannic acid.

Experiment 7.—Catechu-tannic acid and commercial Bull-cutch were dyed in the cold for periods of one to sixteen hours without the addition of $CuSO_4$; it was here sought indeed to apply catechu-tannic acid to cotton under the conditions found most favorable in the case of tannic acid. On comparing the patterns with those of Experiment 2, which were dyed at the boil, it was seen that the shades differed little from each other. This result was by no means unlooked for, since in the absence of $CuSO_4$ one would naturally expect that only the soluble catechu-tannic acid would be utilized. By allowing the patterns to steep in the dye bath over night, instead of for one hour only, a slight increase in depth results, and here again it is possible that atmospheric oxygen during the prolonged operation acts like the copper sulphate of the ordinary process.

Experiment 8.—Patterns were dyed under exactly the same conditions as in Experiment 7, but with the addition of $CuSO_4$ to each dye-bath. Here no improvement is shown on prolonging the dyeing operation bevond one hour, all possible oxidation in the dye bath being apparently effected by the $CuSO_4$ during the first hour. On comparing the dyed patterns with those obtained in Experiment 1, dyeing at the boil, very little difference in depth of color was noticed in the case of catechu-tannic acid, but with Bull-cutch, which, of course, contains both catechin and catechu-tannic acid, the patterns dyed at the boil were considerably the deeper. This fact again indicates that in the presence of $CuSO_4$ both constituents of the cutch take part in the dyeing process.

Experiment 9.—It was thought possible that the greatly increased depth of color caused by a repetition of the dyeing process was due to the attraction of further coloring matter by the chromic oxide fixed upon the cotton along with the coloring matter after once dyeing. In order to ascertain whether cotton mordanted with chromic oxide attracts the coloring matters of catechu, a piece of cotton was mordanted with chromium and divided into portions of the same size as those used in previous trials. These were dyed with catechin and catechu-tannic acid, and saddened with $K_2Cr_2O_7$; the colors obtained in this trial were in both cases considerably deeper than those dyed on unmordanted cotton; the explanation suggested may therefore be the true one. With regard to the use of mordants in conjunction with catechu, it was found that with aluminium mordants pure catechin dyes a dull light brown, and with iron mordants a more purplish brown, both colors becoming much yellower on subsequent treatment with $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Catechu-tannic acid yields with aluminium a brownish-yellow, with iron a dull light brown, and these shades are made much deeper by saddening with $K_2Cr_2O_7$, the former changing to a full red-brown, the latter to a yellowish-brown of medium depth.

There still remained to be considered the action of the copper sulphate in the dye bath. If the idea is correct that it brings about the conversion of catechin into catechu-tannic acid, the question naturally arises: Is this change effected by virtue of the oxidizing properties of copper sulphate, or is the presence of a metallic mordant in the dye bath an essential feature of the operation? To solve this question, as far as it can be solved by dyeing experiments, it was necessary to dye with the addition of various substitutes for copper sulphate, some of which resembled this salt in containing a metal, others in possessing oxidizing properties, and to compare the patterns so dyed with those dyed without addition, and with the addition of copper sulphate. In choosing oxidizing agents for this purpose, $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and ferric salts were necessarily excluded, since they precipitate catechin in the dye bath. According to the result of the experiments, which were made with Gambier, the substitutes employed may be divided into three groups:

(1.) Substitutes which yield no useful result, the resulting color being little or no deeper than when dyed without addition. In this group are comprised chrome alum, aluminium sulphate, zinc sulphate, sulphuric acid and sodium carbonate.

(2.) Substitutes causing an increased depth of shade, but giving a duller and yellower shade of brown than that obtained with the use of copper sulphate. These additions were ferrous sulphate and potassium permanganate with sulphuric acid.

(3.) The color is somewhat similar in depth and tone to that given by dyeing with the addition of copper sulphate. This was the case with the hydrogen peroxide only.

We may therefore conclude from these results that copper sulphate is mainly useful on account of its oxidizing properties, which, however, are not active enough under the conditions of the dye bath to precipitate the solution. Non-oxidizing metallic salts have little or no influence upon the shade, with the exception of ferrous sulphate, which resembles potassium permanganate in causing the production of a deep, dull brown of a yellowish tone, a result probably due to a mordanting action of the iron and manganese respectively. Since, however, the pattern dyed with the addition of ferrous sulphate is lighter than the one obtained by the use of of permanganate, the oxidizing property of the latter is apparently not without influence on the depth of color.

The change in the dye bath to which the increased depth is due is not brought about by either acid or alkali, and the only useful substitute for copper sulphate among those we have tried is peroxide of hydrogen, which, however, gives a shade somewhat lighter and redder in tone than is obtained by the use of copper sulphate. It has already been conjectured that in certain cases the oxygen of the air may act in the same way as the $CuSO_4$, although by reason of the slow action of the air the use of $CuSO_4$ could never be superseded in practice by atmospheric oxidation, at any rate, so far as dyeing with catechu is concerned.

A final experiment was now made to compare the effects of applying the copper sulphate and catechin simultaneously and successively, and for this purpose one piece of cotton was treated successively in separate baths with $CuSO_4$ and catechu; with a second pattern this order of operations was reversed, while two others were dyed at the same time with cutch alone, and cutch + $CuSO_4$ respectively; half of each pattern being afterward saddened with $K_2Cr_2O_7$. On examining the patterns it was seen that the cotton treated with $CuSO_4$ and then with catechu was similar before and after saddening to that dyed without addition. As we expected, the preliminary boiling with $CuSO_4$ had no effect. On now comparing the results of applying the copper sulphate in the same bath as the cutch and subsequently to it, the former pattern was found to be much the deeper, and hence we conclude that the function of copper sulphate is to convert the coloring matter into some form in which it is most readily attracted by the cotton, and for this purpose it must be added to the actual dye bath.

The conclusions to be drawn from our experiments may now be briefly summarized as follows: In dyeing cotton with catechu the catechin and catechu-tannic acid both contribute to the production of the color, the tinctorial power of catechu-tannic acid exceeding that of catechin. It is very probable that in the dye bath catechin is converted into catechu-tannic acid by the action of $CuSO_4$, and it is therefore clear that a twofold oxidation is necessary, the addition to the dye bath of a small quantity of some oxidizing agent, e. g., $CuSO_4$, which does not cause precipitation of the coloring matter, and a subsequent oxidation in a separate bath with potassium bichromate. Having regard to these facts, our experiments show that the practical method of dyeing with catechu, viz., at the boil, and with the addition of $CuSO_4$, is perfectly justified, for, although the final product of the oxidation of catechin is the insoluble brown substance provisionally termed japonic acid, it does not appear that the oxidizing action of the copper sulphate is energetic enough to produce this substance already in the dye bath. Had this been the case, the use of copper sulphate in the dye bath would have been injurious. The final and complete oxidation to insoluble japonic acid is reserved for the subsequent action of the bichromate of potash.

In examining the dyeing properties of the twenty-nine samples of Indian cutch received from the Imperial Institute, it became evident that the differences observed in the dyed patterns corresponded to a certain extent to the differences shown by catechin and catechu-tannic acid in the foregoing experiments. The cutch samples were compared in the following manner: 10 grms. of each sample were extracted with water at 80 to 90 degrees C. for one hour, 1 gram. $CuSO_4$ added, and a piece of cotton cloth weighing 10 grms. entered into the bath. The above temperature was maintained with constant level for one hour, and the cotton allowed to cool for four hours in the liquor; at the end of this period one-third of the pattern was retained without further treatment, the remainder saddened for 10 minutes at the boil in a bath containing 2 grms. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ per litre. At this stage another portion of the pattern was retained, and the remaining third of the original piece was subjected to a repetition of the dyeing and saddening operations.

Judged according to their dyeing properties, the various samples of cutch examined naturally divide themselves into the following three groups:

I. Cutches which, by the simple treatment of cotton in their decoctions at a high temperature, with the addition of copper sulphate, impart a more or less yellowish brown and somewhat pale color to the cotton, not materially affected or darkened by subsequent boiling with bichromate of potash, thus showing that little of the coloring principle of the catechu has been attracted by the cotton. If the two operations are repeated these cutches give yellowish browns, possessing only a moderate depth of color.

II. Cutches which in the first process stain the cotton a reddish or orange brown color much fuller than that given by the members of Group I. and which by chroming are rendered distinctly redder and darker, an indication that the cotton has taken up a much larger quantity of the coloring principle than in the case of cutches belonging to Group I. By repeating the operations of "stuffing" and "saddening," the cutches of this group give a full, rich, reddish-brown dye much deeper than that given by the members of Group I. These cutches are apparently of the best quality for the purpose of cotton dyeing.

III. Cutches which in the first process give a comparatively pale, yellowish cinnamon color, which is reddened by chroming. By repeating the operations of "stuffing" and "saddening" these cutches give reddish browns having little depth or body of color.

On examination it would appear that the first group includes cutches Nos. 1 to 8 (see table below), all of which are of a somewhat pale, brownish gray internally, and show an earthy fracture. Nos. 9 to 12 may be reckoned as belonging to the same group, although they are dark brown in color, show a lustrous fracture, and dye a somewhat radder shade of brown than the foregoing. From their appearance these cutches consist very largely of catechin.

The second group comprises Nos. 14 to 25, all of which are dark brown in color, and have a lustrous fracture. These cutches being made more soluble in cold water than those of Group 1, and giving darker colors, no doubt consist very largely of catechu-tannic acid. The third group includes the Gambier catechus, Nos. 26 to 28, which have a pale color and earthy fracture, appearing to consist essentially of catechin.

In the table below cutches Nos. 1 to 12 are arranged according to the shade given in dyeing cotton, No. 1 giving the yellowest brown. No. 12 the reddest shade.

Cutches Nos. 14 to 25 are arranged in order of depth of color, No. 14 being the darkest and No. 25 the palest, though still a good color.

Of cutches Nos. 26-28, the first mentioned gives the deepest color.

Sample No. 13 gives only a gray stain and is evidently not catechu but, as stated on the label, an imitation, and appears to consist chiefly of mineral matter.

No. 29, which is not intended for dyeing, has similar properties to Nos. 26-28, but gives a much paler color of comparatively little value.

For the purpose of comparison, cotton patterns were also dyed with the two following samples of cutch at present in the market:

1. Bull-cutch.—This quality, which is said to represent the best in the market, has the form of large irregular blocks of a dark brown colr and lustrous fracture.

2. Mangrove cutch.—This variety of cutch, which is probably derived from Ceriops candolleana, forms a very dark reddish brown resinous mass, having considerable lustre, and being almost entirely soluble in cold water.

When dyeing with Bull-cutch the cotton is stained in the first operation a pale yellowish brown, somewhat similar to that given by the members of Group I., but by chroming it became much darker and redder, behaving, therefore, like those of Group II. By repeating the stuffing and saddening operations a very full reddish brown dye is obtained. The Mangrove cutch behaved during the dyeing process very similarly to the Bull-cutch, the chief difference being that in the first operation the cotton is stained a very much redder shade than that given by any other cutch examined. These dyeing experiments show that the Bull and Mangrove cutches may be considered as belonging to Group II., indeed, they may be placed at the head of this class, since after twice dyeing they give much darker colors than any of the rest.

On comparing the results obtained from the various catechus with those given by catechin and catechu-tannic acid, it was seen that those catechus which are brown in color, lustrous, and more soluble in water behave in dyeing like catechu-tannic acid, while those which are paler in color, with earthy fracture and less soluble, behave like catechin, of which they probably largely consist. Since catechu-tannic acid possesses greater coloring power than catechin, it is evident that the cutches which are more lustrous, more soluble and richer in catechu-tannic acid are the most valuable for the purpose of dyeing cotton.

These notes must be regarded as a very partial inquiry into the application of catechu in dyeing, since we have entirely omitted any reference to the details connected with the use of potassium bichromate as the saddening agent, but this, and other points of interest concerning the use of catechu, we may possibly refer to in a future communication to this society.

No.	Commercial Name.	Source.	Form.	Color.	Fracture, &c.
1	Cutch Extract.....	Forest Department, Bombay.	Small paste-like pieces, flat on one side.	Dull pinkish-fawn.....	Brittle, with dull earthy fracture showing numerous minute white spots.
2	Cutch	Kamaun, N. W. P.	Small irregular or rectangular blocks.	Inside, dull pinkish-fawn; outside, dark brown.	Tough, with earthy fracture showing laminated structure.
3	Cutch, superior quality, "Swat Catechu."	Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.	Similar to No. 1.....	Similar to No. 1.....	Similar to No. 1, but showing fewer white spots or none.
4	Cutch, Cawnpore catechu (superior quality).	Bombay	Similar to No. 2.....	Similar to No. 2.....	Similar to No. 2.
5	Catechu Extract...	Surat, Bombay.....	Similar to No. 1.....	Similar to No. 1.....	Similar to No. 1, but showing no white spots.
6	Cutch, Var. Janakpuri, No. 3.	Calcutta Market.	Small pieces like coarse gravel.	Dark brown or fawn..	Lustrous fracture in dark portions; laminated structure.
7	Cutch, Var. Janakpuri, No. 2.	" "	Irregular lumps, as if portions of slabs.	Outside dark brown; inside, paler.	Brown parts lustrous fracture, the pale portions earthy; laminated.
8	Cutch, Var. Janakpuri, No. 1.	" "	Similar to No. 7.....	Similar to No. 7.....	Similar to No. 7.
9	Cutch, called Val Pegu (Salpatawala).	" "	Rectangular slabs 6x3 ins., wrapped in leaves.	Reddish-brown throughout, with here and there darker spots.	Fracture only slightly lustrous, showing minute air spaces.
10	Cutch. Teiengar, No. 1.	" "	Irregular lumps.....	Outside light earthy brown; inside, very dark brown.	Fracture lustrous, showing numerous air spaces.
11	Cutch, Var. Belguti Kalogazan.	" "	Rounded lumps, flat on one side.	Very dark brown, almost black.	Fracture irregularly dull and lustrous, showing here and there bits of lighter colored vegetable matter.
12	Cutch, called imitation soft Burmah. Cutch, Salpatawala, No. 3.	" "	Similar to No. 11.....	Similar to No. 11.....	Similar to No. 11.
13	Cutch. Imitation Rajapore catechu.	Bombay	Somewhat similar to No. 11.	Dull earthy drab.....	Dull earthy fracture (evidently consists chiefly of mineral matter).
14	Cutch (hard).....	Iharawaddy Div., Pegu Circle Burma.	Large irregular blocks wrapped in leaves.	Very dark brown.....	Brittle, lustrous, with numerous air spaces.
15	Cutch (soft).....	" "	Similar to No. 14.....	Similar to No. 14.....	Similar to No. 14.
16	Cutch (black).....	Minbu Div., Pegu Circle, Burma.	Large flat slabs wrapped in leaves.	" "	" "
17	Cutch (soft).....	Yaw Div., Pegu Circle, Burma.	Small pieces like coarse gravel.	Very dark brown.....	" "
18	Cutch, called Pegu, No. 1.	Calcutta Market; imported from Burma.	Large flat slabs, wrapped in leaves.	Dark brown.....	" "
19	Cutch (yellow).....	Pegu Circle, Burma.	Small lumps, flat on one side, with leaf adhering.	Externally, light reddish-brown; internally, darker.	Very brittle. Lustrous fracture, somewhat porous.
20	Cutch (yellow).....	Minbu Div., Pegu Circle, Burma.	Small rectangular slabs wrapped in leaves.	Dark reddish-brown...	Brittle. Lustrous fracture, numerous air spaces.
21	Cutch (red).....	" "	Similar to No. 20.....	Similar to No. 20.....	Similar to No. 20.
22	Cutch (manufactured in iron pots).	Benghari, Darrang Div., Namrup, Assam.	Large slabs wrapped in paper.	Dark reddish-brown...	Similar to No. 20, but without air spaces. Dense and compact in structure.
23	Cutch (manufactured in brass pots).	" "	Similar to No. 22.....	Similar to No. 22.....	Fracture earthy, except in the outer portions, which are darker in color and lustrous; dense and compact in structure.
24	Cutch (black).....	Pegu Circle, Burma.	Small blunt cones wrapped in leaves.	Very dark brown, almost black.	Fracture highly lustrous, with numerous air spaces; brittle.
25	Cutch (hard).....	Yaw Div., Pegu Circle, Burma.	Irregular lumps.....	Very dark brown.....	Very brittle, fracture lustrous, very numerous air spaces; almost cindery.
26	Cube Gambier (No. 1 best form).	Singapore	Small cubes.....	Externally, pale brown; internally, buff.	Brittle, fracture earthy.
27	Cube Gambier (No. 2 best form).	"	Similar to No. 26.....	Similar to No. 26.....	Similar to No. 26.
28	Block Gambier.....	"	Irregular lumps.....	Outside, dark brown; inside, paler.	Fracture of outer portion of blocks, lustrous; of inner portion, earthy and powdery.
29	Gambier Papan (used for chewing).	Negri Semblian.....	Thin square cakes.....	Externally, pale brown; internally, buff.	Very brittle, fracture earthy, showing brownish specks as if mixed with foreign matter.

Note.—Nos. 1 to 25 are derived from the Acacia Catechu, and 26 to 29 from the Uncaria Gambier.

CREW LEVICK COMPANY

Refineries
Seaboard Oil Works
Muir Oil Works
Glade Oil Works
Warren Gasoline Works

PRODUCERS AND REFINERS
Of High Quality Oils Only
PETROLEUM LUBRICANTS
Of the Highest Viscosity and Fire Test.

OFFICES:
Philadelphia London
New York Liverpool
Boston Glasgow
Chicago Paris
Omaha Antwerp
Richmond Frankfort
Savannah A-M

Water-White Oils Naphthas Gasolines Paraffine Wax

Standard Oil Company of New York

Devoe Works

26 Broadway, . . NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A

Sole proprietors of the celebrated brands of Illuminating Oils

DEVOE'S

BRILLIANT, PHOTOLITE } 110° test
NONPAREIL, GOLD SEAL } 150° test

Packed in Patent Cans for Export to all Countries

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

General Offices, CINCINNATI, OHIO
DEALERS IN
Fine Engine and Cylinder Oils
CANDLES AXLE GREASE
EOCENE and PERFECTION Water White Oils
TURPENTINE LINSEED OILS

Important to Railroad Managers and Master Mechanics

SIBLEY'S PERFECTION VALVE OIL

More perfect lubrication insured and entire freedom guaranteed from corrosion of cylinders and destruction of steam joints by fatty acids. In exclusive use on forty railroads. References and prices furnished upon application. Has stood the test for 17 years.

MAKE EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF VALVE AND SIGNAL OILS FOR RAILROAD USE.

SIGNAL OIL WORKS, Limited

J. C. SIBLEY, President, FRANKLIN, Pa

Crown Acme Oil

THIS JUSTLY CELEBRATED BRAND OF ILLUMINATING OIL OF

HIGH FIRE TEST, element of great safety.

PERFECTION as an illuminator.

UNIFORMITY in quality.

Can be secured of any station of STANDARD OIL CO. in New York, by addressing that company at Buffalo, Syracuse, Potsdam, Elmira, Corning and Jamestown, N. Y.

New York Quinine & Chemical Works

114 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK. (LIMITED.)

Quinine Morphine Cocaine

Aloin Atropine Santonin

Did it ever occur to you that a thoroughly advertised brand is apt to be the one preferred above all others by your customer, even if in the hurry of business he forgets to specify "N. Y. Q."

McKesson & Robbins

Sole Agents for the United States for the

EXALGINE DIURETIN-KNOLL

TARTARLITHINE

Exalgine.	Diuretin.	Tartarlithine.
Less than 25 ozs., $1.40 per oz	$1.75 per oz.	$7.50 per doz. bottles.
25 oz. lots. 1.30 "	1.65 "	Tartarlithine and Sulphur,
100 oz. lots. 1.25 "	1.55 "	$6.00 per doz. bottles.

Established 1822.

ROSENGARTEN & SONS 12 Cold Street, New York.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, Philadelphia

Sulphate and other Salts of Quinine
Sulphate and other Salts of Morphine
Bromide of Potassium and other Bromides
Iodide of Potassium and other Iodides
Subnitrate Bismuth
Subgallate Bismuth
Resublimed Iodine
Codein and its Salts

and a General Assortment of Pharmaceutical and Technical Chemicals.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

MANNHEIM, Germany, and 7 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

B. & S. **QUININE**

Ferratin, Lactophenin, Papain, B. & S.

B. & S. **COCAINE**

Acetanilid, Acid Pyrogallic, Acid Salicylic, All Alkaloids, Caffeine, Chloral Hydrate, Codeine, Creosote, Beechwood.

Ergotine, Eucalyptol, Iron by Hydrogen, Paraldehyde, Quinine Salts, Resorcine, Salicin, Terpine Hydrate.

Enquiries and Correspondence from Jobbers Solicited.

FRANKFORT O-M. ZIMMER & CO. GERMANY

Offer to the trade their strictly prime

COCAINE

spot and for future delivery, in quantities to suit, at lowest market quotations.

Represented in

New York by Messrs. R, W. PHAIR & CO., 16 Platt Street.
St. Louis Mo., Messrs. HERF & FRERICH'S CHEMICAL CO.

Schoellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan, LTD.,

3 Cedar Street, New York,

OFFER ON SPOT

AMMONIA

Aqua, Pure 26° in Drums, F. o. b. N. Y. or Buffalo.
Carbonate, Prime English, in Casks, Barrels and Kegs.

POTASH

Muriate, White granulated 99%.
Nitrate, Pure white 99%.
Bicarbonate, Crystals and Powder.
Bromide, Granulated.
Chlorate, English Crystals and Powder.
Cyanide, "BECKTON" brand 99%.
Permanganate, Small Crystals.

SODA

Chlorate, Crystals.
Phosphate, Crystals and Granulated.
Prussiate, "BECKTON" brand.

We are Sole Agents for the GAS LIGHT & COKE CO., London, HOWARDS & SONS, London, and CHAS. LOWE & CO., Manchester.

DRUG MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on pages 35 and 36.

Saturday Evening, Aug. 15, 1896.

The demand is of fair proportions, considering the condition that trade is in, and while prices are not as satisfactory as jobbers would like to have them, they admit of some margin of profit. There is no speculation, orders being of the hand to mouth character, but the aggregate is good.

Advanced.	Declined.
	Quinine.
Acetanilid.	Opium.
Gum Kino.	Colocynth.
Japan Wax.	Peppermint Oil.
	Golden Seal.
	Beeswax.

Opium.

The market has eased off, in the absence of buying here or in Smyrna to sustain it. Then, too, it is thought there is an attempt to bear the market, as sales for American account were freely made in Smyrna the last week in July at equal to to $2.40 and over, laid down here. Yet single cases have been sold at $2.35 and $2.32½ and $2.30 will buy 1 case as we go to press. Jobbing lots are $2.32½@2.35 and powdered is $2.95. General conditions appear to favor higher values, and another upward move is looked for soon.

Quinine.

By the time this report falls under the eye of the reader this market will probably be somewhat demoralized, for, as we go to press we learn of a decline of 3c per ounce, which the agents of the foreign houses and the American makers announce to take effect Monday morning. This will make the official bulk price 25c for B & S, G & S, Brunswick, N. Y. Q. and Zimmers, and 27c for P & W and R & S. This announcement will come as lightning from a clear sky, inasmuch as the jobbing demand has steadily improved of late, and has been rather brisk the past week. Many thousand ounces having been sold at 26½@27½c, according to brand, age and quantity. Moreover, cables received today report heavy buying in London for American account at 12½d equal to 25c there. The makers have been heavy purchasers of bark at the various auctions during the past few months, but the wide difference between their prices and those of the outside holders has given the latter the bulk of the business which many account for the change.

Miscellaneous.

ACETANILID.—Makers again advanced their prices on Wednesday, based on the higher cost of aniline oil. The official quotations are 28@29c., the inside for ton lots and the outside for single barrels. Dealers are willing, however, to sell single barrels at 28c.

We offer : : :

ALOIN

(Our own manufacture)

Of Bright Yellow Color,

U. S. P. STANDARD.

Also

COCAINE

(Crystals and Granular)

Unsurpassed in Purity.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

Schieffelin & Co.

NEW YORK.

ACID, SALICYLIC.—The market is quiet and 39@40c. is the range of prices for lots, according to holder.

BEESWAX.—The market is easy and wax as it runs may be bought at 26c and selected at 28c. Dealers are bidding 24½c laid down here, for good wax.

BORAX.—Dealers report a quiet market, but the price is firm at 5¾c. for carloads and 5⅞c. for single barrels.

CAFFEINE.—The jobbing price remains at $5.50.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Trade is exceedingly dull, and quotations remain nominal, being unchanged from those previously reported..

CASTILE SOAP.—According to quantity, 9½@9¾c. will buy, the inside from dock and the outside from store, in 25 box lots. A slight advance might have to be paid for smaller quantities.

COCAINE.—Since the advance nothing has occurred worthy of notice. Demand is light, as the contemplated change leaked out last week, and consumers supplied their wants.

COD LIVER OIL.—Prime brands are selling at $50@53, but the demand is not active. The market is firm.

COLOCYNTH.—In a jobbing way 65c. will buy.

GLYCERINE.—The market for C. P. remains firm and unchanged. Dynamite grade has been offered by the carload at 13c., and may be obtained at this price, as the demand is light and stocks in the hands of soap makers are accumulating. At the same time sales have been made at 14c. For less than car loads up to 14¾c. has been paid for 2 to 5 drums. When it comes to these smaller quantities better prices are easily obtained. For dynamite from saponification crude 15¼c. is required.

GELATINE.—The raw material has advanced abroad 3c. a pound, owing to the combination of the German and French makers. An advance on all grades is probable.

JAPAN WAX.—The market has advanced to 8½c. bottom, and sales have been made at this, which was subsequently refused. At the same time jobbing lots are available at this, but a further advance is possible. The cost to import is cabled at 8¾c., and the stock is light.

MENTHOL.—Sales have been made at $3, and further lots are available at this.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—Single kegs are available at 22c., but 5 keg lots may be had for 21c.

QUICKSILVER.—The large consumers are jobbers at 48c.

SUGAR OF MILK.—The export demand is increasing. Home consumption is also fully up to the average, and at full prices.

Balsams.

COPAIBA.—Full prices are paid for lots about as fast as they arrive, and the market remains firm at 36@37c. in a jobbing way, some dealers obtaining 38c.

FIR.—New crop is offering more freely, but $2 in Montreal is asked, which dealers here will not pay. The stock on the spot is of fair proportions, and $1.85@1.90 will buy.

PERU.—The price remains at $1.90, and the market is quiet, but firm.

TOLU.—The demand is light, but the market is firm, dealers adhering to 55c. in a jobbing way.

Barks.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—On the coast large quantities are offered at 2c. there. Here the price is 3½c.

Beans.

TONCA.—Dealers are selling jobbing lots at $1.95, but $2 is asked for casks. The new crop in first hands is still held at $2, and no one has manifested any inclination to purchase.

VANILLA. — Conditions have not changed. The market is firm and goods are scarce.

Berries.

CUBEB.—The market is lifeless at 6@8c., according to quality.

JUNIPER.—Advices state that the new crop, which has just commenced to appear, is good in some districts, but poor in others. Sales are being made here at 1¼@1⅞c.

Essential Oils.

ANISE.—We are advised of an advance abroad recently, and some dealers are fimer in their views, but others are jobbing at $1.85.

CAMPHOR—Is quiet, but firm at 14c.

CASSIA.—The market has advanced in China. Here it is firm, and oil is scarce. As to test $1.50@1.70 is quoted, but for the very highest test even higher than $1.70 would have been paid.

CITRONELLA.—The demand is light and the market easy at 33@35c., although we do not hear of any lower quotations.

☞ BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ☜

Conti's White Castile Soap

By order of Messrs. E. Conti & Figli, of Livorno, Italy, the undersigned makes public that the above brand of Soap is registered since August, 1895, at the Patent Office in Washington, D. C., and that anyone offering or selling spurious Soap under the same brand, will be **Prosecuted to the full extent of the Law.**

J. D. NORDLINGER, Importer,

185 Franklin Street, NEW YORK.

LAQUAI'S

WHITE CASTILE SOAP

Manufactured by LAQUAI & CO., of MOLFETTA, ITALY.

Warranted made from PURE OLIVE OIL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

ACHILLE STARACE,

SOLE AGENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

76 Pearl Street, - NEW YORK.

John J. Thomsen's Sons,

IMPORTERS OF DRUGS AND Manufacturing Chemists.

Office, 16 & 18 W. German St. Works, Race & Winder Sts, **Baltimore, Md.**

PURE SODIUM PHOSPHATE 99½%

Also Recrystallized Granular or Crystal (For Druggists' Use).

Tribasic Sodium Phosphate

Sal Soda, Epsom Salt, Sulphite Soda, Solution Chloride Iron.
Sulphate Zinc, Glauber Salt, Hyposulphite Soda, Chemically Pure Acids.

Direct Importations of Jalap, Vanilla Beans and Harlem Oil.

DAVID E. GREEN & CO.

1 PLATT St., N. Y.

Importers and Dealers in

Gums Arabic, Senegal, Tragacanth, Vanilla Beans, Insect Powder,

Cocoa Butter, Nutgalls, Tonka Beans.

BATTELLE & RENWICK.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

163 Front Street. - - - NEW YORK.

DOUBLE REFINED GRANULATED SALTPETRE NIAGARA LABORATORY JERSEY CITY B.&R. OFFICE 163 FRONT ST. NEW YORK

REFINED SALTPETRE,

Granulated, for Meat Packers and Powder Makers use. Crystals and Powdered for the Drug and Grocery trade.

Warranted Pure and equal in quality to any Saltpetre made.

Nosophen
Antinosine
Eudoxine

Three new Iodine Compounds for External and Internal Antisepsis.

MADE BY

Chemische Fabrik Rhenania

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

STALLMAN & FULTON, 10 Gold St., NEW YORK

ROGERS & PYATT

IMPORTERS,

78 & 80 Maiden Lane, New York

SHELLAC, all grades. **VERDIGRIS,** Pods, Gran. and Powd.
Nitrate Strontia, Nitrate Barium, CUDBEAR,
CHLORATE POTASH, English. **GUM DAMAR.**
COCOA BUTTER. KOLA NUTS
GUM SANDARAC. OXALIC ACID.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLEACHED SHELLAC, BEST QUALITY.

ALOIN C. P.

THE ONLY STRICTLY PURE ALOIN ON THE MARKET.

16 cts. Net Per Ounce

1-4 pound bottles,	per bottle,	$ .46
1-2 pound bottles,	per bottle,	.82
1 pound bottles,	per bottle,	1.50

Write For Quotations in Bulk.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, - NEW YORK, - KANSAS CITY, - U. S. A.
LONDON, ENG., and WALKERVILLE, ONT.

PEPPERMINT.—The spot demand is light and for tin oil $1.40@1.50 is now the price, with the market easy, based on the low prices at which new oil is offered from the country, which is $1.10 @1.20. Bottled oil is a trifle firmer, and $1,90 is bottom. A sale is reported at $1 95.

ROSE.—The price of the new crop has not been fixed, but it is expected to be before long.

The German crop yielded 265,000 kilos of roses, from which 60 kilos or 2,000 ounces of oil, were extracted.

SASSAFRAS.—In a small jobbing way natural is 39@40c. Artificial is 32 @33c., and saffrol 42c.

Flowers.

CHAMOMILES.—The import cost of new German is 25½c.

SAFFRON.—American is dull and continues to job at 23@24c. Some arrivals of new crop are held at prices much higher than dealers are willing to pay. A bid of 15c. for one lot was refused. Valencia is firm at $7.

Gums.

ALOES.—The stock of Curacao in first hands now amounts to 1,208 packages. Dealers are buyers at 2½c but holders quote 2¾c. The jobbing price is 3¼c.

ARABICS.—The demand is of fair proportions and prices remain unchanged though firm.

CAMPHOR.—There is a barely steady jobbing trade in progress at unchanged prices and nothing new has been received from London on the situation in crude. Japan, in ounces, is 47c.

CHICLE.—In a large way 30c will buy. Small lots have been sold at 33c.

KINO.—Owing to demand and scarcity the price has been advanced to $3.

TRAGACANTHS—Continue in fair demand and without a feature of interest.

Herbs and Leaves.

BUCHU.—There is only a jobbing inquiry, which is being filled at 7@8½c., as to quality.

COCA.—Liberal arrivals keep the price down to 15@17c. for Truxillo and 23c. for Huanuco.

SENNA.—Trade is quiet, but 9c. remains the price for siftings.

Roots.

GINGER.—London continues to absorb ginger at full prices; hence the bulk of the supply goes there. Here root is scarce. Natural is 15@19c. and bleached 18@19c.

GOLDEN SEAL.—The range of prices is now 19½@20c., based on offers of new crop.

IPECAC.—Some dealers still remain out of the market, believing in higher prices. The market is firm at $1.45.

JALAP.—Trade is quiet, and the price remains 11@12c.

ORRIS.—Advices from Leghorn state that root has declined in price as the new crop is reported to be a good one, but as the new will not be ready and fit for shipment before September, prices of available are maintained. Stock in Leghorn is now very light.

SARSAPARILLA.—A sale of 35 bales Tuspan is reported from the importer at 5c. Jobbing lots are available at 5½ @5¾c. Tampico is generally held at higher prices, say, 6c.

SENEGA. — The market remains quiet and without a new feature.

Seeds.

ANISE.—Sifted may be had in a jobbing way at 5¾c.

CANARY.—Jobbing prices remain at 1¾c. for Smyrna, 2¼c. for Sicily and 1⅝c. for La Plata. Trade is dull.

CARAWAY.—Dealers are jobbing at 5¼@5⅜c.

CELERY.—The market is unchanged at 10½c., and there is a fair demand.

CORIANDER.—Natural continues to sell at 2c. and bleached at 2½@2¾c.

HEMP.—Consumers are purchasing sparingly at 2 3-16c.

MUSTARD.—Crop news is scarce and demand is light. California Trieste brown has sold in 5-bag lots at 3½c. Western brown is quoted at 1½c. Yellow is 2¼@2½c.

POPPY.—The market appears to be a trifle easier, as 3⅛@3¼c. will buy. At the same time there are reports that the new crop is 1-10 of an average.

RAPE.—A short crop of German is reported, and the price remains firm at 2¼c., although some dealers ask 2½c.

Shellac.

The market is dull and featureless, consumers only buying from hand to mouth. London is without interest, but Calcutta has been offering TN, August—September shipment at easier prices Inasmuch as this would be apt to arrive out of condition, dealers have not been tempted, especially with trade so dull, and plenty of stock to supply it. London goods continue to offer but nothing has resulted. TN is offered to arrive in 100 case lots at 20c. and in the same quantity on the spot at 21c., but jobbing lots sell at 22@23c., as to quality and quantity.

The Empire State Drug Co.

Officers of the Empire State Drug Company have been elected, and it is stated that operations will soon be begun. The officers elected are as follows:

President—Thomas Stoddart of Buffalo.

First Vice-President—Charles A. Ozmun of New York.

Second Vice-President—Dr. Willis P. Gregory of Buffalo.

Secretary—Charles O. Rano of Buffalo.

Treasurer—George Reimann of Buffalo.

The directors are the above-named officers and R. K. Smither, Neil McEachren, Plin McArthur, John Tilma, J. H. Peterson, Horace P. Hayes, all of Buffalo; Thomas W. Dalton of Syracuse and Joseph Snell of Binghamton.

It is expected that the stockholders will number 2,500 to 3,000, all being druggists of New York State. The head office of the company will be in Buffalo, and the manufacturing plant of the company will also be in Buffalo. It will be established in a short time.

TRADE ITEMS.

See the announcement of Messrs. L. Richardson & Co., Boston, in the wants column on page 21.

The Vladimir Chemical Company of New York city has been incorporated. Capital, $1,000. Directors—Oliber W. Marshall, D. R. Roeder and Edward R. Holden.

Mr. E. Schotlander, a clerk with Schoellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan Limited, was overcome by the heat on Wednesday, and was confined to the house for two days. It is gratifying to hear that he has completely recovered.

C. F. Boehringer & Soehne are now offering Pellotine, the new hypnoptic, to the wholesale trade at 25c per grain, in vials. There is a good demand, which has been created by the attention it has been receiving in the medical press during the past four months.

Independent of the action of some members of the oil, paint, drug, chemical and dyestuff trades, reported in our last issue, looking to the organization of a campaign club, a movement is on foot to organize a sound money club, and it is intimated that a call for a meeting will soon be issued.

"They say—that is, Ed. Wells says—that Arthur A. Stilwell takes front rank as a toastmaster, and Mr. Wells, from his long experience in the ranks, ought to know something of the qualifications necessary to make a success as a presiding officer. There was a clambake recently of the Rhode Island variety at Pleasure Bay, N. J., and Mr Stilwell presided with such success, says Mr. Wells, that it was promptly voted to repeat the "bake" at an early day, weather permitting.

The intense heat of the 8th inst. stirred up trouble in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight depot at Philadelphia, by exploding an iron cylinder containing a chemical described on the way bill as "bisulphide," and which was probably bisulphide of carbon. There were six of the cylinders consigned to the Eclipse Cement and Blacking Company. One of them blew up with a report like a cannon, and in an instant the place was filled with pungent, suffocating fumes, and a colorless fluid was thrown in all directions. The other cylinders were removed, and the fire quenched with a loss of only $300.

William D. Vandenhove, William Dausey and Louis D. Peyrot, long connected with the late G. Vandenhove, have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of W. D. Vandenhove & Co., and will continue the brokerage and commission business in oils, tallow, grease, etc.

The firm of Sprague, Smith & Co., wholesale dealers in plate and window glass, Chicago, who are also window glass manufacturers at Anderson, Ind., was forced into bankruptcy on the 5th inst. The concern has been in business in Chicago since 1878. The liabilities are variously estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000, and the assets are said to exceed either sum. The application for a receiver was made by Wm. Sprague, senior member of the firm, and Wm. H. Heegaard was appointed, who qualified by filing a bond of $100,000.

John Longdon's Quinine.

The story of the large quinine deal on which the late John Longdon of Kansas City, Kan., was said to have lost $75,000, has been spoiled by the findings of the appraisers of the dead man's estate. The story which is said to have been told by Longdon himself during his lifetime, according to the Kansas City Star, was that when quinine came down to $1 an ounce ten or twelve years ago, Longdon, who knew of its wartime price of $2 an ounce, purchased 100,000 ounces for speculation. The price of quinine went down steadily until now it wholesales at about 23 cents. Longdon, however, claimed he never let go, but waited for it to go up again. At his death the story was printed and attracted much attention. His brother-in-law, W. S. Peake of Lexington, Mo., who was named as executor of Longdon's estate, was often asked about it. "He was in the city a few days ago," says the Star, "and told a friend that when the quinine was found there was $300 worth in the cellar of one of the dead man's buildings in Lexington. It was offered to a local druggist at $200, but he refused to take it. The 100,000 ounces had in some way shrunk until there was only about 1,000 ounces. Longdon's friends think that perhaps the transaction was so long ago that he forgot the actual figures."

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1896.

ALKALI.—Since our last report little or nothing has occurred to change the situation. The demand for prompt deliveries is easily supplied, and while futures are occasionally inquired for, buyers' views, as a rule, are considerably below those of the manufacturers'. In 48 per cent. there is little doing on the spot, which can be had at .90@1c. Shipments are quoted at .85@.90c., as to quantity and style of package; 58 per cent. is in fairly good demand. The trade for spot goods is supplied from second hands at the usual advance. Shipments can be had at .80@.90c.

CAUSTIC SODA—Is dull; very dull. Consumers are well supplied, and in some instances are resellers. The arrivals are coming to hand freely to supply existing contracts. Spot quotations are 2.15@2.30c., and future deliveries 2.05@2.15c.

SAL SODA—Can be bought on spot at .75@.80c., and to arrive at .70@.75c. Most holders are naming .67½@.72½c. for shipments, which, however, might be shaded on firm offer for round lot. American makes are quoted at .67½@ .70c.

BLEACHING POWDER—Is in moderate supply and quoted at 1.80@1.90c. from store for prime brands. Lots on way are held at 1¾@1.85c. For shipments, we hear of no change in figures, 50-ton lots being held at 1⅝c.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The market being well supplied from the recent arrivals, there is no demand for spot goods. To arrive, 1.82½@1⅞c. is asked, with same quotations ruling for shipments.

Transparent Soaps.

(Continued from page 21.)

The fatty matters are melted in a little water and the temperature is raised to 70 deg. C. The residues from a preceding operation are then added, and the whole is stirred in order to get a homogeneous mass. The sugar syrup has been prepared in the mean time and mixed with the glycerine, and the caustic soda has been mixed with a part of the alcohol. The soda is then poured on the melted fatty matters, and the whole is stirred carefully and kept at a temperature of 65 deg. C. Next the syrup is added. If bubbles of foam form on the surface of the liquid they are dispersed by throwing a little alcohol on them. The boiler is then covered, and the mass is left to rest for twelve hours. All the impurities settle gradually to the bottom and the pure soap comes to the top. It only remains to pour it into iron vessels, where it is incorporated with scent and coloring matter. If it lacks transparence the cause must be sought for in the bad quality of the fats or in the presence of lime in the glycerine. The soap may also be turbid if the water is in insufficient quantity, but this is a fault that may easily be remedied. Usually a test sample is taken out as soon as the syrup is added. If this sample seems greasy to the touch the dose of soda is slightly increased, carefully avoiding excess. For the very finest and absolutely transparent soaps the expressed tallows from margarine manufacture are used . The finest brand known as "alabaster soap" is made with cochin oil and castor oil used in the proportion indicated above.

In Austria the transparent soaps are almost solely made with the aid of alcohol. In England, on the other hand, hardly anything but carbonate of soda is used. Here, for instance, is an operative method which, followed carefully, gives good results; 100 parts of Ceylon oil are melted with an equal weight of animal fat, and 80 parts of castor oil. When the temperature reaches 75 deg. C. 40 parts of glycerine are added and 140 parts of caustic soda. The boiler is covered and left for two or three hours. The temperature then rises and it is sufficient to heat a little more and the paste becomes limpid. During this time the mixture below is dissolved in 145 parts of water.

	Parts.
Sugar	18
Carbonate of potash	20
Chloride of potash	7
Sea salt	7
Carbonate of soda	8

This solution is poured into the soap paste and the whole is stirred and kept at a temperature of 75 deg. C. The temperature is then raised to 85 deg. C. to complete the solution, then the kettle is recovered and it is left for two hours. When the lid is taken off the soap should be perfectly limpid and simple, covered with a slight layer of foam. A trial sample is taken out to judge if the cooking has been good. If the soap is not sufficiently firm a little carbonate of soda is added. If it is not transparent enough a little water is poured in. In general, however, it is preferable to attain the desired result at the first trial for all these corrections are very delicate.—Revue Ueber Die Fett Industrie.

J. L. Hopkins & Co.
Importers of Crude Drugs and Drug Millers
86 JOHN ST., NEW YORK
Gums of all Varieties, Aloes of all Grades, Narcotic Herbs of all kinds, Alexandria & Tinnevelly Senna, and all articles pertaining to the Crude Drug Line

We are the
Heaviest Importers & Dealers
in the World in
BALSAM COPAIBA
Of all varieties
DODGE & OLCOTT
NEW YORK

D. PAPPAZOGLOU & CO. Kezanlik, BULGARIA

Offer to the Trade their well-known

Rose Oil, MARK D. P.

Representatives for the United States: KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 13 William Street, NEW YORK, who keep stock on hand and to whom all orders and communications are to be addressed.

NEW YORK SHELLAC CO.

229 PEARL STREET

DIRECT IMPORTERS

REFINED CAMPHOR

PHILLIPS & RUMNEY BRANDS

WEST & JENNEY, Boston

Represented in New York by

GOULD COMMERCIAL CO.

R. W. PHAIR & CO.,

Sole Agents for 16 Platt St., New York.

Chemische Fabrik

VORMALS.

HOFMANN & SCHOETENSACH

Gernsheim on Rhine, Germany.

ACETANILID,

SALICYLIC ACID,

CHLORAL HYDRATE,

PRECIPITATED CHALK

ETC., ETC.

BERMUDA ARROW ROOT

GENUINE

Send for Sample and compare it with what you are buying.

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO., Philadelphia.

Binders for the "Reporter"

Holding one volume (6 months) will be forwarded by mail on receipt of $1.00 Address the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, 84 William St., New York.

Unexcelled for Hardness, Color, Purity & General Excellence

BAKER'S Refd. CAMPHOR

BBLS,, OZ. CAKES and CASES

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED,

H. J. BAKER & BRO.,

93, 95 & 97 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK

The Pacific Coast Borax Co.'s BORAX and BORACIC ACID

Of purest quality, in desirable quantities—including small packages—and at lowest prices. FOR SALE BY

48 Wall St., N. Y. J. W. MATHER, Manager.

LAMBIOTTE-VIGNERON

LAMBIOTTE FRERES Successors to

BRUXELLES, (BELGIUM).

Guaiacol, C. P. Principal manufacturers.

Creosote, U.S P. Special prices to large buyers.

Petroleum Distillation

By ALLEN NORTON LEET.

SECOND EDITION.

This book gives an Exhaustive treatise concerning old and new processes of separating and refining Mineral Oils, beside directions as to the setting and construction of Stills, Treating-Houses, and all the appurtenances of

Oil Refineries

ALSO

Facts Concerning Adulterations and How to Detect Them.

We will send a copy of this book bound in cloth, post paid, to any address, upon receipt of **Two Dollars.**

Address OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,

84 William Street, New York.

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soda Ash, Caustic, Crystals

TRADE MARK:

Caustic Soda

76 per ct.
74 per ct.
70 per ct.
60 per ct.
Special 70 per ct.
Special 60 per ct.

The Special Tests are softer than the regular.

Soda Ash

58 per ct.
48 per ct.
36 per ct.
Dense 58 per ct.
Dense 48 per ct.
Special 48 per ct.

The Dense and Special are for Glassmakers.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS: 1 lb equals 2½ lbs Sal Soda.

SNOW FLAKE CRYSTALS: 1 lb equals 2 lbs Sal Soda.

CROWN FILLER: The Best Paper Filler on the Market.

For Prices and Terms apply to

WING & EVANS

GENERAL AGENTS,

22 William St., - - - NEW YORK

Contracts for supply in any quantity.

Shipments in carload lots as desired.

Orders promptly filled from stock.

Special attention to orders requiring immediate dispatch.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☛Our Quotations are those of Importers and Manufacturers, for original packages and large lots. For broken lots higher prices are asked.

Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, city, raw, in bbls	per gal.	31 @33
boiled, in bbls		— @33
Out of town on spot		29 @31
Calcutta, raw, in bbls		— @50
Varnish oil, American		40 @45
Calcutta		55 @60
Cottonseed crude, prime		19 @20
" " f. o. b. mills		14 @16
Crude, off quality		18 @19
Yellow summer, prime		23 @—
Yellow summer butter		26 @27
Yellow summer, off quality		22½ @23¼
White summer		25½@26
Yellow winter		29½@30½
White winter		32 @35
Soap stock	per lb	¼@ 5/8
Olive	per gal	46 @50
Soap stock	per lb.	4¼@ 4½
Palm, prime		4⅝@ 4¼
Lagos		4½@ 4¾
Castor No. 3		8¾@ 9¼
Cocoanut, Ceylon		5¼@ 5¼
Cochin		5½@ 5⅝
Corn		25 @27
Peanut, white		48@50
yellow		43 @45
Rosin, first run	per gal.	10 @11
Second run		12 @13
Third run		14 @15
Fourth run		16 @17
Rapeseed, in bbls		52 @56
Mustard		34 @38

Animal and Fish Oils.

Black fish, crude	₩ gal.	— @—
Bleached winter		— @44
Natural		— @39
Cod, domestic, prime		24 @26
Newfoundland		27 @28
Degras, English		2 @ 2¼
French		4½@ 4¾
German		1¾@ 2
Herring		— @—
Saponified	₩ lb.	3¼@ 3
Red, Elaine		28 @3¼
Lard, prime		37 @40
Extra No. 1		33 @35
No. 1		30 @32
No. 2		28 @30
Menhaden, prime crude		18 @20
Bleached winter		27 @28
Brown strained		26 @24
Extra bleached winter white		30 @—
Good merchantable		17 @18
Light strained		24 @25
Neatsfoot prime		55 @60
No. 1		48 @50
No. 2		43 @45
Sea elephant, bleached winter		— @44
Unbleached winter		— @—
Seal bleached water white		— @—
Steam refined		— @—
Sod		33 @34
Sperm, crude		40 @—
Bleached spring		45 @—
Bleached winter		48 @49
Natural spring		40 @—
Natural winter		43 @44
Tallow, prime		35 @38
Dark		28 @30
Whale, natural winter	₩ gal.	— @38
Bleached spring		— @—
Bleached winter		— @40
Extra bleached winter		— @43
Natural spring		— @—

Mineral Oils.

Black reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 c t		8 @ 9
29 gravity, 15 cold test		8¼@9¼
29 gravity, zero		11¼@12
Summer		7 @ 7¼
Cylinder, light filtered		18½@25¼
Dark filtered		11¼@16¼
Extra cold test		21½@25½
Dark steam refined		8¼@13¼
Natural, Franklin, 32 gravity		12½@16
Smith's Ferry, 33@34 gravity		8½@ 9
West Virginia, 29 gravity		24½@25
Neutral filtered, lemon, 33@34 gravity		13½@18
White, 33@34 gravity		21¼@28
32@34 grav. bloomless		13½@18
32 grav. wool grade		10¼@14
Paraffine, high viscosity	₩ gal.	20 @25
23½@24 gravity		12 @13
gravity		11 @11½
28 gravity		8¾@ 9
30 gravity		7¾@ 8
32 gravity		7½@ 8
Red paraffine No. 1		11 @11¼
No. 2		— @10½
Spindle No. 1 Filtered		15¼@16
No. 1		12¾@13
No. 2		11¼@12
No. 3		10¼@11
No. 4		9¼@10

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

Calcutta cake, city	₩ ton	— @16 50
City domestic		— @15 75
Western, in bags		— @15 75
Cottonseed cake at Memphis		16 25@ —
at New Orleans		17 25@ 17 50
at New York		— @ —
State domestic meal	₩ ton.	— @17 25
Cottonseed meal at Memphis		16 00@16 25
at New Orleans		17 50@18 00

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude	₩ lb.	3 @ 3¾
Refined 115 m. p		— @ 5
120 "		— @ 5
125 "		— @ 5¼
130 "		— @ 5¼
135 "		— @ 7
140 "		— @10
Candles, paraffine, 4s, 6s, and 12s		7¼
Candles, Adamantine, 6s, 14 oz		8½@10
12 oz		— @ 9
12s, 16 oz		10½@12
14 oz		9½@11
12 oz		— @10
Patent sperm, 4s and 6s		43 @44
Sperm, 4s and 6s		38 @39
Stearic acid, solid		8½@ 9
cake		9@9½
Lard, Western, spot		— @3 40
futures		— @3 25
Oleo stearine		4½@4¾
Tallow		3@31-16

Naval Stores.

Spirits turpentine	per gal.	23¾@ 24¾
Rosin, Strained	per bbl.	— @1 57½
Good strained		— @ 160
E		165 @1 70
F		— @1 75
G		— @1 80
H		— @1 87½
I		1 90 @1 95
K		1 95 @2 00
M		2 00 @2 05
N		— @2 10
Window glass		— @2 20
W. W		— @2 40
Tar, regulars		— @1 65
oil barrels		— @3 25
Pitch		1 80 @1 90

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

White lead, American dry	₩ lb.	4½@ —
in oil		5¼@ 6
English in oil		6 @ 7
Litharge, American powdered		4¼@ 5
English flake		6¾@ 7
Glassmakers'		4¼@ 5
Red lead, foreign		5 @ 5½
American		4¾@ 5
Orange mineral, American		6½@ 6¾
English		6½@ 7½
French		8¾@ 9
German		6¾@ 7
China white		8 @ 9
Flake white		5 @ 8
Cremnitz white		13 @18
Zinc white, Paris, G. S., 50 bbls		8¼ less 4 ₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls		8¼ 2 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls		8¼ 1 ₩ ct
R. S., 50 bbls		6⅞ 4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls		6⅞ 1 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls		6⅞ 1 ₩ ct
Antwerp, R. S., 50 bbls		6 4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls		6 2 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls		6 1 ₩ ct
G. S., 50 bbls		6⅞ 4 ₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls		6¾ 2 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls		6⅞ 1 ₩ ct
G S. in poppy oil		9¾@10¼
R. S. in poppy oil		8½@ 9
French in varnish		16½@20
American extra, dry		3¾@ 4½
In oil		5¾@ 6¼
In varnish		13 @18
German		5½@ 5⅝

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40	₩ lb.	2 18 @2 50
Crocus martus, imported		2½@ 3½
standard Am'can		1 @ 2½
Indian red, standard American		2 @ 3
English		4½@ 8½
Rose pink, American		8 @ 9½
English		7½@ 9
Tuscan red, English		7 @ 10
Turkey red, English		7½@ 10
Venetian red, English, prime		1 50 @1 75
2d quality		1 00 @1 65
American		60 @ 70
Vermilion, imported English		62 @1 35
Am. quicksilver, bulk		52 @ 53
bags		53 @ 55
Chinese		70 @ 75
American		14 @ 16
Artificial		12 @ 20

BLACKS.

Carbon		6 @10
Drop, American		2½@ 4
English		5 @10
Ivory		9 @20
Lamp, commercial		3½@ 5
refined		5 @10
calcined		12 @20
fine spirit		20 @30

BLUES.

Celestial		5½@ 8
Chinese		32 @35
Prussian		32 @35
Prussian Foreign		27 @34
Refiners'		60 @70
Soluble		35 @36
Ultramarine		7 @25
Verditer		25 @50

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt & powdered		2½@ 3½
burnt lumps	₩ lb.	1¼@ 3
raw, powdered		2½@ 2¾
raw, lumps		1¼@ 3
American burnt and powdered		1¼@ 1½
raw		1¼@ 1½
Spanish brown		¼@ 1
Umber, Turkey, burnt & powdered		2½@ 2½
burnt lumps		2¼@4
raw and powdered		2½@ 3
raw, lumps		2½@ 2½
American, burnt		1¼@ 1½
raw		1¼@ 1½
Vandyke brown, German		2¾@ 5¾
American		1¾@ 2¼

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure		22 @26
extra		12 @13
super		[illegible]
Chrome, common		5 @ 6
Paris, pure		12¾@13
in pulp		— @—
Verdigris, French		16 @20

YELLOWS.

Chrome		10 @25
Ocher, Rochelle		1 10@1 20
washed Dutch		4¾@ 5
French		1 @ 1¾
golden		2½ @ 4
domestic	₩ ton	8 8 00@18 00

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white	₩ ton.	14 00 @17 00
foreign floated		15 00 @18 00
domestic floated		22 00 @23 00
off color		10 00 @13 00
Crude, No. 1		9 00 @10 00
No. 2		8 00 @ 8 25
No. 3		7 75 @ 8 00
Blanc fixe	₩ lb	2¼@ 2¾
Bronze powder		45 @ 2 50
Brocades		45 @ 1 00
Chalk	₩ ton.	2 0 @ 2 25
Clay, China, imported	₩ ton.	11 00 @18 00
domestic		8 00 @10 00
Cobalt oxide	₩ lb.	1 60 @ —
Feldspar	₩ ton.	12 50 @16 00
Fullers Earth lump		— @ 75
Powd		70 @ 75
Marble dust	₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Manganese Car lots		15 00 @17 00
Jobbing		3 @ 5
Magnesite, raw		7 00 @ 8 00
ground		1½@ 1¾
Plaster		1 25 @ 1 40
dentists'		1 75 @ 2 00
Pumice stone, orig'al cks	₩ lb.	2 @ 2½
selected lumps in bbls		5 @ 12
powdered pure, in bbls		2 @ 2½
Putty, in bulk		1 45 @ 1 75
bladders		1 65 @ 2
tins		2 @ 2½
Rottenstone, originally		6 @ 7½
Selected, lumps		5½@ 12
powdered, in bbls		3½@ 3½
Silex	per ton.	13 00 @20 00
Smalt, German blue	per lb.	15 @ 16
super black		— @ —
Talc, American	per 100 lbs.	40 @ 60
French		95 @ 1 50
Terra alba, American No. 2		45 @ 50
English		75 @ 80
French		70 @ 75
Whiting, commercial		40 @ 45
Gilders'		50 @ 55
extra gilders'		55 @ 60
American, Paris		65 @ 70
English cliffstone		90 @ 1 25

Glues.

Extra white	per lb.	15 @25
Medium white		10 @15
Cabinet		11 @15
Low grade		7 @ 9
Foot stock, white		8 @15
brown		7 @12
Irish		10½@12½
French		9 @24
German hides		13 @16
common		9 @12

Varnish Gums.

Asphaltum, Cuban, prime		4 @ 6
Egyptian		6¾@ 8
Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned	per lb.	40 @50
Zanzibar, bold white		60 @65
medium white		50 @55
bean and pea		35 @40
Manila, pale		17 @25
bright amber		13 @17
standard		9½@10½
Damar, Batavia		18 @21
Kauri, standard		19 @21
No. 2		13 @14
hard scraped		24 @26
light hard scraped		35 @40
picture quality		65 @70
pale and fine selected		45 @60
Sandarac		20 @22

Glass.

WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE.

Prices per Fifty feet.

United Inches	Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
35	6x 8 to 10x15	$6 50	$6 00	$5 75	$5 50
40	11x14 to 16x24	7 50	6 75	6 50	6 00
50	18x22 to 20x30	10 50	9 50	9 00	8 25
54	15x36 to 24x30	11 50	10 00	9 25	....
60	26x28 to 24x36	12 00	10 50	9 50	....
70	26x36 to 26x44	12 75	11 75	10 25	....
80	26x46 to 30x50	15 00	13 50	12 00	....
84	30x52 to 30x54	15 50	13 75	12 25	....
90	30x56 to 34x56	16 50	14 75	13 50	....
94	34x58 to 34x60	17 25	15 75	14 50	....
100	36x60 to 40x60	19 00	16 75	15 75	....

DOUBLE.

Prices per Fifty feet.

United Inches.	Sizes.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
35	6x 8 to 10x15	$9 00	$8 00	$7 75	....
40	11x14 to 16x24	10 25	9 25	9 00	....
50	18x22 to 20x30	14 00	12 75	12 00	....
54	15x36 to 24x30	15 25	13 75	12 25	....
60	26x28 to 24x36	16 00	14 50	13 25	....
70	26x36 to 26x44	17 25	15 50	14 00	....
80	26x46 to 30x50	19 75	18 00	16 00	....
84	30x52 to 30x54	20 50	18 50	16 50	....
90	30x56 to 34x56	21 50	19 75	18 00	....
94	34x58 to 34x60	22 75	21 25	20 00	....
100	36x60 to 40x60	25 50	23 00	22 00	....

On the 70 in. bracket and above, French is quoted $1 higher on single and $1 50 on double. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes above 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. Sizes above—$10 per box extra or every 5 inches on French. Discounts on French, 75@70 & 10. Discount on American and French 70 & 10. On the first and second bracket off each quality, single and double American is quoted 50c. per box higher

Metallic Paints.

Brown		@22 00
Red		@22

Colors in Oil.

Black Japan	per lb.	18½@20
in oil		12 @13
drop		7½@10
lampblack, prime		27 @33
medium		15 @20
2d quality		13 @19
low grade		6½@10
Blue, Chinese		35 @40
Prussian		20 @40
ultramarine		12 @16
Brown, sienna, burnt		7 @10
raw		7 @10
umber, burnt		@10
raw		7 @10
Vandyke		7 @11
Green, chrome		8 @14
Paris		16 @18½
Red, Indian		12 @15
Ventian		4½@ 8
Yellow, Chrome		13 @18
Ocher, French		4½@7

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, natural (cases)	₩ lb.	— @2 30
as wanted		2 32½@2 35
powdered		2 95 @ —

Morphine.

Morphine, Am. bulk	₩ oz.	1 45 @1 60
Eng "		— @1 50
Ger. "		— @ —

Quinine.

Quinine, bulk	₩ oz.	25 @27
Cinchonidia, American, bulk		6 @ 8
German "		6 @ 8

Miscellaneous.

Acetanilid, in barrels	₩ lb.	28 @ 29
Acid, benzoic, true	₩ oz.	6½@ 8¾
ex. toluol	₩ lb.	48 @ 48½
boracic, crystals		9 @ 9¼
flaky		7 @ 8
powdered		9¼@ 9¾
carbolic, drums		16 @ 17½
bottles		— @ 23
tins		16 @ 20
citric, barrels		— @ 35½
kegs		35½@ —
pyrogallic		2 45 @ 2 85
salicylic		39 @ 42
Alcohol, 94%	₩ gal.	2 31 @ 2 34
ref. wood, 95%		90 @ —
97%		95 @ —
purified		1 20 @ 1 50
Almond oil, sweet	₩ lb.	17 @ 30
Ambergris, black	₩ oz.	15 00 @17 50
grey, prime		27 50 @ —
fair		22 50 @ —
Ammonia, carb, domestic	₩ lb.	7¾@ 8
foreign		— @ 8
Antimony, Japan needle		— @ ¾
Arrowroot, Bermuda		32 @ 35
American		4½ @ —
St. Vincent, bbls		3½ @ 4
cans		— @ 6
Barium chloride		2½@ —
chlorate		31 @ 35
nitrate		7 @ —
Barbadoes tar, in bbls	₩ gal.	35 @ —
Bay rum, imported, pch		— @1 80
bbls		— @1 85
octaves		— @2 00
Beeswax, white, pure	₩ lb.	45 @ 50
yellow		26 @ 28
white, ordinary		30 @ 40
Bismuth, citrate		1 45 @1 50
subcarbonate		1 00 @1 05
subgallate		1 50 @1 60
per oz		— @ 11
subnitrate		85 @ 90
Blue Pill		21 @ 32
Borax		5¾@ 5⅞
in bags		5½@ —
powdered		5¾@ 5⅞
concentrated		5½@ —
Bromine, bulk		43 @ 48
Burgundy pitch		— @ 2¼
Caffeine		5 50@ —
Calomel, American		62 @ 64
English		— @ 75
Cantharides, Chinese		— @ 25
powdered		— @ 30
Russian		50 @ 55
powdered		60 @ 65
Carnauba wax No. 1		29 @ 33
No. 2		23 @ 24
No. 3		19 @ 20
Castor oil, city, bbls		9½@ 10
cases		10 @ 10½
Castile soap, white, pure		8½@ 9¾
green, pure		— @ 7½
ordinary		6½@ 7
mottled, pure		— @ 5
ordinary		4 @ —
Chalk, precip		4½@ 5¾
Chloral hydrate, crusts, 28 lb. jars		75 @ 77½
crystals, 28 lb. j's		80 @ 82½
Ceresin, yellow		11 @ 11¼
white		13 @ 14
Chloroform		50 @ 60
Cocaine muri, 100 oz, bulk	₩ oz.	4 00 @ —
bulk		4 20 @ —
oz vials		4 05 @ 4 25
Cocoa butter, domestic, boxes	₩ lb.	37 @ —
foreign, bulk		30½@ 31
boxes		37 @ —
Cod liver oil, Newfoundland	₩ gal.	80 @ 90
Norwegian	₩ bbl.	50 00 @53 00
Colocynth apples, Spanish	₩ lb.	22 @ 24
Trieste		— @ 65
Corrosive sublimate		53 @ 55
Coumarin, crude		— @12
refined		9 00 @10 00
Cuttlefish, Trieste		— @ 8½
Marseilles		— @

Cologne spirit	190° ₩ gal.	@1	25
Dragon's blood, mass	₩ lb.	18 @	22
reeds		— @	45
Epsom salts, per 100 lbs		1 00 @	1 10
Ergot, German		— @	12½
Spanish		16 @	17
Ether, 1850		— @	57
washed		— @	61
1880		— @	64
Gelatine Japanese		35 @	—
Glucose 44°		— @	1 20
Glycerine, C. P. drums		16½@	17
C.P bbls		16½@	17
C.P cans		17½@	18
Dynamite		13 @	15
Grape sugar 44°		— @	1 25
Guarana, whole		— @	50
Harlem oil		1 80 @	2 00
Hypophosphite, lime		1 02½@	1 07½
potash		1 02½@	1 07½
soda		1 02½@	1 07½
Iceland moss		5 @	6
Insect powder		20 @	25
Iodine, re-sublimed		3 45 @	3 50
Iodoform		4 00 @	4 05
Irish moss, ordinary		6½@	7
bleached		11 @	12
Isinglass, Russian, bleached		3 00 @	3 10
unbleached		2 75 @	3 00
American		— @	35
Japan wax		8¼@	8¾
Licorice, mass, domestic Greek		8 @	12
Spanish		17 @	24
domestic Spanish		17 @	24
stick, domestic brands		16½@	23½
foreign brands		21½@	26½
Lithia, carb		3 00 @	3 20
Lupulin, American		— @	35
German		— @	35
Lycopodium		41 @	43
Manna, large flake		— @	48
small flake		— @	18
sorts		17 @	—
Menthol		3 00 @	—
Myrbane oil		11 @	11½
Musk, pods, Cab	₩ oz.	4 00 @	6 00
Nepaul		14 00 @	18 00
Tonquin		10 00 @	12 00
grain, Cab		7 50 @	8 50
Canton, extra		— @	1 00
good		18 00 @	20 00
Nepaul		18 00 @	19 00
Tonquin		19 00 @	20 00
druggists'		17 00 @	18 00
Mustard oil		— @	45
Naphthaline, ball	₩ lb.	2¾@	3
crystals		2¾@	3
flakes		2¾@	—
Nux vomica		1½@	2¼
Olive oil, Marseilles	₩ gal.	— @	1 45
Malaga		53 @	54
Phosphorus	₩ lb.	50 @	75
Precipitate, red		72 @	74
white		77 @	79
Potash Perman		21 @	22
Potassium, bromide, bulk		39 @	41
cyanide "		— @	74
iodide "		2 75 @	2 80
Quicksilver		48 @	—
Rochelle salts		— @	30
Salicine, bulk		2 50 @	2 65
Salol, bulk		3 00 @	3 20
1 lb bots		3 10 @	3 50
½ lb bots		3 15 @	3 55
¼ lb bots		3 25 @	3 65
ounces		25 @	20
Santonine		— @	3 00
Sesame oil	₩ gal.	60 @	70
Silver nitrate	₩ oz.	45½@	47
Spermaceti, blocks	₩ lb.	30 @	32
cakes		32 @	33
Strontia, nitrate		8 @	—
St. John's bread		1¾@	2¼
Sugar of milk, cob		18 @	19
powdered		11 @	13
Sulphur, roll		1 25 @	1 30
flour		1 25 @	1 30
Strychnine	₩ oz.	1 15 @	1 25
Tamarinds	₩ keg.	2 75 @	—
Thymol	₩ lb.	1 75 @	1 80
Venice turpentine	₩ lb.	— @	15
Zinc chloride, gran		— @	5½
sulphate		2½@	2½

Balsams.

Copaiba—Central American		36 @	37
Angostura		40 @	42
Para		— @	42
Solidifiable		45 @	50
Fir—Canada	₩ gal	1 85 @	1 90
Oregon		60 @	70
Gurjun	₩ lb	10 @	15
Peru		1 90 @	—
Tolu		— @	55

Barks.

Angostura	₩ lb—	@	6
Bayberry	—	@	3½
Buckthorn	—	@	4½
Cascara sagrada	—	@	3½
Cascarilla	—	@	7½
Canella	—	@	5½
Cinchona—Calisaya	18	@	—
Cuprea	6	@	7
Loxa, quill	20	@	22
Red S. I.	19	@	—
Yellow	14	@	—
Condorango	—	@	18
Coto	—	@	12
Elm, common	5½@		6
select	9½@		10
Mezereon	—	@	9
Oak, red	1¾@		2
white	1¾@		2
Orange peel—Curacoa	—	@	3½
Malaga, ribbons	4	½@	5
quarters	7	@	7½
Trieste	4½@		4¾
Prickly ash	—	@	5
Pomegranate of fruit	8	@	10
of root	—	@	14
Quebracho	8	@	8½
Sassafras	6½@		7½
Simaruba	16	@	28
Soap, white		@	3½
crushed	3½@		3½

Beans.

Calabar	₩ lb.	8 @	10
St. Ignatius		25 @	—
Tonka—Angostura		1 90 @	—
Para		20 @	25
Vanilla—Mexican, whole		7 00 @	10 00
cuts		6 25 @	6 50
Bourbon, whole		7 00 @	8 00
Tahiti, whole		3 00 @	3 10

Berries.

Cubeb	₩ lb.	6 @	8
Fish (Cocculus Indicus)		— @	3½
Juniper		1¾@	1¾
Laurel		4½@	5
Prickly ash		15 @	16

Essential Oils.

Almond—bitter, true	₩ lb	— @	2 25
English		6 00 @	—
artificial		75 @	85
Amber—German, crude		14 @	15
rectified		— @	25
Anise		1 85 @	—
Bay—per bottle of 24 ozs		4 00 @	4 25
Bergamot—prime		1 90 @	2 60
good		2 25 @	—
Cade		14 @	17
Cajeput—native		45 @	50
ordinary		35 @	—
Camphor		14 @	15
Caraway seed		1 20 @	1 35
twice rectified		1 45 @	1 60
Cassia		1 50 @	1 70
Cedar leaf		35 @	40
Cinnamon Ceylon, heavy		9 00 @	10 00
Citronella, native		33 @	35
Cloves		40 @	45
Copaiba		65 @	70
Coriander		8 00 @	11 00
Croton, as to color		75 @	80
Cubeb		1 00 @	1 10
Cummin—prime		3 25 @	3 50
No. 2		— @	2 50
Erigeron		75 @	—
Eucalyptus, American		65 @	70
Australian		70 @	75
Eucalyptol		1 85 @	2 00
Fennel seed		— @	1 50
Geranium, Turkish		2 75 @	—
rose French		10 00 @	15 00
African		6 50 @	8 00
Hemlock		35 @	40
Juniper—rectified		75 @	80
twice rectified		1 25 @	1 40
wood		25 @	26
Lavender flowers		1 20 @	1 35
garden		35 @	50
spike		75 @	—
Lemon prime		1 10 @	1 25
good fair		1 00 @	—
concentrated		— @	40 00
Lemongrass, native		70 @	75
Mace, expressed		1 00 @	1 15
Malefern		1 75 @	1 90
Mustard—natural		6 75 @	7 50
artificial		3 75 @	4 40
Neroli—petale, big		28 00 @	31 00
bigarade		— @	21 00
Nutmegs, native		1 50 @	1 75
Orange, bitter		2 75 @	3 00
sweet		1 55 @	2 12½
concentrated		— @	55 00
Origanum		16 @	22
Patchouly—leaf		5 25 @	7 00
cultivated		— @	6 00
Pepper, commercial		70 @	75
Peppermint—tins		1 50 @	1 40
bottles		1 95 @	—
Pennyroyal		— @	95
Petit grains, French		4 25 @	4 50
Pimento		1 35 @	1 50
berries		1 75 @	1 90
Rhodium—No. 1		6 00 @	—
No. 2		— @	2 50
Rose, as to brand	₩ oz.	6 50 @	8 50
Rosemary—commercial	₩ lb.	25 @	—
Trieste		— @	42
flowers		75 @	—
Sandalwood—East India		4 50 @	—
West India		2 00 @	2 25
Australian		4 00 @	4 25
Sassafras—natural		39 @	40
artificial		32 @	38
Spearmint		1 75 @	—
Spruce		33 @	—
Tansy		1 65 @	1 75
Thyme—red, French		55 @	85
white, French		85 @	1 00
Wintergreen—natural		1 30 @	—
artificial		50 @	55
Wormseed—Baltimore		1 90 @	—
Wormwood, pure		2 25 @	—
Ylang ylang—Manila		35 00 @	—
French		50 00 @	75 00

Flowers.

Arnica		6 @	—
Chamomile, Belgian		10½@	12
German		22 @	25
Insect		— @	23
Lavender, ordinary		2½@	2½
extra		4 @	6½
Poppy Heads		11 @	12
Rosemary		15 @	—
Saffron, American		23 @	24
Alicante		4 75 @	5 00
Valencia		7 00 @	—

Gums.

Aloes, Barbadoes	₩ lb.	4 @	—
Cape		— @	7
Curacao		3½@	—
Socotrine, true		— @	17
Ammoniac		23 @	25
Arabics, Firsts		— @	57
Seconds		— @	37
Thirds		— @	30
Fourths		23 @	24
Siftings		13 @	15
Sorts		— @	20
Asafœtida		11 @	14
Benzoin		25 @	38
Camphor, American bbls		— @	43
cases		— @	44
Compressed		42 @	44
Japan		— @	47
Chicle		30 @	38
Euphorbium		— @	15
Galbanum		70 @	75
Gamboge		46 @	48
Guaiac, ordinary		12 @	—
medium		18 @	—
select		22 @	—
Kino		— @	2 00
Mastic		42 @	43
Myrrh		16 @	18
Olibanum, siftings		4 @	—
sorts		5½@	—
tears		8½@	—
Sandarac		— @	18
Scammony, Aleppo		2 75 @	3 00
resin		4 00 @	4 25
Senegal, picked		18 @	24
sorts		— @	15
Tragacanth, Aleppo, Firsts		— @	67
Seconds		50 @	55
Thirds		35 @	45
Fourths		30 @	35
Turkey, Firsts		65 @	75
Seconds		48 @	58
Thirds		— @	45

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite	₩ lb.	10 @	11
Althea		6 @	8
Belladonna		8 @	10
Buchu, short		7 @	8½
long		17 @	18
Coca, Huanuco		— @	28
Truxillo		15 @	17
Deer Tongue		— @	3½
Damiana		6 @	7
Digitalis		6½@	7
Doggrass		— @	4
Eucalyptus		— @	3½
Grindelia robusta		4 @	4½
Henbane (hyosciamus)		7 @	8
Horehound		— @	5
Indian hemp (Cannabis Indica)		— @	8
Jaborandi		— @	11
Laurel		— @	3
Lobelia		6½@	7
Matico		— @	40
Marjoram, German		14½@	16
French		9 @	11
Prince's pine		5 @	6
Rose, red		— @	60
pale		— @	18
Rosemary		3 @	4
Rue		10 @	12
Sage, Italian picked		— @	3½
Savory		— @	3½
Senna, Alex. garbled and sifted		16 @	30
siftings		9 @	—
Tinnevelly		4 @	14
Stramonium		5½@	6
Thyme		— @	3½
Uva Ursi		3½@	4
Yerba Santa		— @	5½

Roots.

Aconite, German	₩ lb.	5½@	8½
Alkanet		5½@	6
Althea, whole		8¾@	9
cut		13 @	—
Angelica, German		14 @	15
American		— @	8
Arnica		12 @	14
Belladonna		7 @	8
Black Cohosh		— @	3½
Blood		7 @	8
Burdock		4½@	5
Calamus, bleached		23 @	25
unble'd, split & peeled		6½@	—
Colchicum		8 @	—
Colombo		— @	5½
Culvers		8½@	—
Dandelion, German		6 @	6¼
American cut		8 @	9
Elecampane		4½@	5
Galangal		6½@	7
Gentian		5 @	—
Ginseng, Southern		2 75 @	3 25
Northern		3 50 @	—
Northwestern		— @	3 25
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached		15 @	19
bleached		18 @	19
Golden seal		19½@	20
Hellebore, white, powdered		6½@	6¾
whole		4½@	4½
Ipecac, Rio		— @	1 45
Jalap		11 @	12
Kava Kava		— @	10½
Lady slipper		9 @	10
Licorice, ordinary		3½@	4
selected, bdls		9 @	12
Lovage, American		30 @	32
German		10 @	12
Mandrake		— @	4½
Orris, Florentine		17 @	20
Verona		13 @	14
fingers		75 @	1 00
Pareira brava		— @	5½
Pellitory		18 @	19
Pink		18 @	25
Rhatany		14 @	15
Rhubarb, Canton ordinary to fair		20 @	30
fair to fine		30 @	40
Shensi, fair		30 @	35
medium		35 @	40
fine		40 @	45
extra		50 @	55
clippings, good		22½@	25
Canton		25 @	27
Shensi		32½@	35
Sarsaparilla, Honduras		24½@	26
Mexican		5½@	6
Senega, Southern		— @	28
Minnesota		22 @	22½
Manitoba		21 @	21½
Snake, Canada		13 @	15
Texas		19½@	23
Virginia		— @	30
Stillingia		4½@	5
Squills		4 @	—
Valerian, German		— @	8
Belgian		— @	5
English		— @	16
Vermont		— @	14
Yellow dock		— @	4

Seeds.

Anise, Italian, sifted	₩ lb.	— @	5½
Russian		5 @	6½
star		20 @	22
Canary, Sicily		— @	2¼
Smyrna		— @	1¾
La Plata		— @	1½
Caraway, Dutch		— @	5½
Cardamoms, Malabar		75 @	90
Mangalore		75 @	1 20
decorticated		80 @	85
Celery		10½@	—
Colchicum, German		9½@	10
Coriander, Natural		— @	9
bleached		2½@	2¾
Cummin		— @	7½
Fennel, German		— @	8
Italian		— @	4½
Flax	₩ bbl.	5 @	5 25
ground	₩ lb.	2½@	2¾
Fenugreek		2¾@	—
Guinea grains		— @	4½
Hemp, Russian		3 3-16@	2¾
Lobelia		18 @	15
Millet, domestic		— @	1¼
foreign		— @	1½
Mustard, Cal., yellow		2¾@	2¾
Trieste		3½@	3½
Bari, brown		— @	4
German, brown		— @	—
Bombay, brown		—@	3
Poppy, blue		3½@	3¾
Quince, German		— @	45
Rape, English		2¾@	3½
German		— @	2½
Sunflower		1¾@	2
Wormseed, Levant		— @	7½

Shellac.

D C	₩ lb.	28½@	29
V. S. O		27 @	28
Triangle G		26 @	27
Diamond I		— @	25
S. S		24½@	25½
S. O. S		24½@	25½
T. N		21 @	23
Garnet, A I C		21 @	23
Button		25 @	27½
Bleached		21 @	25

Spices.

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	₩ lb.	9¼@	9½
broken		8½@	9
Canton, matted rolls		— @	7¾
broken		8½@	8¾
Saigon, rolls		31 @	32
broken		27 @	29
Buds		17¾@	18
Cloves, Amboyna		10 @	11
Zanzibar		4½@	4½
stems		2 @	—
Ginger, African		4½@	4½
Calcutta		— @	3½
Cochin, A. B. C		8½@	8¾
D		6½@	6¾
Mace, Banda		38 @	40
Batavia No 2		32 @	34
Penang		38 @	40
Nutmegs, 110's		31½@	32
Pepper, black, Acheen heavy		4½ @	4½
Singapore		4¾ @	4⅞
West Coast Sumatra		4½@	
white, Penang		6½ @	6½
Singapore		8¼@	8½
red, capsicums		6 @	6¾
Zanzibar		10½@	11
Pimento, Jamaica, prime		4½@	4¾
grinding		4½ @	4¾

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.

Alkali, 48 ₩ cent, Solvay		80 @	85
ammonia, high test		65 @	75
Bleach, over 35 ₩ cent		60 @	1 75
Salt cake		44 @	60
Soda ash, carb. 48 ₩ cent		90 @	95
high test		75 @	80
caustic, 48 ₩ cent		1 25 @	1 40
Newcastle, 48 ₩ cent		— @	—
high test		— @	—
Soda bicarb., English		1 50 @	1 65
American		1 50 @	3 50
crystal carbonate		1 65 @	1 75
Caustic solvay 60 ₩ cent		2 37½@	2 42½
70 " "		2½@	2¾
74 " "		2¾@	2¾
foreign caustic, 60 ₩ cent		2 32½@	2 42½
70 " "		2½@	2¾
74 " "		2¾@	2¾
76 " "		2½@	2¾
Sal, English		65 @	6¾
American		65 @	85

Acids.

Acid, acetic		1 25 @	1 40
chemically pure		15 @	20
oxalic		7½@	7¾
Pyroligneous		5 @	10
sulphuric, 60 deg		60 @	85
66 deg		70 @	95
bulk 50 deg		6 50 @	7 50
muriatic, 18 deg		65 @	75
20 deg		75 @	85
22 deg		1½@	1¾
nitric, 36 deg		3¾@	4¼
38 deg		3¾@	4¼
40 deg		4 @	4¼
42 deg		4½@	5½
tartaric, crystals		— @	30½
powdered		31½@	32

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Acetate of lime, gray	lb.	1 30	@1 35
brown		80	@ 85
Alum, lump		1 65	@1 70
ground		1 75	@1 82
porous		1 50	@2 00
Argols, plates		—	@ 19
red		2½	@ 2¾
Arsenic, white		4¾	@ 5¼
red		6	@ 6½
Brimstone, crude, 2ds	per ton	18 50	@23 00
3ds		18 00	@22 00
Cream tartar, crystals, p c	lb.	26	@ —
powdered, ₩ p c		26	@ 26½
Chloride of calcium		80	@ 85
Copperas		35	@ 45
Glauber salts		75	@ 25
Nitrate of lead		5½	@ 6
soda		1 77½	@ 1 87½
Chlorate of soda		11½	@ 12
Sugar of lead, brown		4¾	@ 5
white		7	@ —
Saltpeter, crude		3 25	@3 30
refined		4½	@ 5
Sulphate alumina		1¾	@ 1¾
Vitriol blue		3 70	@ 3 75

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

Ashes, pot, 1st sorts	₩ lb	3½	@ 4
pearl		5½	@ 6
Potash, chlorate		8	@ 8¼
powdered		8¼	@ 8½
carb		4¾	@ 5¼
caustic		4¾	@ 5¾
dbl m'ure salt 48@53	₩ cent.	1 03	@1 05½
dbl m'ure salt 48@53	₩ cent. less than 25 tons	26 00	@33 00
sulph of, basis 90@98	₩ cent.	1 90½	@2 03
90@98	₩ cent. less than 25 tons	48 00	60@ 00
Kainit, 23	₩ cent. S. of P. ₩ ton	8 80	@9 30
less than 25 tons		17 00	@13 75
Sylvinit, 35@37	₩ ct S. F. P. ₩ unit	2 07	@2 12
Aqua am'ia (in cbys) 16	₩ ct. ₩ lb	3½	@ 4
18 deg		4	@ 5
20 deg		5½	@ 5¾
26 deg		6¾	@ 6¾
Ammoniac, sal, grey		5¾	@ 5¾
granulated		6	@ 6½
lump		8½	@ 8¾
Ammonia, sulphate		2 20	@2 30
Potash muriate, ₩ 100 lbs		1 78	@1 84½
less than 25 tons		41 00	@52 00

Ammoniates, Etc.:

Blood, dried, red, per unit, high		1 70	@ 1 75
low grade, per unit		1 62½	@ 1 65
Concentrated tankage per unit		2 05	@ 2 10
Bones, rough, per ton		19 00	@20 00
ground, per ton		22 50	@23 00
Bone meal		19 00	@24 00
Bone black, refuse		18 00	@18 50
Fish guano, dried		18 50	@19 00
acidulated		11 00	@ —
Phosphate rock, f. o. b. Char'n		3 45	@ 3 50
f. o. b. Peace River		3 00	@ 3 50
Land Pebble 70 per cent		4 00	@ 4 25
Acid, phosphate, 15@30 per cent		54	@ 55

Dyestuffs.

Acid, picric, best crystals	₩ lb.	24	@ 25
tannic		37	@ 40
Acetate of soda		3¼	@ 3½
Albumen, prime egg		52½	@ 58
blood		26	@ 29
Annatto		10	@ 25
seed		—	@ 7½
Antimony, oximuriate		4	@ 6
salt, 66 per cent		—	@ 17
47 per cent		—	@ 13
tartar emetic		24	@ 30
Barbary root, cut		3½	@ 4
Bichromate of potash, Scotch		—	@ —
American		10	@ 10¼
Bichromate of soda		8½	@ 8¾
Carmine of indigo		60	@ 75
Cochineal, Teneriffe silver		28	@ 29
black		—	@ 32
gray black		32	@ 33½
Cudbear, French		12	@ 18
concentrated		23	@ 25
English		10	@ 18
Cutch, box		4½	@ 6½
bales		4	@ 4½
Dextrine, imported		4½	@ 4¾
domestic		2½	@ 3
Divi Divi	₩ ton	—	@38 00
Flavine	₩ lb	18	@ 25
Fustic stick	₩ ton	12 00	@17 00
Gambier	₩ lb	—	@ 3 45
Garancine		6	@ 8
Hyp sulphite of Soda		1 60	@ 1 80
Indigo, Bengal, low grade		75	@ 1 25
medium		85	@ 1 00
high grade		1 10	@ 1 30
Kurpahs		90	@ 1 25
Guatemalas		75	@ 1 15
Manila		45	@ 55
Madras		25	@ 40
Indigotine		95	@ 1 80
Logwood stick	₩ ton.	18 00	@25 00
Madder, Dutch	₩ lb.	8	@ 10
French		7	@ 9
Myrabolans		1¾	@ 2¼
Muriate of tin		10	@ 10¾
Nitrate of iron, commercial		1	@ 1½
true		3½	@ 4½
Nutgalls blue Alleppo		12	@ 12½
Chinese		14	@ 15
Persian berries		7	@ 8
Prussiate of potash, Am. yel		—	@ 16
red		—	@ 36
Scotch yel		—	@ 16
red		—	@ —
Ger. yel		—	@ 16
red		—	@ 36
Prussiate of soda		15½	@ 16
Phosphate of soda		3¼	@ 3½
Quercitron	₩ ton.	20 00	@25 00
Sago flour		1 65	@ 1 75
Salts of tartar		5¼	@ 7
Soluble oil		6	@ 7½
Sumac, Sicily prime	₩ ton.	42 00	@46 00
Virginia		37 00	@40 00
Starch corn	₩ lb.	2	@ 2¼
potato		2½	@ 3
wheat		4½	@ 6
Stannate of soda, 50 soluble		8	@ 12
40. soluble		6	@ 10
25. soluble		5	@ 8
Tin crystals		10	@ 10½
Turmeric root, Coringa		3¼	@ 3½
Bengal		2¾	@ 2¾
Vanadiate ammonium	₩ oz.	—	@ 60

Coal Tar Colors

Alizarine		14	@ 18
Aniline oil		18½	@ 19
salt, crystals		17½	@ 18
Bismarck brown		45	@ 75
Eosine		1 00	@ 2 50
Fast red		35	@ 55
Fast yellow—acid		45	@ 75
Fuchsine crystals		75	@ 1 25
Methylene blues		1 50	@ 2 50
Nicholson (alkali) blue, 3B		2 10	@ 3 00
5B		3 75	@ 4 00
red shade		2 00	@ 2 25
Nigrosine		80	@ 1 25
Orange		25	@ 90
Safranine		1 00	@ 2 00
Scarlet R		28	@ 50
RR		30	@ 50
RRR		35	@ 60
Soluble blue—green shade		75	@ 2 50
Violet—2R		1 20	@ 1 25
2B		1 00	@ 1 25
3B		1 00	@ 1 50

Chipped Dyewoods, Etc:

Barwood	₩ lb.	2	@ 2¼
Camwood		6	@ 8
Fustic, Jamaica		1¼	@ 1½
Cuban		1½	@ 1¾
Green ebony		3	@ 3½
Hypernic		3½	@ 4¼
Logwood, Campeachy		1½	@ 2
Nicwood		2	@ 2½
Peachwood		3¼	@ 3½
Redwood		2¾	@ 3
Red sanders		2¾	@ 3

Extracts

Archil, double	₩ lb	9	@ 14
concentrated		16	@ 18
Barberry, French		22	@ 28
Chestnut		3½	@ 4½
oak		2¾	@ 3¼
Hemlock		3½	@ 4½
Fustic, solid		8½	@ 10
liquid, 51 deg		6	@ 10
Gall		15	@ 18
Indigo extract		6½	@ 15
Logwood, solid		6½	@ 12
liquid, 51 d		5½	@ 10
42 d		4	@ 7
Persian Berry		13	@ 15
Sumac		3½	@ 5

Comparative Prices.

On Aug. 16, in 1893, 1894 and 1895.

	1895	1894	1893
Chemicals.			
Bleaching powder	1 85	1 62½	2 25
Brimstone, 3ds	$15 50	$16 00	$1 00
Caustic soda, 70 p. c.	1 95	2 50	2 70
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	2 25	2 80	2 95
Sal soda, Am.	65	87½	1 00
Soda ash, 48 p. c. carb.	1 00	1 05	1 25
Soda ash, 48 p. c. caustic	1 25	1 15	1 45
Soda ash, 48-53 p. c. N. C.	—	—	—
Soda alkali, 48 p. c. B. M.	95	1 05	1 20
Soda nitrate	1 70	2 17½	1 70
Cream tartar, crystals	19¼	17	19½
Muriate of potash	1 78	1 80	1 78
Chlorate of potash	9	11¾	15
Kainit	8 55	9 00	8 50
Paints			
White lead in oil	5½	5½	6¼
Litharge, Am pow'd	4¾	5¾	6
Paris green	16½	20	10
Orange mineral	6¾	7½	¾
Ven. red, English	1 75	1 25	1 25
Ven. red, American	60	70	70
Barytes	$14 00	$20 00	$20 00
Whiting, commercial	27½	35	40
Drugs.			
Opium	1 60	2 10	2 40
Morphine, domestic	1 60	1 85	2 00
Quinine, makers	25	25	—
Quinine, dealers	24¾	24½	—
Alcohol	2 3	2 44	2 15
Borax, city	5¾	8	8¾
Beans, tonka, (Ang)	1 85	1 75	1 75
Cubeb, XX	9	12	25
Cuttlefish	8½	8½	11
Glycerine, American	11	11½	13½
Oil, castor, city	10	14½	14
Oil, cod liver, Nor	$45 00	$25 00	$19 00
Oil, cassia	1 20	80	75
Oil, peppermint, tins	1 85	1 95	2 40
Oil, sassafras	32	34	36
Quicksilver	52½	49	50
Asafœtida	15	14	12
Gum arabic, sorts	14½	12½	16
Camphor	78	40	48
Shellac, D. C.	39	33	34
Senna, Alex. Nat'l	16	11	14
Senega root	40	40	48
Ipecac	1 25	95	1 35
Jalap	18	22	21
Canary seed, Smyrna	2½	3½	2¾
Caraway seed, Dutch	6	6¼	6¾
Mustard seed, Cal. yel.	2½	4	6¼
Rapeseed, German	2¾	2¾	3¾
Oils			
Cottonseed, prime, S. Y.	27	33	42
Olive Sicily	54	52	60
Cocoanut, Ceylon	3½	5¾	5½
Lard, prime city	49	55	65
Linseed, domestic	40	54	48
Menhaden, prime crude	24	21	35
Whale, bleached winter	41	43	47
Sperm, bleached winter	57	70	90
Oil cake, western		23 00	26 50
Spirits turpentine	27	29½	25½
Dyestuffs			
Bichromate, potash Am	10	9	10½
Cochineal, Teneriffe S	28	24	24
Cutch, bag	4¾	5	4¾
Gambier	4¾	4¾	3¾
Indigo, Bengal, h gr'de	1 15	1 25	1 75
P ussiate potash, yel	18	24½	21
Sumac, Sicily, prime	$52 00	$60 00	$72 50
Starch, corn	2¾	2½	2¾

THE PYRITES CO., Limited

Mines: Pilley's Island, Newfoundland. **Head Office: LONDON, ENGLAND**

A Rapid Burning Ore of High Sulphur Percentage and Singularly Free from Impurities.

Over 50 per ct. Sulphur in the Ore. Less than 1 per ct. Sulphur in the Cinder

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, Agents, 24 State Street. New York

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Of KENTUCKY

DEALERS IN

Spirits Turpentine. Refined and Lubricating Oil

AXLE AND RAILROAD GREASES

Our Specialties:

Red Crown Stove Gasoline

Fire Proof Oil

Fast Mail Grease

Agencies and depots at all the principal points in the South

Main Office. LOUISVILLE. KY.

BINDERS

Holding one volume, 6 months, of the REPORTER will be forwarded by mail on receipt of one dollar. Address the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,

84 William St., New York.

A. Klipstein & Company
122 Pearl Street, NEW YORK
BOSTON 283-285 Congress St; **PHILADELPHIA** 120 Arch St. **CHICAGO** 142 Michigan St.
Aniline Colors, Dyestuffs and Chemicals
Made by the Society Chem. Industry.
SAL AMMONIAC

IMPORTS ENTERED IN NEW YORK FOR CONSUMPTION.

Week ending Aug. 13.

ACID—10 cs, G Gennert, Nordkyn, H'b'g
3 cs, Schering & Glatz, Prussia, H'b'g
CRESYLIC—10 bbls, Johnson & Johnson, Cevic, L'pool
GALLIC—4 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Prussia, Hamburg
OXALIC—30 cks, Pickhardt & K, Kensington, Ant
10 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Massapaqua, Swansea
SALICYLIC—10 bbls, Roessler & H Chem Co, Kensington, Ant
50 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Prussia, H'b'g
10 cs, R W Phair & Co, Prussia, H'b'g
22 cs, Schoellkoff, H & M, Prussia, H'b'g
SULPHURIC—11 demj, Pomares & C, Palatia, H'b'g
AGARIC—1 ck, J Clay, Prussia, H'b'g
ALBUMEN—4 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Nomadic, L'pool
51 cs, Pickhardt & K, Michigan, London
11 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Prussia, H'b'g
ALIZARINE—41 cks, Pickhardt & K, Kensington, Ant
20 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Kensington, Ant
40 cks, Pickhardt & Co, Obdam, R'dam
ALKANET ROOT—25 bls, J Clay, Phoenicia, H'b'g
AMBERGRIS—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, St Louis, Southampton.
AMMONIA, MURI—150 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Kensington, Ant
BONE BLACK—15 cks, Binney & Smith, Obdam, R'dam
25 cks, G W Sheldon & Co, Obdam, R'dam
BONES—219 pkgs, J W Wupperman, Vigilancia, Tampico
BRONZE, BLUE—3 cks, Binney & Smith, Cevic, L'pool
POWDER—10 cs, T Reissner, Havel, Bremen
2 cs, C Helmuth, Veendam, R'dam
7 cs, Gerstendorfer Bros, Bonn, Bremen
7 cs, G Meier & Co, Bonn, Bremen
3 cs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Prussia, H'b'g
15 cs, Baer & Bro, Saale, Bremen
CALENDULA FLOWERS—1 bl, J Clay, Prussia, Hamburg
CAMPHOR—100 tubs, L Van Rensselaer, Benalder, Kobe
40 cs, H J Baker & Bro, Massachusetts, London
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J D Nordlinger, Edam, Rotterdam
100 bls, 11,000 lbs, J D Nordlinger, Montauk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, H Nordlinger & Co, Obdam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, L German & Co, Obdam, Rotterdam
CARDAMOMS—9 cs, Bichels & Techow, St Louis, Southampton
CASTOR SEED—1,326 bgs, 216,138 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Teutonic, Liverpool
17 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Nomadic, L'pool
CASSIA—100 bls, R Brauss, Benalder, Hong Kong
BUDS—100 cs, O Pressprich, Benalder, Singapore
1 ck, A Klipstein & Co, Kensington, Ant
4 cks, 3 cs, Berger & Wirth, Prussia, H'b'g
7 cks, J Uhlman, Albano, Hamburg
3 cks, Knauth, N & K, Prussia, Hamburg
COLTSFOOT—1 bl, J Clay, Prussia, H'b'g
CUDBEAR—10 cks, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Michigan, London
CUTCH—450 cs, L C King & Co, Mobile, London
DEXTRINE—65 cks, 15,113 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Nordkyn, Hamburg
DISINFECTANT—5 cks, R Halliday & Sons, Cevic, Liverpool
DOGGRASS—30 bls, J Clay, Phoenicia, H'b'g
70 bgs, A U Andrus & Co, Prussia, H'b'g
DRY GREEN—10 cs, Heller & Merz Co, Edam, Rotterdam
FLOWERS—2 cs, 1 bl, Lehn & Fink, Prussia, Hamburg
DRUGS—62 bgs, 1 bl, 5,960 lbs, Peck & Velsor, Albano, Hamburg
20 cs, R Hillier's Son Co, St Louis, Southampton
1 pkg, Lehn & Fink, Edam, Rotterdam
DUTCH METAL—4 cs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Prussia, Hamburg
WASTE—25 cs, 8,935 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Bonn, Bremen
DYEWOOD—118 bgs, F Limonson, Michigan, London
EXT—25 cks, W J Matheson & Co, Obdam, R'dam
17 cks, Sykes & S, La Normandie, Havre
ERGOT—40 bgs, J Clay, Prussia, H'burg
FLUOR, SPAR—J C Wiarda & Co, Albano, H'burg
FULLER'S EARTH—660 bgs, 55 tons, L A Saloman & Bro, Mass, London
FUSTIC—55 tons, Eggers & Heinlein, H H Chamberlain, San Blas
15 tons, Flint, Eddy & Co, G L Trundy, El Morro
GALLS—100 cs, D A Shaw & Co, Benalder, Singapore
GAMBIER—2,750 bls, W R Russell & Co, Mobile, London
453 bls, 112,036 lbs, J H Recknagel, Michigan, London
920 bls, C Von Pustan & Co, Michigan, London
GAMBOGE—25 cs, J Pollitz, Obdam, R'dam
GINGER—5 bbls, J E Kerr & Co, Andes, Kingston
5 bbls, Macy & Dunham, Andes, Kingston
1,000 bbls, J W Phyfe & Co, Mass, London
132 bbls, 19,800 lbs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Andes, Kingston
500 bgs, D P Cruikshank, Ethiopia, Glasgow
3,000 bgs, Ralli Bros, Ethiopia, Glasgow
34 bbls, C Wessels & Bro, Andes, Kingston
GLASS, CYL—31 cs, O G Hempstead & Co, Obdam, R'dam
MIRROR—5 cs, Popper & Son, Bonn, Bremen
101 cs, German L G Plate Co, Obdam, R'dam
GUM—1 bl, Lehn & Fink, Prussia, H'b'g
7 cs, Stallman & F, St Louis, S'h'ton
6 cs, R Hillier's Son Co, St Louis, S'h'ton
2 cs, Dodge & O, Michigan, London
ARABIC—13 cs, 4,392 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Campania, L'pool
23 cs, 6,808 lbs, D E Green & Co, St Louis, S'h'ton
ASSAFOETIDA—24 cs, J Clay, Mass., London
BENZOIN—5 cs, Lehn & Fink, Edam, R'dam
COPAL—225 cs, A Mason, Benalder, Singapore
280 cs, D A Shaw & Co, Benalder, Singapore
300 cs, L C Gillespie, Benalder, Singapore
280 cs, Paterson, B & Co, Benalder, Singapore
CHICLE—14 bls, 2,603 lbs, Thebaud Bros, City of Washington, Progreso
26 bls, 2,957 lbs, Flint, Eddy & Co, City of Washington, Frontera
DAMAR—100 cs, 13,685 lbs, L C Gillespie, Nomadic, L'pool
100 cs, D A Shaw & Co, Nomadic, L'pool
100 cs, 13,600 lbs, A Mason, Obdam, R'dam
GUIAC—1 cs, J Clay, Prussia, H'b'g
KAURI—1,598 cs, L C Gillespie, R A C Smith, Auckland
676 cs, E H Patterson, R A C Smith, Auckland
420 cs, 105,840 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, R A C Smith, Auckland
211 bgs, Berry Bros, R A C Smith, Auckland
25 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Co, R A C Smith, Auckland
TRAGACANTH—46 cs, 11,733 lbs, Thurston & B, St Louis, S'h'ton
GYPSUM—100 cks, G A & E Meyer, Nomadic, L'pool
HEMP SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Thingvalla, Copenhagen
100 bgs, D R James & Bro, Thingvalla, Copenhagen
HYPERNIC EXT—13 cks, Sykes & Street, La Normandie, Havre
IRISH MOSS—14 bls, J Clay, Prussia, H'b'g
INDIGO—20 chts, 6,128 lbs, D R James & Bro, Ontario, London
INDIGOTINE—1 ck, R Halliday & Sons, Cevic, L'pool
IPECAC—5 bls, 509 lbs, Fischer & Ewald, Mass, London
JALAP—26 bgs, R Marsans & Co, Craigmore, Vera Cruz
KOLA NUTS—3 cks, F B Kilmer, Andes, Kingston
8 bskts, C Wessels & Bro, Andes, Kingston
LAKE—4 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Kensington, Ant
GREEN—1 cs, Binney & Smith, Cevic, L'pool
LEMON JUICE—3 pps, A Klipstein & Co, Lisnacrieve, Messina
LEAD CHROMATE—1 ck, A Klipstein & Co, Kensington, Ant
LICORICE ROOT—220 bls, 34,365 lbs, Argumbeau & R, Peninsular, Lisbon
60 cs, E Utard, Panama, Bordeaux

Cream of Tartar Tartaric Acid
GUARANTEED 99—100 Per Cent. Pure.
TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, 47 Cedar St. N. Y

20 cks, C de P Field, Wells City, Bristol
ANILINE COLOR—2 cks, W J Matheson & Co, Mobile, London
1 bbl, J J Keller & Co, Kensington, Ant
17 cs & 22 cks, Pickhardt & K, Kensington, Ant
5 cs & 15 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Kensington, Ant
9 cks, R Halliday & Sons, Cevic, L'pool
5 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Bonn, Bremen
3 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Nomadic, L'pool
6 kgs, J J Keller & Co, Obdam, R'dam
1 cs, 11 cks, Pickhardt & K, Obdam, R'dam
14 cs, 24 cks, Sykes & Street, La Normandie, Havre
52 cks, V Koechl & Co, Obdam, R'dam
4 cs, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Prussia, H'b'g
2 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Salle, Bremen
OIL—10 dms, W J Matheson & Co, Mobile, London
SALT—2 cks, W J Matheson & Co, Mobile, London
35 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Kensington, Ant
27 cks, Pickhardt & K, Kensington, Ant
14 cks, R Halliday & Sons, Cevic, L'pool
7 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Albano, H'b'g
37 cks, Pickhardt & K, Obdam, R'dam
ANTIMONY—150 cks, 100,800 lbs, E Hill's Sons & Co, Francisco, Hull
SALT—21 cks, Pickhardt & K, Prussia, H'b'g
ARCHIL—10 cks, W A Ross & Bro, Teutonic, L'pool
ARGOLS—37 cks, 250 bgs, 110,935 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Lisnacreive, Messina
58 cks, Tartar Chem Co, Panama, Bordeaux
55 bbls, N Y Tartar Co, Panama, Bordeaux
59 cks, Tartar Chem Co, Martello, Hull
ASPHALT—813 bgs, 50 tons, C Morrison & Co, Fluminense, Barbadoes
BALSAM, PERU—5 cs, A A Stilwell, Michigan, London
COP—4 bbls, 490 lbs, G G Cowl, Horatio, Para
BARIUM CHLO—23 cks, Pickhardt & K, Obdam, R'dam
NITRATE—48 pkgs, Rogers & Pyatt, Obdam, R'dam
BERLIN BLUE—55 cks, 6,430 lbs, Pickhardt & K, Kensington, Ant
BLACK SALT—18 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Kensington, Ant
BLEACH—25 cks, R Holliday & Sons, Cevic, L'pool
BLUE—1 kg, 110 lbs, Berger & Wirth, Prussia, H'b'g
BRISTLES—16 cs, 1,750 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, Mobile, London
8 cks, 6 cs, 3,955 lbs, E J Arbib & Co, St Louis, S'h'ton
9 cks, 1,111 lbs, E & H Levy, Prussia, H'b'g
19 cks, 5,989 lbs, H Conheim, Prussia, H'b'g
6 cks, 1,323 lbs, F W Von Stade, La Normandie, Havre
2 cs, Polack & G, St Louis, S'h'ton
FISTULA—10 pkgs, Lehn & Fink, Edam, Rotterdam
CHALK—300 tons, J Brand, Michigan, London
CHAMOIS—7 cs, T L Lutkins, Etruria, L'pool
2 cs, Lebess Sponge Co, Nomadic, L'pool
CHAMOMILES—10 cs, J Clay, Prussia, H'b'g
CHROME GREEN—10 cks, 1,170 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Obdam, Rotterdam
CHEMICAL—1 bbl, 9 cs, Merck & Co, Obdam, Rotterdam
COMP—9 cs, W J Matheson & Co, Mobile, London
25 hhds, J Campbell & Co, Mobile, London
1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Prussia, Hamburg
8 cs, Merck & Co, St Louis, Southampton
20 cs, Dodge & O, La Normandie, Havre
PREP—4 cs, Merck & Co, Edam, R'dam
1 cs, Fischer Chem & Imp Co, Saale, Bremen
56 pkgs, Schering & Glatz, Prussia, H'b'g
SALT—5 cks, 1 cs, Pickhardt & K, Kensington, Antwerp
65 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Kensington, Ant
1 dm, R Crooks & Co, Teutonic, L'pool
CINCHONA BARK—10 bls, Lehn & Fink, Edam, Rotterdam
COAL TAR—2 cks, 220 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Kensington, Antwerp
PREP—1 cs, Stallman & F, Saale, Bremen
39 cks, V Koechl & Co, Obdam, R'dam
5 cks, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Prussia, H'b'g
COBALT—10 cs, Knauth, N & K, Veendam, Rotterdam
METALIC—2 cs, Hammill & Gillespie, Wells City, Swansea
COCOA BUTTER—30 bls, 5,160, Apgar & Co, Obdam, Rotterdam
COCULUS INDICUS—43 bls, R Hillier's Son Co, Massachusetts, London
CORIANDER SEED—230 bgs, J A Stoothoff, Albano, Hamburg
206 bgs, 193,915 lbs, Kirby & Burckett, Albano, Hamburg
25 bgs, J Clay, Prussia, Hamburg
299 bgs, H Nordlinger & Co, Albano, H'b'g
CORKS—1 bl, 64 lbs, Boerricke & Tafel, Havel, Bremen
4 bgs, 448 lbs, Gudewell & B, Peninsular, Lisbon
10 bls, 600 lbs, Anhauser-Busch, Panama, Bordeaux
11 bls, 1,306 lbs, W G Mohring, Panama, Bordeaux
23 bls, 2,981 lbs, H Cahn & Co, Panama, Bordeaux
15 bls, 1,737 lbs, Gudewell & B, Panama, Bordeaux
CORKWOOD—1,054 bundles, Gudewell & Bucknall, Peninsular, Lisbon
1,833 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Peninsular, Lisbon
50 bls, A L Butz, Bonn, Bremen
COLORS—1 ck, A E Lauderbach, Mobile, London
PLATE—20 cs, J Kahn, Kensington, Ant
12 cs, Herog & M, Kensington, Ant
42 cs, H H Cahn, Kensington, Ant
2 cs, R Kuy & Co, Kensington, Ant
5 cs, Knauth, N & K, Edam, R'dam
1 cs, Holbrook Bros, Nomadic, L'pool
4 cs, Dougherty & M, Obdam, R'dam
4 cs, Knauth, N & K, Obdam, R'dam
WINDOW—546 cs, H H Cahn, Kensington, Ant
987 cs, C W Morris, Kensington, Ant
38 cs, Heroy & M, Cevic, L'pool
250 cs, Dougherty & M, Kensington, Ant
24 cs, Holbrook Bros, Nomadic, L'pool
GLUE—71 cks, 67,335 lbs, B W Jones, Francisco, Hull
60 bgs, 6,713 lbs, S Isaacs & Co, Francisco, Hull
10 cks, 7,280 lbs, A E Reimann, Wells City, Bristol
33 cs, 28,690 lbs, S Isaacs & Co, Montauk, R'dam
50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, A K Gardiner & Bro, Obdam, R'dam
GLYCERINE—60 dms, 68,610 lbs, Marx & Rawalle, Mobile, London
10 dms, 10,755 lbs, Marx & Rawalle, State of California, Glasgow
70 dms, 76,846 lbs, Marx & Rawalle, Werra, Genoa
56 dms, 59,768 lbs, Marx & Rawalle, Campania, L'pool
160 dms, 164,011 lbs, Marx & Rawalle, Michigan, London
GREEN EARTH—20 cks, 2,047 lbs, Kennedy & Moon, Karomania, Leghorn
GREASE, WOOL—150 bbls, Welles & Welles, Elvira, H'b'g
250 bbls, Swan & T Co, Elvira, H'b'g
LINSEED—1,365 bgs, Dean Linseed Oil Co, Mobile, London
LITHOPONE—33 cks, 21,826 lbs, Toch Bros, Virginia, Stettin
LOGWOOD—160,000 lbs, Kunhardt & Co, Delaware, Hayti
5,850 lbs, Kunhardt & Co, Delaware, Gonaives
150,000 lbs, A Behrens & Co, Delaware, Gonaives
58,900 lbs, E Stieger & Co, Washington, Frontera
120,000 lbs, Kunhardt & Co, Prins Wm IV, Pt au Prince
EXT—40 cs, Sykes & Street, La Normandie, Havre
MACE—34 cs, D A Shaw & Co, Mobile, London
63 cs, D A Shaw & Co, Michigan, London
15 cs, D P Cruikshank, Benalder, Singapore
MADDER—6 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Obdam, R'dam
MAGNESIUM CHLO—23 cks, B P Ducas Co, Prussia, H'b'g
MEDICAL, BARK—1 seroon, Stallman & Fulton, St Louis, S'hampton
HERBS—58 bls, J Clay, Prussia, H'b'g
LEAVES—5 bls, R Hillier's Son Co, St Louis, S'hampton
PREP—2 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Kensington, Ant
1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Prussia, H'b'g
17 cs, Boehringer & S, Obdam, R'dam
SEED—2 bgs, Stallman & Fulton, St Louis, S'h'ton
ROOTS—9 bls, R Hillier's Son Co, St Louis, S'hampton

POTASH ● **Soda Ash** **ACID** Extracts
CYANIDE Soda Prussiate Acetic Gums
PRUSSIATE Sal Soda Phosphoric
CHLORATE Caustic Soda Carbolic
CARBONATE Etc. Etc.
CAUSTIC and All Heavy and Fine Chemicals
PRECIP. CHALK
IMPORTERS—Commission Merchants—EXPORTERS.
FUERST BROS. & CO.
2 Stone St., NEW YORK, & 17 Bridge St.
Bleaching Powders
MINERALS
Fluorspar
Fullers Earth
China Clay
Barytes, Etc.
OILS
CASTOR
OLIVE
RAPE
COCOANUT
ESSENTIAL.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

SCHERING'S
Diphtheria Antitoxin
Benzonaphthol
Diabetin
Rubidium Iodide
Strontium Salts
Formalin
Salol
Trikresol
Urotropin

SCHERING & GLATZ
No. 55 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK
Sole Agents for the United States

Apolysin
Creosote Carbonate (Creosotal)
Cusiacol Carbonate
Betanaphthol-Bismuth
Phenol-Bismuth
Tribromphenol-Bismuth
Oleocreosote
VON HEYDEN'S

NUTMEGS—11 cs, 1,852 lbs, F H Leggett & Co, Edam, R'dam
25 cs, 350 lbs, D R James & Bro, Edam, R'dam
250 cs, J W Phyfe & Co, Mass, London
116 cs, D P Cruikshank, Benalder, Singapore
8 cs, E R Durkee & Co, Edam, R'dam
50 cs, D P Cruikshank, Edam, R'dam
100 cs, G B Morewood & Co, Mobile, London
50 cs, J H Recknagel, Mobile, London
100 cs, D P Cruikshank, Mobile, London

OCHRE—20 cks, 1 cs, 6,296 lbs, Pomeroy & Fischer, Mobile, London
5 cks, 10 kgs, 2,250 lbs, F C Reynolds, St Louis, Southampton

OIL, ALMOND—1 cs, J B Horner, Havel, Bremen
AMBER—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Prussia, Hamburg
CAMPHOR—104 cs, McKenzie Bros & H, Benalder, Hiogo
CALAMUS—1 cs, J B Horner, Havel, Bremen
CALLON—2 cs, Hornberg & Co, Francisco, Hull
CINNAMON—6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Michigan, London
CITRONELLA—5 cs, Leeberger Bros, Werra, Genoa
4 dms, J H Vavasseur & Co, Galileo, Hull
4 dms, Dodge & O, Michigan, London
CODLIVER—25 bbls, 750 gls, Scheiffelin & Co, Francisco, Hull
ESS'L—29 cs, G Lueders & Co, Werra, Genoa
3 cs, A A Stilwell, Werra, Genoa
8 cs, G Lueders & Co, Havel, Bremen
5 cs, C Rockhill, Werra, Genoa
1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Prussia, Hamburg
1 cs, Dodge & O, La Normandie, Havre
EUCALYPTUS—5 cs, A A Stilwell, Michigan, London
FENNEL—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Prussia, Hamburg
FUSEL—19 cks, Egyptian Lac Co, Nordkyn, Hamburg
5 cks, Maas & Waldstein, Nordkyn, H'b'g
GERANIUM—2 cs, A A Stilwell, Werra, Genoa
OLIVE—2 cks, J Mercadanti, Werra, Genoa
MACE—1 cs, J B Horner, Havel, Bremen
NEOLI—1 cs, Dodge & O, La Normandie, Havre
1 cs, A A Stilwell, Werra, Genoa
PALM—4 cks, United Oil Co, Nomadic, Liverpool
32 cks, R Crooks & Co, Nomadic, L'pool
5 cks, H Meuer & Co, Nomadic, L'pool
PETIGRAM—1 cs, A A Stilwell, Werra, Genoa
RAPE—15 bbls, 744 gls, Manhattan Oil Co, Prussia, Hamburg
150 bbls, 7,606 gls, Swan & Finch Co, Mass, London
ROSE—2 cs, Knaut, N & K, La Bourgogne, Havre
6 cs, J Munroe & Co, La Normandie, Havre
SANDALWOOD—1 cs, J B Horner, Havre, Bremen
SOD—57 cks, Welles & Welles, Campania, Liverpool
SULPHUR—50 bbls, W R Peters & Co, Werra, Genoa
THYMOL—3 cs, G Lueders & Co, Havel, Bremen
WHALE—28 cks, 6,051 gals, G Delano & Sons, Orinoco, Hamilton

OPIUM—4 cs, Dodge & O, St Louis, S'h'ton
10 cs, Merck & Co, St Louis S'h'ton

ORANGE, MINERAL—59 cks, 44,262 lbs, A B Ausbacher & Co, Montauk, R'dam
2 cs, C Helmuth, Veendam, R'dam
18 cs, 11,000 lbs, J M Huber, Montauk, R'dam
4 cks, 2,474 lbs, C P Stirn, Schiedam, R'dam

PEEL—312 bgs, 28,300 lbs, Lyon & Co, Prins Wm IV, Jacmel
100 bgs, Kunhardt & Co, Prins Wm IV, Pt au Prince

OZOKERITE—110 bgs, 22,297 lbs, F G Strohmeyer & H A, Virginia, Stettin
217 bgs, 44,563 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Virginia, Stettin

PALM STEARINE—156 bbls, Standard Paint Co, Elvira, H'b'g

PEPPER—500 bgs, 53,651 lbs, D P Cruikshank, Montauk, R'dam
126 bgs, J W Phyfe & Co, Mass, London
150 bgs, E R Durkee & Co, Edam, R'dam
600 bgs, D P Cruikshank, Edam, R'dam

PIGMENT—1 cs, J C Metzger & Co, Prussia, Hamburg

PIMENTO—75 bgs, 9,023 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Andes, Jamaica
119 bgs, Macy & D, Andes, Kingston
286 bgs, 37,291 lbs, Pim, F & Co, Andes, Kingston

PITCH, COAL TAR—200 bbls, Warren Chem Co, St of California, Glasgow
301 bbls, Schoellkoff, H & M, Mobile, London
394 bbls, N Y C Tar & Chem Co, Mobile, London
1,105 bbls, N Y C Tar & Chem Co, Massachusetts, London

POPPY SEED—400 bgs, 44,093, H Nordlinger & Co, Thingvalla, Copenhagen

POTASH, CARB—25 cks, 33,235 lbs, J Lee & Co, Thingvalla, Stettin
24 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Obdam, Rotterdam
24 cks, Pickhardt & K, Obdam, R'dam
6 cks, A Giese, Edam, Rotterdam

CAUSTIC—1 ck, 438 lbs, Arnold, Peck & Co, Nomadic, Liverpool

CHLO—25 cks, Pickhardt & K, Kensington, Antwerp
100 kgs, A Klipstein & Co, Thingvalla, Christiania
200 kgs, Dillon & Co, Thingvalla, Copenhagen
725 kgs, Rogers & Pyatt, Nomadic, L'pool
100 kgs, A Klipstein & Co, Nomadic, L'pool

BICARB—10 bbls, Schoelkopf, H & M, St Louis, Southampton

MURI—1,000 bgs, 223,986 lbs, H H Salmon, Bonn, Bremen

PERMANGANATE—10 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Prussia, Hamburg
35 cks, Schoellkopf, H & M, Prussia, H'b'g

PRUSS—28 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Prussia, Hamburg

SULPH—250 bgs, Pickhardt & K, Obdam, Rotterdam

POTATO FLOUR—100 bgs, 22,046 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Francisco, Hull

PUMICE—500 bgs, R J Waddell & Co, Lisnacrieve, Messina
150 bgs, 150 bbls, F B Vandergrift & Co, Lisnacrieve, Messina
12 bbls, K Schmidt & Co, Citta di Messina, Messina
100 bbls, R J Waddell & Co, Citta di Messina, Messina

QUININE—31 cs, 30,800 ozs, Boehringer & S, Obdam, Rotterdam

RAPE SEED—200 bgs, 44,093 lbs, H Nordlinger & Co, Thingvalla, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Thingvalla, Copenhagen

SAGO—25 bgs, W A Leggett & Co, Thingvalla, Stettin

SALTPETER—561 bgs, Smith & Schipper, Ontario, London

SARSAPARILLA—39 bls, J Menendez & Co, Vigilancia, Tampico
25 bls, Seeger & G Co, Vigilancia, Tampico
4 bls, Pim, Forwood & K, Andes, Kingston

SENNA—53 bls, J Clay, Mobile, London

SHELLAC—103 cs, N Y Shellac Co, St Louis, Southampton
330 cs, L C King & Co, Mobile, London
100 cs, N Y Shellac Co, Mobile, London
50 cs, B P Ducas & Co, Mobile, London
155 cs, Rogers & P, Mobile, London

SOAP—500 cs, A J Wolfendale, Cevic, L'pool
32 bbls, Lehn & Fink, Prussia, H'burg

SODA, ASH—21 cks, 33,712, Churchman & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
1,199 bgs, 147 tcs, 590,928 lbs, Wing & Evans, Nomadic, Liverpool

CAUSTIC—100 dms, 75,000 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
100 dms, 75,000 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Francisco, Hull
33 dms, 22,407 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
80 drms, 52,000 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Wells City, Bristol
30 cks, 11,127 lbs, Arnold, Peck & Co, Nomadic, Liverpool

CRYSTAL CARB—84 bbls, J L & D S Riker, Nomadic, Liverpool
SAL—280 bbls, 112,000, E Hill's Son & Co, Cevic, Liverpool

SODIUM, SULPH—50 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Prussia, H'burg

SPONGES—24 bls, Lasker & B, Seguranca, Havana
45 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Seguranca, Havana
25 bls, G Lekas, Niagara, Nassau
45 bls, Lasker & B, Niagara, Nassau
30 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Niagara, Nassau
33 bls, Lasker & B, Vigilancia, Havana

STRONTIA, NITRATE—58 cks, Rogers & Pyatt, Obdam, R dam

SUMAC—700 bgs, Core & Herbert, Lisnacrieve, Messina
EXT—1 bbl, 534 lbs, J J Keller & Co, Kensington, Ant
LEAF—20 bls, Core & Herbert, Lisnacrieve, Messina

TAPIOCA—394 bgs, D A Shaw & Co, Benalder Singapore

FLOUR—205 bgs, Littlejohn & P, Benalder, Singapore

TIN, OXIDE—4 cks, V Koechl & Co, Obdam, R'dam

TURPENTINE—9 cs, Merck & Co, Edam, R'dam

TURMERIC—180 bgs, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Mass, London

ULTRAMARINE—3 cs, Heller & Merz Co, Edam, R'dam
4 cks, 7 cs, 2,766 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Obdam, R'dam
10 cks, 1 cs, Pickhardt & K, Edam, R'dam

UMBER—134 bgs, 33,000 lbs, F B Vandergrift & Co, Karomania, Leghorn

VANILLA BEANS—2 cs, 404, J Menendez & Co, Panama, Vera Cruz
3 cs, P Harmony's Neph & Co, City of Washington, Vera Cruz

VARNISH—10 cs, 6 dms, 325 gals, A E Lauderbach, Mobile, London
56 dms, 21 cs, 1,120 gals, Pomeroy & Fischer, Mobile, London
1 cs, 10 gals, F C Reynolds, St Louis, S'h'ton

VERMILION—6 cks, Knauth, N & K, Prussia, H'b'g

VENETIAN RED—125 bbls, J L Smith & Co, Campania, L'pool

WAX, JAPAN—6 cs, 1,228 lbs, Stallman & F, St Louis, S'h'ton
30 cs, Stallman & F, Michigan, London

WHITE LEAD—6 cks, 500, C H Smith, Veendam, R'dam
PAINT—41 cks, J Macey's Sons, Mobile, London

WORMWOOD—3 bls, J Clay, Prussia, H'b'g

WAREHOUSED.

ALIZARINE, BLUE—1 bbl, F Bredt & Co, Kensington, Ant

ANILINE COLORS—32 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Kensington, Ant
2 bbls, F Bredt & Co, Kensington, Ant
11 cks, J J Keller & Co, Obdam, R'dam

BRONZE POWDER—3 cs, L Uhlfelder, Bonn, Bremen

BRISTLES—2 cks, 1,136 lbs, Arbib & Co, Mobile, London
4 cks, 553 lbs, R Brauss, Benalder, Hong Kong
65 cks, 8,666 lbs, R Brauss, Benalder, Tientsin

CHROME, FLUORIDE—5 cs, W J Matheson & Co, Anchoria, Glasgow

CHEMICAL PREP—10 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Veendam, R'dam

CORKS—83 bls., 10,100 lbs, F Schmidt, Cevic, Liverpool
26 bls, 3,188 lbs, A Daussa, Panama, Bordeaux

DEXTRINE—50 cks, 11,614 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Nordkyn, H'b'g

FRUIT SALT—10 cs, Lanman & Kemp, St Louis, S'hampton

FULLERS EARTH—185 bgs, L A Saloman & Bro, Ontario, London

GLASS, CYL—4 cs, O G Hempstead & Co, Veendam, R'dam
6 cs, O G Hempstead & Co, Obdam, R'dam

GLUE—34 cks, 27,059 lbs, S Isaacs & Co, Montauk, R'dam

GLYCERINE—200 dms, 220,903 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Werra, Genoa
70 dms, 76,259 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Alesia, Marseilles

MEDICAL PREP—26 cs, Dodge & O, Ontario, London

MICA—78 cs, 10,289, E Munsell & Co, Ontario, London

OIL, CODLIVER—50 bbls, 1,500 gals, Stallman & F, Francisco, Hull
OLIVE—5 cks, Societe H Alimentaire, Werra, Genoa

SODA, CAUSTIC—50 dms, E Hills Son & Co, Cevic, L'pool
300 dms, E Hills Son & Co, Francisco, Newcastle
50 dms, J L & D S Riker, Cevic, L'pool

SOAP, CASTILE—120 cs, 5,027 lbs, H A Batjer, Alesia, Marseilles

SPONGE—10 bls, Lasker & B, Seguranca, Havana
57 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Antilla, Nassau
103 bls, Lasker & B, Niagara, Nassau

WITHDRAWALS FROM BOND.

Week ending Aug. 13.

Acid, boracic, cks	3
Aniline colors cks	166
Aniline colors, kgs	15
Aniline colors, cs	9
Bay Rum, bbls	6
Bay Rum, hf bbls	5
Bristles, cks	10
Chemical Salt, cs	1
Chinese Blue, cks	5
Camphor Ref, cs	24
Cocaine, cs	2
Corks, bls	53
Dextrine, bgs	250
Glass, Cyl, cs	3
Mirror, cs	21
Plate, cs	4
Window, cs	1,092
Licorice Paste, cs	114
Lithopone, cks	43
Medical Prep, cs	4
Oil, Castor, bbls	1
Codliver, bbls	32
Olive, cks	1
Potato Flour, bgs	50
Potash, Calcined, cks	5
Pruss, cks	10
Soda, Caustic, dms	320
Sponge, cs	29
Sponge, bls	10

Boston Imports.

ACID, OXALIC—20 cks, Sylvania, L'pool

ALBUMEN—15 cks, W N Proctor, Prussian, Glasgow
BLOOD—5 bbls, Philadelphian, L'pool

ANILINE SALT—20 cs, J A & W Bird, Philadelphian, Liverpool
COLOR—4 pkgs, J A & W Bird, Philadelphian, L'pool

ARCHIL—5 cks, J A & W Bird, Lepanto, Hull

BLEACH—85 cks, Morey, Philadelphian, L'pool
60 cks, J L & D S Riker, Philadelphian, L'pool
145 cks, J L & D S Riker, Sachem, L'pool

BRISTLES—9 pkgs, A E Burton, Ronans, London.
19 pkgs, Jorgan & Christie, Ronans, London
28 pkgs, H Puslee, Ronans, London

BRIMSTONE—1,833 bgs, Philadelphian, L'pool

CHINA CLAY—650 cks, Sylvania, L'pool
100 cks, J B Moars, Gallia, L'pool
200 cks & 140 bgs, Gallia, L'pool
270 cks & 150 cks, Morey, Philadelphian, L'pool
300 cks, Philadelphian, L'pool
250 bgs, J B Moore & Co, Sachem, L'pool

COAL TAR, CREOSOTE—50 bbls, Prussian, Glasgow

COCOA BUTTER—13 bls, Lepanto, Hull

COLOR—2 kgs, W N Proctor, Prussian, Glasgow
1 ck, J A & W Bird, Lepanto, Hull
2 kgs, A Lee, Lepanto, Hull

CORKS—6 bls, Dean, Foster & Co, Ronans, London

CORKWOOD—81 bls, Prussian, Glasgow

FISH SOUNDS—6 pkgs, Howe & French Co, Halifax, Halifax.

FUSTIC EXT—5 cks, Lepanto, Hull

GLASS, WINDOW—25 cs, Boston P & W G Co, Philadelphian, L'pool

GREASE—28 cks, Ronans, London
300 bbls, K Bradley, Lepanto, Hull
44 bbls, Lepanto, Hull
150 cks, Lepanto, Hull

INDIGO, EXT—3 kgs, Lepanto, Hull

IRON, SULPHURET—1,000 tons, Bradley Fert. Co, Selvia, Phillips Island

ISINGLASS—73 cs, Ronans, London

LOGWOOD EXT—5 cks, Lepanto, Hull

OIL—6 cks, Underwood Co, Philadelphian, L'pool

SALTPETRE—974 bgs, Sachem, L'pool

SODA ASH—200 bgs, Philadelphian, L'pool
130 pkgs, Philadelphian, L'pool
36 cks & 190 bgs, Sachem, Liverpool
14 cks & 80 bgs, Sachem, Liverpool

CRYSTAL CARB—56 cks, J L & D S Riker, Sachem, L'pool

SUMAC—200 bgs, Philadelphian, L'pool
EXT—100 bbls, T Leylan, Sachem, L'pool
10 bbls, Prussian, Glasgow

TAR, COAL—100 bbls, Prussian, Glasgow.

Philadelphia Imports.

ACID, CARB—20 cs, Powers & W, Missouri, London
PHOSPHORIC—50 cs, Missouri, London

AMMONIA, MURI—20 cks, E R Warrington & Co, Pennland, L'pool

ANILINE SALT—20 cs, Fergusson Bros, Corean, Glasgow

ASPHALTIC LIQUID—9 cks, J Hermiston, Missouri, London

BRIMSTONE—834 bgs, Pennland, L'pool

COCHINEAL—5 bgs, Missouri, London

CORKWOOD—300 bls, Rhynland, L'pool

CREOSOTE SALTS—950 bgs, Barrett Mfg Co, Missouri, London

DYE—1 ck, Andreykovica & Dunk, Nederland, Ant

GLASS, WINDOW—100 bxs, Rhynland, L'pool
40 cs, the Herog Co, Rhynland, L'pool
340 bxs, Nederland, Ant
460 bxs, L Westergaard Co, Nederland, Ant

GINGER—200 bgs, Missouri, London

GLYCERINE—40 dms, Missouri, London

GREASE—18 bbls, J. Ridsdale Co, Corean, L'pool

INDIAN RED—7 cks, Felton, Sibley & Co, Corean, L'pool

KRYOLITE—850 tons, Pa Salt Mfg Co, Iodine, Ivigut
700 tons, Pa Salt Mfg Co, Fluorine, Ivigut,

MACE—14 cs, Missouri, London

OIL, PALM—35 cks, Pennland, L'pool

PEPPER—482 bgs, Missouri, London

PITCH, COAL TAR—150 bbls, Pennland, L'pool

POTASH—25 cks, Fergusson Bros, Pennsylvania, Ant
60 cks, Chas Lennig & Co, Nederland, Ant
10 cks, Nederland, Ant

MURI—1,000 bgs, Langham, H'burg

SOAP—500 bxs, A J Wolfendale, Rhynland, L'pool

SODA, ASH—63 tcs, 400 bgs, Wing & Evans, Pennland, L'pool
36 cks, Pennland, L'pool

CAUSTIC—200 dms, E Hill's Son & Co, Missouri, London
208 dms, E Hill's Son & Co, Corean, L'pool
50 dms, Fergusson Bros, Corean, L'pool

SIL—11 cks, Pennland, L'pool

STRONTIA—10 cks, Fergusson Bros, Missouri, London

VENETIAN RED—25 bbls, Missouri, London

Baltimore Imports.

BLEACH—73 cks, J L & D S Riker, Ikbal, L'pool

BONEDUST—2,800 bgs, Sedgemore, L'pool

BRISTLES—1 cs, Bohemia, H'burg

DRUGS—9 bls, 1 cs, Bohemia, H'burg

GLASS, WINDOW—50 bxs, Sedgemore, L'pool

KAINIT—497 tons, Dresden, Bremen

LEAVES—10 bls, Mourne, London
OIL HAARLEM—15 cs, Venango, R'dam
PALM—24 cks, Sedgemore, L'pool

POTASH, MURI—1,000 bgs, Dresden, Bremen

SOAP—20 bxs, Sedgemore, L'pool

SODA, ASH—270 bgs, Sedgemore, L'pool
386 bgs, 17 cks, Sedgemore, L'pool
CAUSTIC—265 dms, Sedgemore, L'pool

SPONGE—1 cs, Mourne, London

TAPIOCA, FLOUR—100 bgs, Mourne, London

VENETIAN RED—100 cks, Sedgemore, L'pool

Newport News Imports.

BLEACH—397 cks, J L & D S Riker, Shenandoah, L'pool

PITCH COAL TAR—537 bgs, Jas Lee & Co, Chickahominy, Londo n

New Orleans Imports.

ACIDS, OXALIC—10 cks, Barbadian, Swansea

GLASS, WINDOW—40 bxs, Barbadian, L'pool

PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, Galicia, Hamburg

POTASH—10 cks, Galicia, Hamburg

SOAP—550 bxs, Barbadian, L'pool

SODA—10 bbls, Barbadian, L'pool
ASH—16 tcs, Barbadian, L'pool

VENETIAN RED—104 bbls, Barbadian, L'pool

Montreal Imports.

ACID, BORACIC—5 bbls, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
CARBOLIC—5 cks, Lake Ontario, L'pool

BORAX—28 cks, Scotsman, L'pool
6 bbls, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool

AMMONIA—3 cks, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool

CHEMICALS—1 cs, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool

CREAM TARTAR—2 cks, Mongolian, L'pool

COLORS, DRY—48 pkgs, Ormiston, London

CUTCH—35 bxs, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool

DRUGS—1 cs, Oregon, Hamburg
2 bbls, Mongolian, L'pool
12 cs, Ormiston, London

GLUE—40 bls, Oregon, Hamburg

GLASS—124 bxs, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
5 cp, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
187 cs, Oregon, Hamburg
34 pkgs, Scotsman, L'pool
8 cp, Mongolian, L'pool

20 bxs, Mongolian, L'pool
8 cs, Lake Ontario, L'pool
15 bxs, Lake Ontario, L'pool
INDIAN RED—5 cks, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
LOGWOOD EXT—5 cks, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
OIL, OLIVE—2 qr pipes, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
PALM—3 cs, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
3 cases, Oregon, Hamburg
16 bbls, Mongolian, L'pool
LINSEED—100 bbls, Ormiston, London
OXIDE OF IRON—5 cks, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
SODA, BICARB—100 kgs, Mongolian, L'pool
ASH—100 bgs, Scotsman, L'pool
20 cks, Scotsman, L'pool
BICH—50 bgs, Mongolian, L'pool
75 kgs, Mongolian, L'pool
CAUSTIC—35 pkgs, Lake Ontario, L'pool
SILICATE—60 bbls, Lake Ontario, L'pool
3 cs, Lake Ontario, L'pool
CRYSTALS—50 cks, Lake Ontario, L'pool
50 kgs, Lake Ontario, L'pool
2 cs, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
5 kgs, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
SAL AMMONIA—2 bbls, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
2 cks, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
SULPHATE OF ALUMINA—2 cks, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
SHELLAC—50 cs, Ormiston, London
SOAP—1,280 cs, Mongolian, L'pool
1 cp, Lake Ontario, L'pool
TRISTAN RED—1 ck, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
VENETIAN RED—20 cks, Lake Winnipeg, L'pool
WHITING—1,000 sks, Ormiston, London

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Week ending Aug. 14.

ACID—5 cbys, $25, Caracas, La Guayra
2 cbys, $6, Caracas, P Cabello
1 cs, 2 cbys, $16, Madiana, St Croix
ACETIC—3 cbys, $11, Saginaw, San Domingo
CARB—1 cs, $2, Siguranca, Havana
NITRIC—14 cs, $1, Madiana, St Kitts
SUDPHURIC—1 cby, $5, Caracas, Curocoa
TARTARIC, POW'D—1 bbl, $75, Siguranca, Havana
ALCOHOL—1 cs, $13, Saginaw, San Domingo
1 bbl, $24, Madiana, St Croix
WOOD CRUDE—300 bbls, $5,250, Br Queen, Antwerp
300 bbls, $5,250, Patria, Hamburg
AMMONIA—1 cby, $5, Alps, Hayti
6 dms, $350, Muriel, Barbadoes
2 cs, $7, Saginaw, San Domingo
1 cs, $3, Madiana, St Kitts
ANHYDROUS—5 cyl, $631, Alene, Kingston
MURI—1 bx, $2, Saginaw, San Domingo
SAL—1 bx, $2, Caracas, La Guayra
1 bx, $6, Saginaw, San Domingo
BALSAM—2 cs, 32 gls, $76, Seguranca, Havana
TOLU—7 cs, $595, La Bourgoyne, Havre
COP—2 cs, $50, Seguranca, Havana
BARK, EXT—25 bbls, $350, Tauric, L'pool
50 bbls, $930, Herchel, Manchester
BEANS, TONCA—2 cks, $1,520, Ontario, London
BLOOD, GROUND—263 bgs, $675, Muriel, Barbadoes
BONES—220 bgs, $275, La Bourgoyne
CAMPHOR—1 bbl, $120, Seguranca, Havana
1 bx, $14, Seguranca, Laguna
CANDLES—4 cts, $40, Yumuri, Hayti
1 bx, $2, S Dumois, Hayti
1 cs, $9, Beanca, St. Croix
9 bxs, $28, Caracas, Curacoa
5 cts, $50, Delaware, Hayti
2 cts, $22, Talisman, St Kitts
21 bxs & 6 cts, $96, Saginaw, San Domingo
130 bxs, $145, Alene, Cartagena
106 pkgs, $109, Madiana, Antwerp
14 cks, $140, Delaware, Hayti
2 cs, $7, Egyptian Prince, Pernambuco
CARBON—190 bbls, $620, Friesland, Antwerp
270 bbls, $1,030, British Queen, Antwerp
180 bbls, $465, Patria, H'b'g
258 bbls, $715, Ontario, London
4 cs, $40, Francisco, Hull
CHEMICALS—8 cks, $1,140, Friesland, Ant
36 cks, $6,745, Mobile, London
COLORS—20 cks & 1 kg, $3,767, Friesland, Ant
COPPER, SULPHATE—10 bxs, $200, Caracas, La Guayra
40 kgs, $—, Bea Bellido, B Ayres
10 cs, $80, Finance, Colon
8 bbls, $140, Saratoga, Tampico
DRUGS—19 cs, 4,070 lbs, $930, Galileo, London
1 cs, 224 lbs, $157, Galileo, London
27 bls, 4,602 lbs, $1,150, Galileo, London
5 bbls, 2,160 lbs, $540, Galileo, London
5 cs, 599 lbs, $370, Galileo, London
8 cs, 709 lbs, $425, Galileo, London
5 cs,, 505 lbs, $1,510, Ontario, London
15 bgs, 2,110 lbs, $400, Ontario, London
DIVI DIVI—40 bgs, $80, Saratoga, Havana
DYEWOOD, EXTRACT—21 cs, $60, Saratoga, Tampico
1 kg & 1 cs, $20, La Bourgoyne, Havre
50 bxs & 1 bbl, $144, Veendam, Amsterdam
FARINA—25 bgs, $60, Caracas, P Cabello
116 bgs, $281, Caracas, Maracaibo
FERTILIZER—120 bgs, $600, Madiana, Barbadoes
FLAXSEED—16,759 bu, $13,700, Br Queen, Antwerp
25,329 bu, $24,400, Exeter City, Bristol
8,496 bu, $6,110, Wells City, Bristol
41,886 bu, $35,000, Edam, Amsterdam
GINGER—3 bbls, $75, Mobile, London
GLUCOSE—200 bbls, $1,600, Tauric, L'pool
50 bbls, $425, Lucania, L'pool
11 bbls, $90, Landseer, Lyttleton
10 bbls, $98, Landseer, Dunedin
7½ bbls, $28, Bea Bellido, B Ayres
40 bbls, $335 H G Johnson, Adelaide
400 bbls, $3,032, Exeter City, Bristol
1,000 bbls, $9,000, State of California, Glasgow
100 bbls, $685, Critic, Leith
50 bbls, $450, Herschel, Manchester
1,150 bbls, $10,350, Mobile, London
50 bbls, $350, Patria, H'b'g
40 bbls, $350, Elm Branch, East London
225 bbls, $1,950, Francisco, Hull
GLUE—10 cks, $500, Lahn, Bremen
3 cs, $20, H G Johnson, Adelaide
3 bbls, $62, City of Washington, Havana
1 kg, $8, Alene, Cartagena
GLYCERINE—2 dms, $363, Seguranca, Havana
GRAPE SUGAR—250 bgs, $350, Tauric, L'pool
250 bgs, $375, Exeter City, Bristol
200 bxs, $294, H G Johnson, Adelaide
500 bgs, $885, Exeter City, Bristol
750 bgs, $963, St of Cal, Glasgow
2,000 bgs, $3,172, Herschel, Manchester
1,750 bgs, $2,700, Mobile, London
GREASE—280 tcs, $3,404, Tauric, Liverpool
5 cs, $30, Bea Bellido, Rosario
50 tcs, $650, Panama, Progreso
28 bbls, $301, Veendam, R'dam
130 bbls, $1,450, Patria, H'b'g
447 tcs & 16 bbls, $3,976, Karamana, Marseilles.
3,846 tcs, 100 bbls, 400 hhds, $60,500, Alesia, Marseilles
118 bbls, $1,550, Ontario, London
40 bbls, $564, Seguranca, Campeache
AXLE—50 cs, $174, Landseer, Duneuin
1 cs, $6, Alps, Hayti
168 pkgs, $307, H G Johnson, Adelaide
20 cs, $88, Critic, Leith
½ bbl, $8, Saginaw, Turk's Island
20 cs, $36, Elm Branch, Algoa Bay
24 cs, $44, Elm Branch, Cape Town
1 bbl, $9, Madiana, St Croix
8 cs, $24, Motley, Auckland
LUB—30 bbls & 10 hf bbls, $523, Tauric, L'pool
3 bbls, $30, Caracas, Maracaibo
5 bbls, $52, La Bourgoyne, Havre
MIN'L—60 bbls, $1,033, Mobile, London
GUM, ALOES—10 bxs, $70, Mobile, London
300 bxs, $1,125, Ontario, London
ARABIC, 1 bg, $70, Seguranca, Havana
DAMAR—5 bbls, $351, Seguranca, Vera Cruz
OLIBANUM—1 kg, $9, Seguranca, Havana
KALSOMINE—2 cs, $6, Seguranca, Frontera
LAMP BLACK—1 bbl, $16, Seguranca, Havana,
LEAD—2,531 pigs, 224,040 lbs, $5,600, Tauric, L'pool
2,373 pigs, 223,994 lbs, $4 500, La Bourgogne, Havre.
9,291 pigs, 896,385 lbs, $22,400, St of Col, Glasgow.
1,162 pigs 112,037 lbs, $2,800, Edam, Amsterdam
6,924 pigs, 672,196 lbs, $16,800 Herschel, Manchester
4,691 pigs, 448,000 lbs, $8,900 Francisco, Hull
LIME, ACETATE—1,511 bgs, $2,100, Herschel, Manchester
288 bgs, $725, Patria, H'b'g
LIME, BORATE—3,782 bgs, $8,115, Tauric, L'pool.
LOGWOOD, EXTRACT—3 cs, $7, Saratoga, Tampico
150 bxs, $619, Mobile, London.
RESIDUUM—60 bbls, $200, Etruria, L'pool
MILK, SUGAR—22 bbls, $555, Mobile, London
25 bbls, $825, Ontario, London
OCHRE—2 bbls, $10, Caracas, Maracaibo
2 kgs, $4, Saginaw, San Domingo
2 kgs, $6, Seguranca, Frontera
OIL, ALMOND—7 cs, $84, Caracas, P. Cabello
1 cs, $23, Saginaw, San Domingo
BAY—3 cs, $113, Madiana, St. Croix
CAKE—1,700 bgs, $4,000, Tauric, L'pool
350 bgs, $925, Mohawk, London
750 bgs, $2,231, America, London
245 bgs, $805, Exeter City, Bristol
1,500 bgs, $3,575, Br Queen, Antwerp
375 bgs, $1,121, Br Queen, Dundee
3,254 bgs, $8,217, Mobile, London
1,420 bgs, $4,285, Ontario, London
1,430 bgs, $3,700, Francisco, Hull
CASTOR—10 cs, $144, Seguranca, Havana
COCOANUT—1 bbl, $44, Madiana, Montserrat
COD LIVER—9 bbls, $384, Seguranca, Havana
CORN—582 bbls, $8,415, Friesland, Ant
150 bbls, $2,200, Francisco, Hull
COTTONSEED—25 bbls, $375, Tauric, L'pool
750 bbls, $10,450, Carrizal, Rio Janeiro
375 bbls, $5,303, Alesia, Marseilles
100 bbls, $1,200, Karamania, Marseilles
100 bbls, $1,500, Ontario, London
275 bbls, $3,950, Talisman, Guadaloupe
50 bbls, $975, Bea Bellido, B Ayres
51 cs, $230, Bea Bellido, Rosario
50 cs & 59 bbls, $2,541, Bea Bellido, Montevideo
15 bbls, $195, Galileo, Rio Janeiro
10 bbls, $137, Muriel, Demerara
10 bbls, $120, Muriel, Barbadoes
200 bbls, $2,550 Friesland, Antwerp
25 bbls, $310, Talisman, Barbadoes
3 cs, $10, Oxus, St Ann's Bay
23 bbls & 35 cs, $405, Banan, Kingston
150 bbls, $1,810, Br Queen, London
750 bbls, $8,989, Werra, Genoa.
3 bbls, $60, Mobile, London
10 bbls, $99, Patria, Hamburg
11½ bbls & 166 cs, $800, Saginaw, San Domingo
1 cs, 32, Alene, Cartagena
2½ bbls & 19 cs, $91, Alene, Kingston
6 bbls, $78, Madiana, St. Thomas
2 bbls, $27, Madiana, St. Croix
15 bbls & 73 cs, $426, Madiana, Barbadoes, etc
71 bbls & 40 cs, $972, Madiana, Guadaloupe, etc
200 bbls, $2,570, Egyptian Prince, Rio Janeiro
510 bbls & 210 cs, $5,702, Egyptian Prince, Santos
190 bbls, $2,500, Alesia, Oran
100 bbls, $1,550, Alesia, Alexander
1,380 bbls, $70,388, Alesia, Marseilles
CYLINDER—60 bbls. $350, Exeter City, Bristol
ENGINE—1 cs, $2, Alene, Savanilla
ESS'L—53 cs, $3,709, Mobile, London
10 cs, $186, Mobile, London
5 cs, $180, Saale, Bremen
9 cs, $1,030, La Bourgogne, Havre
1 cs, $30, Saratoga, Havana
1 cs, $120, La Bourgogne, Havre
2 cs, $96, Mobile, London
FISH—1 tin, 5 gls, $3, Caracas, Curacoa
1,937 bbls, $14,772, Anchoria, Glasgow
FINISH—497 gls, $400, Anchoria, Glasgow
HARNESS—1 cs, $2, Alps, Hayti
LARD—2 cs, $10, Caracas, Curacoa
17 cs, $303, Muriel, Demerara
1,700 cs, $8,330, August, P Natal
2 cs & 2 bbls, $46, Madiana, Guadaloupe, etc
10 bbls, $280, Etruria, L'pool
30 bbls, $540, Herschel, Manchester
3 bbls, $58, Saginaw, San Domingo
4 bbls, $83, Alene, Cartagena
1,035 cs, $4,940, Elm Branch, So Africa
LINSEED—1 cs, $4, Caracas, P Cabello
11 cs, $52, Caracas, La Guayra
2 cs & 1 bbl, $23, Delaware, Hayti
1 cs, $4, Saginaw, Turk's Island
5 cs, $39, Saginaw, San Domingo
1 cs, $4, Alene, Kingston
15 cs, $63, Alene, Cartagena
1 bbl & 2 cs, $31, Madiana, Barbadoes
LUB—1,488 bbls, $7,976, Tauric, L'pool
111 bbls, $2,862, Lahn, Bremen
105 bbls & 30 hf bbls, $2,434, Alesia, Marseilles
25 bbls, $157, Karamania, Genoa
25 bbls, $144, Karamania, Naples
30 cs, $53, Seguranca, Vera Cruz
180 bbls & 1 cs, $2,496, Friesland, Ant
10 bbls & 45 cs, $400, La Bourgogne, Havre
1 bbl, $23, Saginaw, P Plata
220 cs, $480, Northern Empire, Buenos Ayres
3 cs, $16, Landseer, Lytlleton
163 cs & 3 bbls, $323, Landseer, Dunedin
3 cs & 1 bbl, $51, Caracas, P Cabello
150 cs & 65 bbls, $1,140, Bea Bellido, B Ayres
5 cs, $31, Bea Bellido, Rosario
16 bbls & 250 cs, $1,036, Bea Bellido, Montevideo
175 bbls, $1,326, Galileo, Rio Janeiro
20 cs, $31, Galileo, Bahia
1 cs, $25, H G Johnson, Adelaide
30 bbls, $180, Cevic, L'pool
10 bbls, $200, Muriel, Demerara
2 bbls, $31, Muriel, Barbadoes
1 bbl & 20 cs, $118, Saratoga, Tampico
205 bbls, $1,325, Exeter City, Bristol
60 bbls, $350, Wells City, Bristol
60 bbls, $1,493, Cam, Singapore
60 bbls & 200 cs, $1,003, Cam, Hong Kong
72 pkgs & 55 bbls, $991, Cam, Kobe
60 bbls, $1,041, Cam, Shanghai
33 bbls, $572, Cam, Yokohama
12 bbls, $229, Cam, Batavia
780 bbls, $4,930, La Bourgogne, Havre
610 bbls, $3,750, British Queen, Antwerp
15 bbls, $77, Critic, Leith
50 bbls, $250, Hekla, Stettin
25 bbls, $125, Hekla, Copenhagen
7 bbls, $67, Hekla, Christiania
65 bbls, $325, Veendam, Amsterdam
1,390 bbls, $7,550, Veendam, Rotterdam
2,300 bbls, $14,500, Herschel, Manchester
46 bbls, $324, Werra, Genoa
90 bbls, $600, Werra, Genoa
44 bbls, $1,270, Etruria, L'pool
1,100 bbls, $8,209, Mobile, London
565 bbls, $5,525, Patria, H'b'g
1 cs, $4, Alene, Kingston
4 cs, $32, Alene, Savanilla
1 bbl & 2,903 cs, $7,531, Elm Branch, So Africa
15 cs, $195, Madiana, Guadaloupe
5 cs, $18, Motley, Auckland
3 bbls, $16, Niagara, Nassau
430 bbls, $2,500, Anchoria, Glasgow
10 bbls, $50, Egyptian Prince, Santos
461 bbls, $2,420, Alesia, Marseilles
200 bbls, $853, Ontario, London
1,435 bbls, $7,225, Francisco, Hull
15 cs, $28, Seguranca, Progreso
MEAL—100 bgs, $115, Bianca, St Croix
650 bgs, $820, Muriel, Barbadoes
1,121 bgs, 8 pun & 40½ bbls, $1,571, Madiana, Barbadoes, etc
1,240 bgs, $1,500, Talisman, Barbadoes
700 bgs, $800, Talisman, St. Kitts
32 bgs, $40, Alene, Kingston
MIN'L SPERM—1 bbl, $8, Caracas, Curacoa
1 bbl, $8, Alps, Hayti
MIN'L COLZA—25 bbls, $125, Hekla, Copenhagen
27 bbls, $135, Veendam, R'dam
300 bbls, $1,500, Ontario, London
NEATSFOOT—75 bbls, $1,700, La Bourgogne, Havre
OLEO—25 tcs, $750, State of California, Glasgow
165 tcs, $3,405, Hekla, Copenhagen
500 tcs, $29,290, Hekla, Christiania
2,497 tcs, $53,405, Veendam, R'dam
920 tcs, $17,081, Patria, H'b'g
365 tcs, $7,800, Francisco, Hull
PALM—1 bbl, $30, Madiana, Montserrat
PEP—1 cs, $97, Werra, Genoa
2 cs, $220, Veendam, R'dam
16 cs, $924, Mobile, London
5 cs, $600, Patria, H'b'g
RED—200 bbls, $1,100, Patria, H'b'g
SEWING MACH—212 cs, $730, Northern Empire, Buenos Ayres
6 cs, $48, Landseer, Dunedin
2 cs, $5, Caracas, La Guayra
24 cs, $110, H G Johnson, Adelaide
2 cs, $11, Finance, Colon
9 cs, $26, Saratoga, Tampico
5 cs, $38, Alene, Savanilla
1 pkg, $15, Egyptian Prince, Pernambuco
15 cs, $60, Francisco, Hull
3 cs, $8, Seguranca, Vera Cruz
SPERM—10 bbls, $235, Patria, H'b'g
TALLOW—5 bbls, $94, Mobile, London
WHALE—1 bbl, $16, Seguranca, Progreso
PAINT—13 kgs, $14, Simon Dumois, Hayti
2 cs, $12, Caracas, Curacoa
1 cs, $15, Landseer, Lyttleton
8 cs, $103, Landseer, Dunedin
3 cs, $65, Caracas, La Guayra
1 bbl, 4 cs, $37, Caracas, Maracaibo
3 bbls, $103, Caracas, P Cabello
1 cs, $10, Caracas, Coro
4 cs, $43, Alps, Hayti
1 cs, $52, Canara, Sydney
3½ bbls, $126, Bea Bellido, Rosario
2 cs, 2 bbls, $143, Galileo, Rio Janeiro
1 cs, $16, Galileo, Pernambuco
3 pkgs, $60, Finance, Colon
10 cs, $137, H G Johnson, Adelaide
30 pkgs, $146, Saratoga, Tampico
17 cs, $240, Saratoga, Havana
1 cs, 3 bbls, $60, Delaware, Hayti
11 cs, $146, Madiana, Barbadoes
3 cs, $33, Banan, Kingston
50 cs, $650, Carn, Yokohama
10 cs, $125, Carn, Singapore
10 bbls, 7 hf bbls, $340, La Bourgogne, Havre
2 cs, $30, Edam, Amsterdam
1 bbl, $4, Etruria, Liverpool
8 cs, $26, Mobile, London
3 cs, $21, Saginaw, Turk's Island
1 bbl, 6 cs, $97, Alene, Savanilla
17 cs, $230, Motley, Auckland
22 cs, $325, Francisco, Hull
16 cs, $212, Seguranca, Havana
46 pkgs, $468, Seguranca, Frontera
PETROLEUM JELLY—140 cs, $3,587, Paris, Southampton
3 cs, $191, Bea Bellido, Buenos Ayres
' cs, $65, Bea Bellido, Montevideo
1 cs, $10, Muriel, Demerara
1 cs, $5, Delaware, Hayti
15 cs, $100, Madiana, Barbadoes
1 cs, $2, Oxus, Monteago Bay
1 bbl, $15, Anchoria, Glasgow

J. L. & D. S. RIKER

46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES & CANADA

or THE UNITED ALKALI CO., Limited of Great Britain

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR VARIOUS BRANDS OF

Bleaching Powder

Crude Drug Department

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

Offices, 90, 92, 94 Maiden Lane. Warehouses, 9 & 11 Cedar St.

NEW YORK.

INSECT POWDER

This is PURE Uncolored P. D. & Co. INSECT POWDER **Our Brand**

The Best is Always the Cheapest. Now is the time to make contracts.

PITCH—2 bbls, $4, S Dumois, Hayti
1 bbl, $2, Caracas, Curacoa
10 bbls, $17, Muriel, Demerara
5 bbls, $8, G B Lockhart, Curacoa
21 bbls, $62, Madiana, Barbadoes
55 bbls, $93, Carn, Hong Kong
10 bbls, $18, Ale'e, Cartagena
BONE—33 tes, $231, Ontario, London
POTASH—10 bbls, $520, Northern Empire, B Ayres
QUICKSILVER—1 flask, $40, Seguranca, Havana
RED LEAD—1 kg, $3, Alene, Kingston
ROOTS—4 b's, 690 lbs, $150, Werra, Naples
17 b's, 3,316 lbs, $341, Werra, Milan
8 bls, 1,428 lbs, $311, Werra, Genoa
4 bls, 1,101 lbs, $293, Werra, Genoa
3 b's, $150, Mobile, London
4 bls, $52, Mobile, London
ROSIN—1,000 bbls, $2,275, America, London
1 bbl, $2, Yumuri, Hayti
200 bb's, $835, Capua, Rio Janeiro
1,100 bbls, $4,185, Carrizal, Rio Janeiro
175 bbls, $750, Landseer, Dunedin
75 bbls, $347, Landseer, Lyttleton
170 bbls, $592, Caracas, La Guayra
150 bbls, $493, Caracas, P Cabello
150 bbls, $587, Alps, Hayti
500 bbls, $2,912, Canara, Sydney
75 bbls, $299, Galileo, Rio Janeiro
85 bbls, $345, H G Johnson, Adelaide
16 bbls, $39, Egyptian Prince, Santos
6 bbls, $23, August, Port Natal
200 bbls, $375, L W Norton, Bahia
300 bb s, $700, State of California, Glasgow
4 bbls, $16, Madiana, Barbadoes
20 bb.s, $72, Banan, Kingston
100 bb's, $257, Carn, Hong Kong
[illegible] b's, $586, Carn, Shanghai
853 b.ls, $1,600, Critic, Leith
700 bbls, $2,325, Patria, Hamburg
19 bb.s, $62, Elm Branch, East London, etc
501 bbls, $1,075, Anchoria, Glasgow
10 bbls, $26, Egyptian Prince, Pernambuco
SARSAPARILLA—5 bls, $240, Alesta, Marseilles
SOAP—1,150 bxs, $638, Yumuri, Hayti
3,005 bxs, $1,640, S mon, Dumois, Hayti
1,250 bxs, $3,000, America, London
451 bxs, $905, Caracas, Curacoa
100 bxs, $56, Delaware, Hayti
3 cs, $75, Landseer, Lyttleton
2 cs, $8, Landseer, Dunedin
7 cs, $41, Caracas, Maracaibo
7[illegible] cs, $492, Alps, Hayti
100 cs, $300, Bea Belledo, B Ayres
13 cs, $29, Bea Belledo, Montevideo
1 cs, $29, Muriel, Barbadoes
5 cs, $27, Muriel, Demerara
250 bbls, $1,350, Taur.c, L'pool
3 cs, $8, G B Lockhart, Curacoa
2,350 bxs, $1,394, Delaware, Hayti
70 bxs, $105, Madiana, St Croix
1 cs, 43, Oxus, Pt Marie
1 cs, 83, Oxus, Monteago Bay
15 cs, $150, Cam, Yokahama
14 cs, $100, Cam, Nagasaki
65) bxs, 32 cts, $3,750, Critic, Leith
2 cs, $32, Veendam, Amsterdam
1,004 bxs, $2,124, Mobile, London
3 cs, $26, Patria, H'burg
80 cs, $206, Sag naw, San Domingo
112 cs, $304, Alene, Car.agena
5) bxs, $200, Francisco, Hull
1 cs, $24, Seguranca, Vera Cruz
POWDER—1,500 bxs, $3,000, St of Cal, Glasgow
650 bxs, $1,000, Francisco, Hull
STOCK—10 tcs, $127, Seguranca, Campeache
SODA, ASH—5 cks, $111, Alps, Hayti
BICARB—32 kgs, $90, Seguranca, Havana
CAUSTIC—100 dms, $1,727, Saratoga, Tampico
1 dm, $19, Madiana, Martinique
SPONGE—22 bls, $475, Veendam, R'dam
SPERMACETI—15 cs, $303, La Bourgogne, Havre
25 cs, $464, Veendam, R'dam

STARCH—2 bxs, $3, S Dumois, Hayti
400 bxs, $1,450, Tauric, L'pool
10 bbls, $60, Bianca, St Croix
10 bbls, $65, Germanic, L'pool
50 bxs, $405, Alps, Hayti
9 bxs, $23, Muriel, Barbadoes
6 bxs, 5 bbls, $37, Madiana, St Croix
500 bgs, $2,500, St of Cal, Glasgow
200 bgs, $1,000, Herschel, Manchester
3 bbls, $27, Mobile, London
1 bbl, 4 bxs, $17, Saginaw, Turk's Island
5 cs, $4, Sag'naw, San Domingo
3 pkgs, $14, Egyptian Pr, Pernambuco
100 bgs, $582, Seguranca, Frontera
CORN—11 bxs, $27, Alps, Hayti
24 bxs, $63, Madiana, St Thomas
50 bxs, $47, Banan, Kingston
125 bgs, 3 bbls, $513, Mobile, London
6 cs, $6, Saginaw, San Domingo
10 cs, $51, Alene, Kingston
STEARINE—140 tcs, $1,008, Karamana, Marseilles
500 tcs, $6,500, Alesia, Marseilles
TALC—5 bgs, $14, Banan, Kingston
850 bgs, $610, La Bourgogne, Havre
TALLOW—26 hhds, $1,050, Tauric, L'pool
50 hhds, $1,950, Karamania, Naples
665 hhds, 500 tcs, $32,300, Karamania, Marseilles
2 bxs, $12, Caracas, Curacoa
300 bbls, $4,165, Alps, Hayti
15 bbls, $260, Panama, Progreso
12 tcs, $197, Muriel, Demerara
1 bbl, $17, G B Lockhart, Curacoa
5 bxs, 1 bbl, 2 tcs, $72, Madiana, St Croix
12 tcs, $160, Banan, Kingston
409 tcs, $4,768, Br Queen, Ant
50 tcs, $900, Hekla, Stettin
200 tcs, $4,625, Patria, H'burg
7 bbls, 9 cts, $84, Saginaw, San Domingo
1 bbl, $17, Alene, Cartagena
100 tcs, 1,322 bbls, $23,793, Karamana, Marseilles
71 tcs, $770, Alesia, Marseilles
50 bbls, $667, Seguranca, Havana
10 bbls, $170, Seguranca, Campeache
TAR—1 bbl, $2, Caracas, Curacoa
5 bbls, $22, Caracas, Maracaibo
5 bbls, $19, Saratoga, Tampico
11 bbls, $27, Madiana, Barbadoes
14 bbls, $39, Sag naw, San Domingo
5 bbls, $21, Alene, Cartagena
TURPENTINE—1 cs, $3, S Dumois, Hayti
1,500 cs, $4,500, Peconic Genoa
2,950 cs, $15,200, Peconic, Genoa
5 cs, $15, Bianca, St Croix
400 cs, $1,278, Carrizal, Rio Janeiro
135 cs, $431, Landseer, Lyttleton
510 cs, $1,933, Landseer, Dunedin
9 cs, $34, Caracas, La Guayra
4 cs, $14, Caracas, P Cabello
5 bbls, $63, Alps, Hayti
1,300 cs, $3,873, Bea Bellido, Buenos Ayres
300 cs, $880, Bea Bellido, Montevideo
50 cs, $156, Galileo, Rio Janeiro
20 cs, $61, H G Johnson, Adelaide
3 cs, $8, Muriel, Barbadoes
25 cs, $75, Muriel, Demerara
80 cs, $160, Saratoga, Havana
13 cs, $44, Saratoga, Tampico
50 cs, $206, August, P Natal
11 cs & 1 bbl, $52, Madiana, Barbadoes
3 cs, $10, Saginaw, San Domingo
36 cs, $135, Alene, Cartagena
1 cs & 1 bbl, $16, Alene, Kingston
488 cs, $1,696, Elm Branch, So Africa
40 cs, $120, Motley, Auckland
50 cs, $165, Egyptian Prince, Rio Janeiro
VARNISH—5 gls, $7, Caracas, Curacoa
811 gls, $700, Friesland, Ant
224 gls, $150, Werra, Genoa
109 gls, $150, Northern Empire, B Ayres
50 gls, $35, Caracas, Maracaibo
62 gls, $53, Caracas, La Guayra
100 gls, $50, Bea Bellido, B Ayres
40 gls, $36, Galileo, Pernambuco
30 gls, $23, Galileo, Rio Janeiro
15 gls, $33, H G Johnson, Adelaide
150 gls, $150, Finance, Colon
20 gls, $14, Muriel, Barbadoes
64 gls, $61, Saratoga, Havana
140 gls, $277, Saratoga, Tampico
5 gls, $5, Banan, Kingston
230 gls, $755, Br Queen, Antwerp
350 gls, $1,002, Edam, Amsterdam
452 gls, $780, Werra, Genoa
2 gls, $31, Saale, Bremen
410 gls, $1,040, Mobile, London
4 gls, $5, Alene, Cartagena
32 gls, $72, Motley, Auckland
70 gls, $580, Anchoria, Glasgow
254 gls, $180, Ontario, London
566 gls, $470, Francisco, Hull
80 gls, $41, Seguranca, Frontera
WAX, BEES—10 bbls, $540, Herschel, Manchester
4 bbls, $270, Mobile, London
CERESINE—50 bgs, $1,041, Panama, Vera Cruz
PAR—240 bbls, $3,954, Tauric, L'pool
530 bgs, $3,111, Saratoga, Tampico
100 bbls, $849, State of Cal, Glasgow
459 bbls, $5,526, Exeter City, Bristol
250 bgs, $1,267, City of Wash, Tampico
40 cs, $400, Br Queen, Ant
100 bbls, $1,215, Hekla, Copenhagen
110 bbls, $1,294, Veendam, R'dam
20 cks, $250, Herschel, Manchester
1,579 bbls, $20,415, Mobile, London
270 bbls, $2,868, Patria, H'b'g
331 cs, $3,829, Elm Branch, So Africa
50 bbls, $417, Anchoria, Glasgow
20 bbls, $239, Egyptian Pr, Pernambuco
WHITE LEAD—5 kgs, $23, Madiana, St Croix
2 bbls, $26, Seguranca, Progresso
WHITING—1 bbl, $3, Dumois, Hayti
2 bbls, $6, Saratoga, Tampico
10 bbls, $9, Saratoga, Havana
6 bbls, $13, Seguranca, Havana
ZINC ASH—44 bbls & 10 cks, $400, Exeter City, Bristol
OXIDE—100 bbls, $644, Tauric, Liverpool
25 bbls, $190, Cam, Yokohama

Boston Exports.

ACID—10 cbys, Phyllis, St Johns
BARK EXT—15 bbls, Phyllis, St Johns
GLUCOSE—5 bbls, Halifax, Halifax
GRAPE SUGAR—500 bgs, Columbian, London
500 bgs, Michigan, L'pool
GREASE—10 pkgs, Victorian, L'pool
100 bbls, Michigan, L'pool
LOGWOOD—15 bbls, Olivette, Halifax
OIL CAKE—400 bgs, Servia, L'pool
LUB—12 bbls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
20 bbls, Boston, Yarmouth
65 bbls, Victorian, L'pool
5 bbls, Chicago, Hull
15 cs & 5 bbls, Halifax, Halifax
2 bbls, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
OLEO—75 tcs, Chicago, Hull
65 tcs, Columbian, London
TALLOW—50 tcs, Chicago, Hull
162 tcs, Columbian, London
PAINT—13 cs, La France, Lunenburg
8 bxs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
50 cs, Victorian, L'pool
3 cs, Barnstable, Pt Antonio
PIMENTO—181 bgs, Chicago, Hull
PITCH—40 bbls, Phyllis, St Johns
60 bbls, Kezia, Paspebiac
10 bb's, Olivette, Halifax
ROSIN—20 bbls, Phyllis, St Johns
600 bbls, Michigan, L'pool
SOAP—22 cs, Columbian, London
SODA, CRYSTAL—40 dms, Halifax, Halifax
BICARB—175 kgs, Halifax, Halifax
STEARINE—25 tcs, Columbian, London
TALLOW—3 bbls, Phyllis, St Johns
80 tcs & 3 bbls, Victorian, L'pool
100 bbls, Chicago, Hull
TAR—15 bbls, Kezia, Paspebiac, P E I
STARCH—200 bgs, Michigan, L'pool
TURPENTINE—18 cs & 2 bbls, Phyllis, St Johns
WHITING—10 bbls, Boston, Yarmouth
WAX—7 pkgs, Chicago, Hull

Philadelphia Exports.

DRYER—1 bbl, Waesland, L'pool
DYEWOOD EXT—25 bbls, Indiana, L'pool
GREASE—250 bbls, Waesland, L'pool
PETRO—380 bbls, Waesland, L'pool
LAMP BLACK—100 hhds, Oranmore, London
LIME, ACETATE—1,575 bgs, Carthagena, Glasgow
OIL CAKE—500 bgs, Waesland, L'pool
300 tons, Oranmore, London
100 tons, Rhynland, L'pool
LUB—1,071 bbls, Waesland, L'pool
1,075 bbls, Carthagena, Glasgow
1,335 bbls, Indiana, L'pool
1,000 bbls, Oranmore, London
1,000 bb's, Anderinta, Calcutta
MIN'L COLZA—50 bbls, Indiana, L'pool
50 bbls, Waesland, L'pool
PAINT—5 pkgs, Indiana, L'pool
SOAP—800 bxs, Waesland, L'pool
LIQUOR—11 bbls, Waesland, L'pool
TALLOW—150 tcs, Waesland, L'pool
ZINC SKIMMINGS—69 bbls & 5 cks, Waesland, L'pool

Baltimore Exports.

BARK QUERCITRON—10,000 lbs, Scotia, Hamburg
458,400 lbs, Jno Bright, Havre
38,695 lbs, Hest'a, Glasgow
EXT—25,917 lbs, Scotia, Hamburg
COPPER, SULPHATE—22,947 lbs, Norse King, Ant
22,400 lbs, Scotia, Hamburg
33,950 lbs, Tampico, R'dam
EXTRACT—12,859 lbs, Vedamore, L'pool
GLUCOSE—34,700 lbs, Scotia, Hamburg
GLUE—2,746 lbs, Minnesota, London
7,256 lbs, Tampico, R'dam
GREASE—52,196 lbs, Vedamore, L'pool
4,300 lbs, Tampico, R'dam
BONE—36,045 lbs, Scotia, H'b'g
LEAD—55,348 lbs, Vedamore, L'pool
MANDRAKE ROOT—4,442 lbs, Tampico, R'dam
OCHRE—38,080 lbs, Jno Bright, Havre
47,000 lbs, Minnesota, London
OIL CAKE—777,363 lbs, Jno Bright, Havre
650,879 lbs, Lord Lansdowne, Belfast
112,936 lbs, Tampico, Rotterdam
2,831,680 lbs, Norse King, Antwerp
78,450 lbs, Vedamore, Liverpool
COTTONSEED—27,500 gls, Tampico, R'dam
LARD—1,500 g's, Minnesota, London
8,360 gls, Jno Bright, Havre
LUB—25,000 gls, Norse King, Antwerp
3,056 gls, Scotia, Hamburg
6,000 gls, Tampico, Rotterdam
6,900 gls, Jno Bright, Havre
MIRBANE—2,000 lbs, Acme, St Jago
NEATSFOOT—100 gls, Jno Bright, Havre
OLEO—396,280 lbs, Tampico, Rotterdam
ROSIN—5,000 gls, Scotia, Hamburg
POTASH—10,000 lbs, Acme, St Jago
ROSIN—533 bbls, Vidette, Rio Janeiro
699 bbls, Lord Lansdowne, Belfast
STEARINE—10,265 lbs, Vedamore, Liverpool
TALLOW—106,050 lbs, Minnesota, London
70,624 lbs, Scotia, Hamburg
131,848 lbs, Jno Bright, Havre
WAX, PAR—26,692 lbs Scotia, Hamburg

Savannah Exports.

ROSIN—6,800 bbls, $15,421, Cathaya, Rio Janeiro
7,500 bb's, $21,786, Norrskenet, Hamburg
2,946 bbls, $8,948, Nordstjernen, Stettin

New Orleans Exports.

COTTONSEED—2,307 bgs, Vesta, Liverpool
4,913 bgs, Traveller, Liverpool
MEAL—5,987 bgs, Vesta, Liverpool
849 bgs, Arabian Prince, Havre
OIL CAKE—5,987 bgs, Vesta, Liverpool
500 bgs, Arabian Prince, Havre
867 bgs, Traveller, Liverpool
COTTONSEED—1,200 bbls, Arabian Prince, Antwerp
OLEO—30 tcs, Traveller, Liverpool
230 tcs, Arabian Prince, Havre
STEARINE—800 tcs, Arabian Prince, Havre

San Francisco Exports.

ACID—10 dms, $220, Andrew Welch, Honolulu
20 dms, $600, Umatilla, Victoria
AMMONIA—6 cs, $45, Walla Walla, Victoria
FERTILIZER—860,000 lbs, $12,904, Andrew Welch, Honolulu
OIL, LUB—1 bbl, 10 cs, $28, Walla Walla, Victoria
1,988 gls, $456, Mariposa, New Zealand
WHALE—1,250 gls, $365, Mariposa, Australia
PAINT—40 pkgs, $227, City of Sydney, Cen America
2 pkgs, $41, Walla Walla, Victoria
10 pkgs, $166, Andrew Welch, Honolulu
18 pkgs, $178, Mariposa, New Zealand
21 pkgs, $129, Mariposa, Australia
ROSIN—139 bbls, $739, City of Sydney, Central America
SOAP—46 bxs, $250, Mariposa, Australia
4 bxs, $13, Mariposa, Apia
5 bxs, $21, Walla Walla, Victoria
10 bxs, $17, Umatilla, Victoria
SODA—7,040 lbs, $149, City of Sydney, Central America
SPONGE—4 bls, $198, A Welch, Honolulu
TALLOW—153,042 lbs, $6,978, City of Sydney, Central America
3,936 lbs, City of Sydney, Mexico
TAR—3 bbls, $10, City of Sydney, Cen Am
TURPENTINE—20 cs, $89, City of Sydney, Central America

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending Aug. 13.

ALCOHOL—25 bbls, Nat'l Dist Co, P R R
65 bbls, J A Webb & Son, D, L & W R R
ASHES—20 pkgs, order, B I L
BEESWAX—8 pkgs, order, O D S S Co
3 bbls, order, Galveston
BONES—386 bgs, order, Charleston
MEAL—250 bgs, E S Kuh, Galveston
BORAX—2,515 bgs, W J Mather, San Francisco
806 bgs, Delafield, McGovern & Co, New Orleans
BRIMSTONE—1,700 bgs, Parsons & Pittit, New Orleans
CLAY—449 cks, order, Charleston
FLAXSEED—8,500 bu, Lehman Bros, Canal Boats
8,500 bu, McLaren & M, Canal Boats
51,000 bu, H B Herbert & Bro, Canal Boats
8,500 bu, Powers' Son & Co, Canal Boats
6 boats, Dean, L O Co, Canal Boats
3 boats, Nat'l Lead Co, Canal Boats
GREASE—220 tcs, export, B & O R R
124 tcs, Davis Oil Co, W S R R
60 bbls, various, N R Boats
52 bbls, H W Calef, W S R R
310 tcs, export, L V R R
100 bbls, E Meyer, B & O R R
HIGHWINES—390 bb's, Am Dist Co, D, L & W R R
195 bbls, Am Dist Co, B & O R R
266 bbls, J A Webb & Son, B & O R R
280 bbls, Nat'l Dist Co, P R R
70 bbls, J L Hasbrouck & Son, D, L & W R R
75 bbls, D M Kohler & Co, B & O R R
65 bbls, Nat'l Dist Co, D, L & W R R
20 bbls, H Stern, P R R
65 bbls, E Heller & Co, B & O R R
65 bb's, Nat'l Dist Co, B & O R R
LEAD—5,825 pigs, E Brush, O D S S Co
2,035 pigs, Am Metal Co, O D S S Co
OIL CAKE—720 bgs, Whitman Bros, L V R R
400 bgs, F Von Grayberg, L V R R
300 bgs, Am Cereal Co, L V R R
1,050 bgs, A D Strauss & Co, L V R R
250 bgs, export, E R R
1,848 bgs, McLaren & M, New Orleans
COTTONSEED—125 bbls, J Pyle & Co, O D S S Co
175 bbls, export, O D S S Co
675 bbls, Wilcox Ref Co, W S R R
300 bbls, Am Cotton Oil Co, New Orleans
400 bb's, Whitman Bros, Charlest n
74 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, Galveston
500 bb's, Williams, F & Co, Brunswick
500 bbls, export, New Orleans
LUB—30 bbls, Funch, E & Co, D L & W R R
400 bbls, Vacuum Oil Co, E R R
40 bbls, export, E R R
60 bbls, Standard Oil Co, E R R
120 bbls, S T Baker & Co, E R R
120 bbls, E Whalley, C R R of N J
60 bbls, Crew, Levick Co, C R R of N J
60 bbls, A A Griffin, C R R of N J
40 bbls, A Heyne, W S R R
60 bb's, F H Parker, Jr, W S R R
37 bbls, A F Clements, P R R
250 bbls, S Thomsen's Nephew Co, E R R
100 bbls, Crew, L & Co, W S R R
OLEO—185 tcs, export, D L & W R R

Hypophosphites LIME, SODA, POTASSIUM

Oil Croton, Oil Mustard, Artificial

Benzoic Acid from Toluol

MERCK & CO. **Carbolic Acid**

MERCK BUILDING (Cor. University & Clinton Places).

25 tcs, export, E R R
225 tcs, export, P R R
135 tcs, export, H R R R
300 tcs, export, L V R R
1,035 tcs, export, W S R R
252 tcs, Schwarzschild & S, H R R R
60 tcs, export, B & O R R
PITCH—115 bbls, order, Savannah
4 bbls, forward, Wilmington
10 bbls, order, Wilmington
QUICKSILVER—1,000 flasks, San Francisco
ROSIN—360 bbls, W J Keenan, O D S S Co
137 bbls, order, O D S S Co
212 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, O D S S Co
550 bbls, order, Savannah
223 bbls, Bailey & M, O D S S Co
341 bbls, forward, O D S S Co
200 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, O D S S Co
926 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
820 bbls, Bailey & M, Georgetown
357 bbls, Bailey & M, Wilmington
35 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Wilmington
33 bbls,, order, Wilmington
539 bbls, M W Larendon, Charleston
360 bbls, Bailey & M, Brunswick
SOAP STOCK—10 bbls, McLaren & M, New Orleans
STEARINE—500 tcs, Armour & Co, O D S S Co
725 tcs, export, L V R R ?
TALLOW—468 tcs, export, O D S S Co
6 bbls J H Welch, O D S S Co
250 tcs, Export, H R R R
40 tcs, Order, P R R
249 bbls, export, L V R R
130 bbls, export, B & O R R
22 hhds, Colgate & Co, C R R of N J
5 bbls, C W Smith, H R R R
489 tcs, export, W S R R
200 tcs, E Volk, W S R R
75 cks & 150 tcs, W D Vandenhove, W S R R
68 bbls, order, N R Boats
884 tcs, export, E R R
86 bbls, H W Calef, D, L & W R R
240 bbls, E Volk, L V R R
32 bbls, H W Calef, C R R of N J
15 bbls, A L Knight, C R R of N J
340 tcs, export, P R R
11 bxs, H W Calef, W S R R
73 bbls, E Volk, P R R
75 bbls, W D Vandenhove, L V R R
5 bbls, Hillman & G, L V R R
36 bbls, Davis Oil Co, L V R R
TAR—52 bbls, Z Mills, O D S S Co
36 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
300 bbls, Paterson D & Co, Wilmington
50 bbls, forward, Wilmington
100 bbls, order, Wilmington
200 bbls, J A Casey, Wilmington
TURPS, CRUDE—15 bbls, J A Casey, Wilmington
100 bbls, Paterson D & Co, Wilmington
TURPENTINE—134 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, O D S S Co
18 bbls, C B Turton, O D S S Co
105 bbls, Baily & M, O D S S Co
665 bbls, order, Savannah
268 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
244 bbls, Baily & M, Georgetown
98 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Wilmington
23 bbls, Baily & M, Wilmington
43 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Wilmington
175 bbls, forward, Wilmington
100 bbls, order, Wilmington
200 bbls, M W Larendon, Wilmington
362 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Charleston
43 bbls, Baily & M, Charleston
25 bbls, forward, O D S S Co

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

At New York for week ending Aug. 13, 1896:

		For week.	Since June 1.
Alcohol	bbls	90	4,916
Beeswax	pkgs	11	255
Bone black	bgs	....	10,055
Cottonseed	bgs	....	36
Borax	bgs	3,321	58,976
Brimstone	bgs	1,769	3,261
Ashes	bgs	....	4,581
Cake	bgs	....	4,510
Hulls	bgs	....	1,460
Meal	bgs	....	9,814
Flaxseed	bu	152,100	1,452,132
Glue	pkgs	....	721
Glucose	bbls	....	56,147
Grease	pkgs	886	25,351
Highwines	bbls	1,501	38,793
Lead	pigs	7,800	307,062
Mustard seed	bgs	....	17,826
Oil, cake	bgs	4,568	184,047
Cottonseed	bbls	2,699	129,724
Fish	bbls	....	1,299
Lard	bbls	....	2,830
Lubricating	bbls	1,417	31,056
Whale	bbls	....	280
Oleo, stock	tcs	2,317	69,812
Pitch	bbls	129	3,204
Quicksilver	flks	1,000	7,420
Rosin	bbls	4,799	234,312
Soap	bbls	....	270
Stock	bbls	10	3,791
Spelter	pcs	....	65,830
Sponges	cts	....	7
Starch	pkgs	....	12,308
Stearine	pkgs	1,225	7,082
Sumac	bgs	....	1,082
Tallow	pkgs	3,949	49,287
Tar	bbls	828	16,108
Turpentine, crude	bbls	115	1,416
Spirits	bbls	2,473	73,891

Boston Domestic Receipts.

GREASE—664 bbls
ROSIN—280 bbls, Savannah
TALLOW—239 bbls & 8 pkgs
TURPENTINE—294 bbls, Savannah

Philadelphia Domestic Receipts.

PHOSPHATE—773 tons, Charleston

Baltimore Domestic Receipts.

CLAY—260 bgs & 221 cks, Savannah
OIL, ROSIN—80 bbls, Savannah
PITCH—110 bbls, Savannah
ROSIN—805 bbls, Savannah
TURPENTINE—125 bbls, Savannah

Savannah Domestic Receipts.

COTTONSEED, MEAL—6 cars
NAPHTHA—1 car
OIL—1 car
PHOSPHATE—52 cars
ROSIN—24,102 bbls
TURPENTINE—7,375 bbls

Wilmington Domestic Receipts.

ROSIN—1,487 bbls
TAR—221 bbls
TURPENTINE—417 bbls
CRUDE—193 bbls

New Orleans Domestic Receipts.

BONES—3 cars
BORAX—1,874 bgs & 108 bbls
BRIMSTONE—1,980 bgs
CANDLES—1 car
COTTONSEED—7,088 bgs
ASHES—260 bgs
MEAL—4,800 bgs & 14 cars
GLASS—1 car
GLUCOSE—150 bbls & 1 tank
OIL, CAKE—1,204 bgs.
COTTONSEED—350 bbls & 15 cars
PHOSPHATE—6 cars
ROSIN—4 cars & 365 bbls
SOAP—800 bxs
STARCH—375 bxs & 1 car
TALLOW—2 bbls
TAR—1 car
TURPENTINE—59 bbls & 2 cars
WHITE LEAD—4,572 pigs

TOTAL IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table we give the total imports, in packages unless otherwise specified, and their value at the port of New York for week ending Aug. 14, 1896:

	Quantity.	Value.
Bottles	....	$5,787
Glass, plate	125	14,143
Glass, window	9,084	12,056
L. G. plate	183	26,433
Acid, carbolic	590	2,373
Acid, citric	710	2,300
Acid, oxalic	40	2,202
Acid, all other	146	5,909
Aniline colors	515	19,773
Aniline salt	263	14,918
Ammonia, mur. of	185	2,816
Ammonia, sulph	250	973
Argols	113	12,865
Albumen	45	2,395
Alizarine	62	3,721
Asphalt	....	7,823
Balsam copaiba	16	553
Balsam, all other	24	1,200
Barks, cincho	336	5,020
Bay rum	31	534
Bay leaves	18	354
Bleach powder	622	7,838
Bronze powder	....	5,347
Borate lime	6,690	27,027
Butter cocoa	120	5,712
Chalk	....	740
Chem. salt	35	2,876
Cinchonidia	20	1,000
Coca leaves	109	2,930
Cobalt	2	750
Cutch	450	2,686
Dextrine	515	2,987
Divi divi	1	3
Dyewood, extract of	34	992
Ergot	3	90
Fish sounds	4	175
Fuller's earth	404	619
Gambier	2,989	20,957
Gelatine	129	6,744
Glycerine	496	40,984
Gum, chicle	40	1,141
Gum, copal	1,085	14,502
Gum, camphor	100	6,010
Gum, gamboge	2	100
Gum, guiac	1	18
Gum, kowrie	57	2,872
Gum, licorice	25	574
Gum, shellac	635	19,172
Gum, substitute	16	233
Gum, tragacanth	28	1,256
Gum, all other	7	93
Glue	283	14,980
Gypsum	100	560
Indigo	20	1,115
Iodine	66	13,047
Leeches	9	149
Magnesia	2	316
Man. salt	1	4,513
Mica	122	4,245
Nutgalls	100	2,248
Orchilla liq	10	500
Oxide zinc	100	1,248
Oil, aniline	22	3,412
Oil, almond	18	468
Oil, bay	18	238
Oil, bergamot	25	1,920
Oil, camphor	104	581
Oil, citronella	4	313
Oil, cod	90	3,714
Oil, cocoanut	10	458
Oil, linseed	1	4
Oil, lavender	7	528
Oil, lemon	1	805
Oil, neroli	4	733
Oil, olive	2,341	17,487
Oil, palm	3	204
Oil, rapeseed	10	187
Oil, rose	5	8,624
Oil, rosemary	20	1,396
Oil, sesame	10	231
Oil, tanners'	117	1,350
Oil, other essential	78	9,511
Oil, all other	1,018	833
Opium	56	19,844
Paints (unspecified)	....	6,854
Paint, berlin blue	55	1,927
Paint, iron oxide	29	220
Paint, ochre	385	1,558
Paint, orange mineral	80	2,590
Paint, red lead	2	35
Paint, sienna	25	185
Paint, umber	174	544
Paint, venetian red	190	922
Paint, white lead	2	28
Pitch	2,784	5,737
Potash, chlor	525	5,159
Potash, carb	66	2,531
Potash, caustic	50	350
Phosphorus	25	1,305
Potato starch	600	2,427
Plumbago	230	5,016
Quinine	103	10,605
Reg. antimony	150	6,550
Rose leaves	2	19
Root, arrow	1	24
Root, ipecac	34	4,000
Root, licorice	99	329
Root, orris	1	30
Root, rhubarb	4	250
Root, sarsaparilla	58	502
Root, all other	126	1,128
Saltpeter	561	2,598
Sage leaves	25	146
Senna	53	371
Soda, ash	1,223	5,298
Soda, caustic	958	12,715
Soda, sal	569	1,148
Sponges	239	9,121
Starch	995	2,749
Sumac, extract of	1	28
Tar	2	42
Tonca beans	141	108,445
Terra alba	769	1,845
Ultramarine	27	794
Vanilla beans	8	8,613
Varnish	103	4,868
Wool grease	300	2,125
Other drugs, paints, etc	....	50,814
Bristles	130	23,676
Alcohol	1	32
Antimony	201	1,022
Dutch metal	29	2,658
Metal leaf	4	1,347
Lead, pigs	25,355	308,492
Cassia	300	1,747
Cassia buds	100	937
Chillies	2	20
Ginger	293	583
Mace	49	1,112
Mustard	20	372
Nutmegs	457	11,684
Pepper	1,253	5,242
Pimento	480	2,295
Corkwood	....	1,026
Fustic	....	380
Logwood	482	4,171
Candles	....	884
Clay	....	2,044
Carbon	....	295
Corks	....	7,861
Portland cement	20,784	25,690
Perfumery	95	5,511
Powder, pol	....	718
Seed, anise	26	241
Seed, canary	550	2,160
Seed, caraway	600	3,070
Seed, cardamom	70	1,855
Seed, castor	1,326	4,853
Seed, coriander	1,030	1,632
Seed, hemp	808	2,768
Seed, poppy	400	857
Seed, rape	400	1,416
Seed, other	....	824
Linseed	1,365	4,458
Soap, castile	1,928	6,357
Soap, all other	694	13,458
Soap stock	80	1,106
Stone, pumice	....	448
Tapioca	599	1,283
Wax	....	438

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES BY MAIL.

Calcutta.

TO NEW YORK.

Kistana, 18,850 bags saltpeter, 11,172 bls jute butts, 500 bags turmeric, 50 cs. indigo.
Arracan, 5,707 bags saltpeter, 570 bls jute, 1,308 bls jute rejections, 11,959 bls jute butts, 500 bags turmeric, 1,500 bags ginger, 250 cs castor oil.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Wanderer, 3,673 bags saltpeter, 16,000 bls jute, 5,693 bls jute butts

Ceylon.

TO NEW YORK.

Loudon Hill, 425 tons, Ceylon, 730 tons, Cochin
Felicina Ferrari, 250 tons Cochin; 150 tons Ceylon.
Strathmuir, 500 tons Cochin.
Olga, 200 tons Ceylon.

Singapore.

TO NEW YORK.

Falconhurst, 8,816 bls gambier
Adolph Obrig, 4,200 bls gambier
G. B. Repetto, 4,500 bls gambier
Nicolo Accame, 5,250 bls gambier

West Coast South America.

TO NEW YORK.

Trinandra, 18 bags nitrate soda
Str. Condor, 16,000 bags nitrate soda.
Str. Wakefield, 24,000 bags nitrate soda.
Portland Lloyds, 10,000 bags nitrate soda.
Olympic, 16,000 bags nitrate soda.
Str. Cacique, 18,000 bags nitrate soda.
Combermore, 18,000 bags nitrate soda.
Str. Copac, 24,000 bags nitrate soda
Challenger, 16,000 bags nitrate soda.
Str. Saltram, 20,000 bags nitrate soda.
Str. Coya, 24,000 bags nitrate soda.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Hiram Emery, 8,000 bags nitrate soda.

RECORD OF VESSELS.

Port and Name. Calcutta.	Sailed.	Last reported.
Kistana	April 1.	
Wanderer	May 3.	
Arracan	May 30.	
Ceylon.		
Loudon Hill	Via Cochin April 17.	Passed St. Helena June 20.
Strathmuir	May 23 via Aleppy.	
Felicina Ferrari	Via Cochin June 11.	
Olga	July 2.	
Singapore.		
Falconhurst	April 16, passed Anjier May 3.	
Antioco Accame	May 2, passed Anjier May 22.	
Adolph Obrig	May 22.	
Samar	June 17.	
G. B. Repetto	Loading June 10.	
Nicolo Accame	Loading June 10.	
W. C. S. Amer.		
Trinandra	Due Aug.	
Str. Condor	Due Oct.	
Str. Wakefield	Due Sept.	
Portland Lloyds	Due Sept.	Pigeon Point.
Olympic	Due Sept.,	Delaware.
Str. Cacique	Due Aug.	
Combermore	Due Oct.	
Str. Copac	Due Oct.	
Str. Cothele	Due Oct.	
Hiram Emery	Due Oct.	
Challenger	Due Nov.	
Str. Saltram	Due Nov.	
Str. Coya	Due Nov.	

The Standard Lubricating Oil of America

FOR RAILROADS

Galena Engine, Coach and Car Oil

Gravity 26°, 27°, 28°, 29°; Cold Test, 10° to 15° below zero

No freezing in coldest weather, and entire freedom from hot journals at any time. Perfect uniformity at all seasons of the year. Saves 40 per cent. in wear of brasses, as its exclusive use upon a majority of the leading railroads has demonstrated.

SHOWING BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OIL EXTANT

REFERENCE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

GALENA OIL WORKS, Limited

CHAS. MILLER
President and General Manager.

FRANKLIN, PA.

STANDARD OIL CO.

NAPHTHA DEPARTMENT

Refiners of Naphtha and Gasoline

STANDARD OIL CO.'S

RED CROWN BRAND

Deodorized Stove Gasoline

THE QUALITY OF OUR STOVE GASOLINE IS UNEQUALLED.

RELIABLE GOODS that always give satisfaction, an important feature in the success and comfort of using a

GASOLINE STOVE,

OLD OR NEW PROCESS,

Our facilities are unsurpassed. Our aim prompt attention to the wants of Dealers and Consumers everywhere nd at all times. Don't fail to order

RED CROWN BRAND.

Agencies in all the Principal Cities through the West and South

Office. 53 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND. OHIO

THESE TWO BRANDS OF

LUBRICATING OIL

Are the Best

AND MOST POPULAR

In the Market

Have been endorsed by thousands of the largest consumers and recommended by the leading Engine Builders in the Country

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

The Nichols Chemical Company

Manufacturing Chemists

32 Liberty Street, Mutual Life Building, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO BRANCH, - 64 & 66 Wabash Ave.

Oil Vitriol — Sulphuric Acid, 98 per cent
Muriatic Acid — Bi-Sulphate of Soda
Blue Vitriol — Sulphate of Soda
Alum — Acetic Acid, etc., etc.
Sulphate of Alumina

Special Quotations given on Application.

JAS. L. MORGAN & CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

47 Fulton Street, NEW YORK

Oil Vitriol — Muriatic Acid
Nitric Acid — Sulphate Soda
Aqua Fortis — Extract Indigo
Aqua Ammonia — Chemicals
Mixed Acid for Nitro-Glycerine, etc.

HUDSON RIVER CHEMICAL WORKS

Shady Side, N. J.

Dundee Chemical Works

Germania Building, 62-64 William St., cor. Cedar, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL — TIN CRYSTALS — BI-CHLORIDE OF TIN
MURIATIC ACID — TIN SOLUTIONS
NITRIC ACID — OX. MUR OF ANTIMONY
AQUA FORTIS — STANNATE OF SODA
NITRATE OF IRON — SILICATE OF SODA
MURIATE OF IRON — SULPHATE OE SODA
NITRATE OF COPPER — ZINC CHLORIDE

Mixed Acid for Nitro-Glycerine a Specialty

The Buffalo Chemical Works

Manufacturing Chemists, BUFFALO, N. Y.

OIL OF VITRIOL, ALUM,
MURIATIC ACID, GLASS MAKERS SALT CAKE
NITRIC ACID, AQUA FORTIS, CLAUBER'S SALT
AQUA AMMONIA, SPECIAL ALUM for Paper Makers
MIXED ACID for Nitro Glycerine Makers.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS Given on Application.

FAIRFIELD CHEMICAL WORKS

71 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Oil of Vitriol, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, **ACIDS** Muriatic Acid, Aqua Ammonia, etc.

Mixed Acids for Nitro-Glycerine a Specialty

WORKS AT BRIDGEPORT AND NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Sodium, Magnesium

Elektrochemische Werke
G. m. b. H.
BITTERFELD (GERMANY)

OFFICE: BERLIN N W. 29 LUISENSTRASSE.

Grote-Greenstreet Chemical Co. Manufacturing Chemists.

No. 34 Main St., CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Commercial Acids, Glauber Salts, Sal Soda.
Acids Chemically Pure and Strictly Chemically Pure a specialty.
Price list issued monthly. Special quotations given on application

Binders for the "Reporter"

Holding one volume (6 months) will be forwarded by mail on receipt $1.00. Address the

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, 84 William St., New York.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures.*

Complete prices current will be found on pages 36 and 37

Saturday Evening, Aug. 15, 1896.

What little life there was to the chemical market has about petered out since the hot weather set in. More confidence is being shown in the financial situation, and consumers of heavy chemicals are showing more disposition to purchase for delivery over several months to come. The closing down of the plate glass factories will have a tendency to temporarily check the demand for alkali and salt cake. Caustic soda is in fair request, while bleaching powder is scarce for prompt delivery, owing to the increased demand for sanitary use. Sal soda foreign easier for spot goods. Brimstone a shade firmer, and the same may be said of nitrate of soda. The other light chemicals show few changes, as detailed below. In speaking of the Liverpool market under date of Aug. 4, Messrs. J. P. Brunner & Co. say: "In chemicals, buyers show little disposition to operate beyond their immediate requirements, and dullness is still the predominant feature. Soda ash is in light request, while makers have made no change in quotations. For tierces, the nearest spot range, as to market, is about as follows: Leblanc ash, 48 per cent., £4 to £4 5s. per ton; 58 per cent..£4 5s.to.£4 10s. per ton. Ammonia ash, 48 per cent., £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton; 58 per cent., £3 10s. to £3 15s. per ton net cash; bags 5s. per ton less. Soda crystals in steady demand at £2 7s. 6d. per ton, less 5 per cent. for barrels and 5s. less for bags. Caustic soda is rather lifeless. We quote spot range, as to market, as follows: 60 per cent., £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. per ton; 70 per cent., £7 5s. to £7 7s. 6d. per ton; 74 per cent., £8 5s. to £8 7s. 6d. per ton; 76 per cent., £9 to £9 5s. per ton net cash. Bleaching powder is neglected, and hardwood varies from £6 12s. 6d. to £7 per ton net cash, as to market. Chlorate of potash is almost at a standstill and nominally quoted at 4¼d. to 4½d. per pound. Bicarb soda in fair demand and firm at £6 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. for the finest quality in one cwt. kegs, with usual allowances for larger packages. Sulphate of ammonia is very quiet at £8 2s. 6d. to £8 7s. 6d. per ton, less 2½ per cent. for good gray 24 to 25 per cent. in double bags f. o. b. here, as to quality. Nitrate of soda is selling in a smaller way at from £8 to £8 2s. 6d. per ton, less 2½ per cent. for double bags f. o. b., as to quality."

Heavy Chemicals.

ALKALI.—Trade has been unusually dull since our last report; the warm weather evidently has been the chief cause. The shutting down of the plate glass works in the West will tend to depress values, together with an accumulation of stocks in makers' hands. Values in the absence of any important demand for high test may be called nominal at 60@65c. in bags f. o. b., makers' works. Spot is quoted at 65@70c. for bags and 75@80c. for casks, with only a retail demand reported.

BICARB SODA.—The demand from the South has slacked off somewhat during the past week. The warm weather and the unsettled condition of the financial market are the chief causes. A few retail sales are being made of ordinary makes at 1.50c., f. o. b., less the usual discount terms. Extra grades are also rather quiet, though held steady at 3.50c., f. o. b. Foreign makes in this section are in light request, but for shipment to Eastern and Southern ports there is rather more inquiry. Sales are reported of several hundred kegs at 1.60@1.65c. for the former and at 1¾@1⅞c. for the latter as to brand, quantity and port of delivery.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Trade in this section has been rather slow, as about all of the large consumers are well supplied for the balance of this year. For jobbing parcels of high test they are quoting 2⅛@2¼c., as to test, make and holder. Trade in the West is more or less unsettled owing to the sharp competition among the various dealers to secure any order that may come to the surface. While 2c. is generally quoted, it is reported that this has been shaded in several instances. Powdered 98 per cent. is doing fairly well when all things are considered, and for regular makes no disposition is shown to shade 4@4⅛c., as to quantity, make and holder.

CRYSTAL CARBONATE.—No change in the situation except that the demand continues in excess of the supply, hence what orders come to hand are booked for delivery from first unsold shipment. Sales are reported of 50 tons at 1.65@1.75c., as to quantity and position of goods.

SALT CAKE.—The shutting down of the plate glass factories for an indefinite period willl have a tendency to check further advance of this article in the near future. For the present domestic is held at 44c., f. o. b., or 60c. delivered in the gas belt, and 55c., f. o. b., Baltimore, for foreign for August shipment.

SAL SODA.—Owing to the extreme warm weather several lots of foreign were closed out from dock at 62½c., the sales aggregating 70 tons. For shipment during August and September they are quoting 65@67½c., as to brand and quantity. Domestic is selling fairly well at 65c. for casks and 87c. for kegs f. o. b., less the usual discount. There is no abatement in the demand for concentrated, which is still procurable in a limited way at 1.65@1.70c. f. o. b. for "Arm and Hammer," less the usual discount terms.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS. — At the moment the demand is in excess of the supply, thus causing some delay in prompt shipment. This, however, will soon be obviated with the return of cooler weather. As yet, no change has been made in quotations, which remain firm at 1.45@1.50c., and for "Snowflake" at 1.15@1.20c., as to quantity and delivery point.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The recent warm weather has caused an increased demand for spot lots of prime hardwods of full strength. Sales are reported of 275 casks at 1.75@1.77½c., as to test, make and holder. August shipments of 50 tons and over are held firm at 1⅝c., the usual terms for prime hardwoods.

Acids.

ACETIC.—While trade remains quiet, there was a slight improvement in the demand, though the week's business was made up of small orders. Quotations indicate no change, No. 8 being held at 1.25c., and higher qualities at 1.35@1.40c.

MURIATIC.—Continued sluggishness characterizes the movement in this article, and no material progress is expected for some weeks to come. Manufacturers are realizing 55@60c. for 16 deg. acid, 70@80c. for 18 deg., 75@85c. for 20 deg. and 95c.@$1.00 for 22 deg. test.

TARTARIC.—Buyers are still operating in a hand-to-mouth fashion. Outside lots of powdered are available at 30c., while from the same source crystals are offering down to 29c. The regular quotations are a trifle higher.

OXALIC.—Very little activity developed in this article, and the general situation is unaltered. Occasional one or two casks find an outlet, and 7¼@7½c. is the market, as to quantity and location of goods.

SULPHURIC.—The tone of the market is stronger in consequence of the upward tendency of brimestone, and the impression around the trade is that advanced prices will soon be in order. One manufacturer has already turned down a number of small orders at ruling prices, which are 60@70c. for 66 deg. in bulk, 65@80c. in carboys, and $6@6.50 for 50 deg. chamber acid in bulk. Only a moderate inquiry was reported.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH CHEMICAL CO

44 & 46 Maiden Lane & 37 & 39 Liberty St., New York

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oil of Vitriol, Nitric, Muriatic and Acetic Acids, Aqua Fortis, Aqua Ammonia, Muriate of Tin, Sulphate of Zinc, Alum, Tin Crystals, Blue Vitriol, Glauber's Salt, &c.

Mixed Acids for Nitro-Glycerine Makers

NATRONA CHEMICALS

NATRONA BI-CARB SODA—It is absolutely pure and the only Soda made from Kryolith. It is the best for Medicinal, all family and Baking Powder Purposes.

NATRONA POROUS ALUM–(For Paper Makers and Dyers,60 per cent. stronger than other Alum.

NATRONA LUMP AND GROUND ALUM—(For Drug and Grocery trade.

NATRONA SAL SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, COPPERAS, SULPHURIC, MURIATIC AND NITRIC ACIDS, BLUE VITRIOL, CHLORIDE CALCIUM, FLUORIDE CALCIUM, ALUMINA SAPONIFIER LYE, LEWIS 98 PER CENT. POWDERED & PERFUMED LYE, POTASH, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PENNA. SALT MANUF'G CO.,

150 Nassau St., New York. 328 North Second St., St. Louis. 115 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19 & 21 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Send for pamphlet, just issued, on

BLEACHING

WITH

PEROXIDE OF SODIUM.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.,

73 Pine Street, NEW YORK.

TRADE MARK.

LINDER & MEYER

89 STATE STREET, BOSTON

High Test Bleaching Powder & Caustic Soda

New England Agents for

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., and SOLVAY PROCESS CO.,

48% & 58% PURE ALKALI.

WING & EVANS

Commission Merchants

22 William Street, New York

Soda Ash. Sal Soda. Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powder

AGENTS FOR

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. Ltd, Northwich, Eng.

SOLVAY PROCESS CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

James Lee & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

72 & 74 Pine Street, New York

IMPORTERS OF

CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, SAL SODA BLEACHING POWDER, OXIDE MANGANESE CHLORIDE MANGANESE, CARBONATE OF POTASH, HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA, PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL OIL, COCHIN OIL, CEYLON OIL.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR

CHARLES TENNANT & CO.

EDWARD HILL'S SON & CO.

95 & 97 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK

Caustic Soda
Chlorate Potash
Caustic Potash
Carbonate Potash
Sal Soda
Gambier
Cutch

Cocoanut Oil Ceylon.
Cocoanut Oil Cochin.
Citronella

ARSENIC

Blue Vitriol
Orange Mineral
Oxalic Acid
Black Pepper
Opium, Cloves
Jute Butts, Nitrate Soda

Fratelli De Pasquale & Co.s

ESSENTIAL OILS

PURE ALKALI

Manufactured by the Ammonia Process

This Alkali contains 58 Per cent. of Alkali or nearly 99 per cent. of Carbonate of Soda. It is the most economical form of Soda for Manufacturers of Soap, Glass, Paper, Wood Pulp and Colors, and for Printers and Bleachers.

MANUFACTURED BY

BRUNNER, MOND & CO

LIMITED

NORTHWICH, ENGLAND

AND

SOLVAY PROCESS CO.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO. will make by this same process an Alkali adapted for Window Glass makers testing 48 per cent.

WING & EVANS

Sole Agents for the United States 22 William St., New York

WING & EVANS have appointed as exclusive Sale Agents

LINDER & MEYER, BOSTON, for New England States, who are prepared to contract for future delivery

Miscellaneous.

ACETATE OF LIME.—The movement remains very sluggish both on export and home requirements. Prices are steady and without change at 1.30@1.35c. for gray, and 80@85c. for brown.

ALUM.—A fair jobbing distribution is in progress, and an aggregate of about 350 barrels, lump and ground, changed hands during the week at 1.70@1.75c. for the latter, and 1.65@1.70c. for the former.

ARSENIC.—There are no important new features in connection with this article. The demand remains quiet and buyers are covering their wants as they arise from week to week. English is held at 5@5¼c., according to make and seller, while German may be obtained at about 4¾c. Red arsenic is dull and quoted steady at 6@6¼c.

BLUE VITRIOL.—The general tone of the market denotes an easy feeling, though values remain without change. In a small way, 3.75c. is the ruling price, but fair-sized orders can be placed at 3.70c.

BRIMSTONE.—Spot supplies are vry much reduced, and, though the inquiry is depressed, holders to-day would not shade $23.50@24.00, as to importance of the order. News to hand this week from Sicily announces the final completion of the combination there, and the tendency toward higher prices is strong. It would now cost $20.50@21.00 to contract for August-September shipments. October shipments are available at $18.50@19.00, owing to the fact that under the new arrangement in Sicily the export duty of about $2 per ton will be removed on Oct. 1. We review the subject editorially in this issue.

COPPERAS.—This article is moving in response to the routine needs of the trade, but values are well sustained and quotations remain at 37½@40c., according to quantity.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—A small movement into jobbing channels is reported at old prices, and the market is a trifle steadier under encouraging reports from the other side. We quote the range of 8@8¼c.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—No important developments are noted in this market. Buyers are apathetic and holders are adhering to 11½@12c., as to brand.

CARBONATE OF POTASH. — Last week's prices require no revision. Supplies may be obtained at 5@5.40c. in jobbing lots, but for large quantities less would be accepted. At the moment very little business is being done.

CREAM TARTAR.—The situation is without change in any direction. The demand continues of a routine nature, and the market is steady at 24c., as heretofore.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—Manufacturers report a decreased inquiry, as many of the leading industrial outlets for this material are temporarily closed. Quotations are unaltered, and sellers are naming 75c. for carlots and 85c. for ordinary parcels.

NITRATE OF SODA.—No vessels are now discharging at this port, and none are expected before September. Meanwhile, the tendency of the market is toward increased steadiness, and this week spot goods are held at 1.77½@1.80c., while shipments are quoted at 1.85@1.87½c. Supplies here are pretty abundant, but they are under the control of strong hands, and there does not appear to be any fear of an early disturbance of values, particularly as the combination on the west coast has made a successful start in its efforts to matain prices.

SAL AMMONIAC.—The market is devoid of fresh features of interest. Prices remain steady at 8¾c. for lump, 5¾@6c. for white granular, and 5¼c. for rough grains.

SALTPETER.—The demand is limited to the small routine requirments of jobbers and consumers. Store parcels command 3.25@3.50c., and shipments 3.15@3.20c.

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

The market for ammoniating chemicals is decidedly quiet. Many of the leading buyers are out of town, and those who are here have no important wants. The range on sulphate of ammonia remains at $2.20@2.25 for gas to arrive. Western blood continues to offer at $1.30@1.32½ f. o. b. Chicago, while New York softs are easier and may be purchased at $1.57½@1.62½, as to quantity and seller. Domestic bone liquor is quotable at $2.10@2.15. Bone meal commands $19@21 per ton, according to grade, while spent bone black is worth 24½@24¾c. per unit. There are no new features in sulphate of potash or double manure salt, both of which are quiet but firm at the regular figures.

Fireproof Paints.

Fire is a great enemy of structures of all kinds, and many have been the attempts, with more or less success, to produce a coating of some kind or other which shall protect wood and other combustible portions of structures from the ravages of fire. There are many difficulties in the way of producing a fireproof coating. The chief difficulty is, perhaps, not in finding a fireproof material—for many such do exist—but in finding the best means of applying it to and causing it to adhere to the surface which is to be rendered fireproof. Take, for instance, an ordinary paint. Fully one-half of such consists of materials, color, body pigment, which are by their nature fireproof, but the material—the oil—used as a binding agent to apply them to the painted surface is not fireproof, and the application of heat or fire causes the paint to peel off or burn away, thus leaving the painted material in a condition to be destroyed by fire.

The best possible plan is to endeavor to fill up the pores of the wood or other combustible matter with some substance which is not acted on by fire or heat in any way. But this is not always possible, for unless the wood, etc., is steeped for some length of time in a preparation of the fireproofing agent, the pores cannot be filled; then, again, it would be rather a troublesome matter to work material which has been so prepared. Of course, it is obvious that the pores of wood and other substances of a similar porous nature, as almost all combustible substances nave, cannot be filled directly by the application of such fireproof substances as asbestos, barytes, gypsum, for then only the outer surface will have a slight coat, the inner portions will not take any.

If possible, the best way of fireproofing any material is to impregnate it with a solution of the agent. Now as we have to look to the inorganic kingdom of nature for our fire-resisting agents, water becomes the only solvent for such bodies that can be used, and water cannot well be applied or used with wood, on account of its causing warping and other defects. Still, however, we may give a little attention to some methods of fireproofing with agents soluble in water, and in the solutions the goods are steeped.

There are three substances which have been found to be fairly satisfactory for this purpose. These are tungstate, silicate and aluminate of soda. The first has met with some use for fireproofing cotton, and gives very good results. Silicate of soda is a cheap material, and may be used for fireproofing a great variety of articles, provided, of course, the presence of water has no injurious or detrimental effect on the article being treated. It may be brushed over wood, and by giving several coatings with weak solutions the silicate may be caused to penetrate a fair distance into the wood and thus give it a material protection. while if finally a coating of lime be given, silicate of lime would be formed on the surface and a short distance inward, which serves as an additional protection. Aluminate of soda is not much used on account of its alkaline properties.

One fireproof paint with an aqueous vehicle is made from 40 pounds of finely ground glass, 40 pounds ground porcelain, 40 pounds china clay, 20 pounds quicklime. These are ground up very finely and then mixed with 60 pounds liquid silicate of soda and sufficient water to make into a liquid of suitable consistence for application. The proportions given above can be varied if desired, and coloring matters, such as ultramarine, Venetian red, Indian red, oxide of iron, yellow ocher, sienna and umber can be added to produce a colored paint. The paint so made is used with a brush in the ordinary way; it dries in a few hours. Two coats are given. In place of using china clay, asbestos may be used with good results.

Another paint is made from 40 pounds asbestos powder, 10 pounds aluminate of soda, 10 pounds lime and 30 pounds silicate of soda, to which may be added any desired coloring and water to make a working consistence.

A better plan of working is to have two solutions and to use one after the other. No. 1 is a solution of silicate of soda in water; No. 2 is a mixture of quicklime, coloring matter, asbestos, in about the same proportions as given in the above recipes. The wood or surface is coated with No. 1 and allowed to dry. No. 2 is then applied, and also allowed to dry, when another coat of No. 1 may be given. If paint No. 2 contains some white lead, a better coat is obtained.

It is a mistake to use resin, gums and oils for making fireproof paints; all such paints simply form a surface coating of a more or less combustible character, which has little or no fireproofing qualities. The idea to work upon is to use such materials as shall exert some little penetrative effect on the wood, etc., which is painted.—Oil and Colorman's Journal.

Recovery of Fats from Soapy Waters.

(BY W. LEVY.)

The utilization of a large number of the residues, or by products, in many manufactures, which were formerly without value for the lack of application, has become a field for work and a source of profit in modern industry. In this labor of turning waste substances into valuable products, unhoped-for results have been obtained. Native molasses, the residue in making beetroot sugar, has furnished mountains of potash and lakes of spirits of wine. Oleic acid, a residue in stearine making, has become one of the best and most abundant of raw materials for soap manufacture. An almost inexhaustible mine of the salts of potash and of soda has been found in the mother waters of salt marshes. The tarry residues of the gasworks have yielded the most diverse products and the richest of colors. Finally, there has been found in the waste liquors in which wool in suint has been scoured a copious supply of potash and fatty matters.

This last application of the idea is quite modern, for a very short time back the soapy liquors in which wool had been washed were simply looked upon as valueless and run off into the drains. As a matter of fact, this amounted to a very considerable loss of useful fat, and this loss was so much out of the pocket of the great wool industry.

If ordinary soapy waters only contain a small quantity of fat, here, on the contrary, the quantity of it is enormous in comparison with the volume of the liquor. It has even to be noted that the finer the fleeces the more suint they contain. The common qualities yield 20 to 30 per cent. of their weight; in the medium and superior grades the amount reaches 40 to 50 per cent. Therefore, as our woolen factories handle annually more than 300,000 tons of raw or merely washed wool, it is easy to figure the enormous mass of fatty matter sacrificed by the industry for want of a use of it.

Perhaps in reality this waste was to be attributed to the absence of a rational recovery method. The attention of chemists nevertheless was directed to the question, for they knew that in the multiple uses assigned to it by domestic economy, in the arts and in the textile industries, soap acts principally by its base, and the greater part of it remains in solution in the water. From this it was evident that by treating these waters with an acid the soap would be decomposed and the fatty acids would be set free, and might be used afresh to make a new soap by saponification with the alkalies—that is to say, by soda or potash lyes. To M. Houzeau Muiron of Rheims is due the first industrial application of this theoretical idea, for his process of extraction of the fatty matters contained in the soapy liquors in which wool in suint has been scoured rests essentially on their treatment with an acid. This treatment of soapy waters has undergone a rapid expansion in the last twenty or thirty years. The fats found in commerce under the name of "Rheims grease" and "Tourcoing grease" have no other origin. Their extraction from the residual liquors is simply the consequence of the progress that chemistry introduces day by day in the industrial arts. Thanks to the method of treatment of these waters with acids, the fatty bodies extracted from them may, so to speak, be transformed indefinitely into soap, since it is merely necessary to eliminate the fatty acids from the suds with an acid, and saponify them afresh with soda or potash lye to reconstitute the soap. Belgium, always on the lookout for useful ideas, seems to have been one of the first countries to exploit this source of grease on a large scale. Greater struggles and heavier sacrifices have been made in Belgium than in any other country to nurture and bring to a full growth this new-born industry. In the neighborhood of Verviers there is a large soap works, where nothing else is used in the way of fats but the greasy matters recovered from the soapy liquors of the important woolen factories of the town, which is one of the most industrious and most prosperous in the country.

This new industry, it will be seen, owes its origin altogether to the splendid researches of Chevreul into the chemical constitution of soaps. Moreover, as a matter of fact, the illustrious chemist having shown that the soaps are veritable salts formed by fatty acids combined with an alkaline base—soda for hard soap, potash for soft soap—it was easy to deduce from this that by satisfying the base with an acid the fatty principles would be set at liberty. A few words will explain, then, the actual treatment of soapy waters. They are run off as they are produced into huge vats of white wood lined with lead, which are filled up only to four-fifths of their capacity, in order to leave enough space for working operations. This being done, very weak sulphuric or hydrochloric acid is poured slowly in to saturate completely the alkaline base. The saturation point is obtained when the liquor in the vat instantaneously reddens litmus paper. To quicken the reaction and to make the operation easier, the contents of the vat are constantly stirred during the whole of the operation. In a few hours the fatty acids from the decomposed soap form a more or less thick layer of grease at the top of the vat. This is skimmed off, and when a sufficient quantity is collected its purification is proceeded with. To this end a copper cauldron is about three-quarters filled with the stuff, and it is melted by heat. In a few hours, under the influence of heat, it divides into two layers. The upper layer is fluid and limpid, and is pure fat, which can be converted immediately into soap, which is exactly the use to which it is ordinarily put, as we have already said. The lower layer, which forms a muddy deposit, is a more or less fluid mixture of water, foreign matters and grease. To separate out this last the residue is put into woolen bags woven closely enough to retain the sediment, and these are submitted to two pressings. The first, done in the cold, makes the more fluid oil run off; the second is done by placing the bags between heated plates and submitting them to heavy pressure by means of hydraulic force, and this extracts all the oil or grease that remains in the residue, the elevation of temperature rendering it fluid. After a washing in hot water, which completes its purification, this grease also can be turned into soap. Nevertheless the first mentioned recovered grease seems to give the better results in soap-makng, and this latter, which is richer in solid fats, is perhaps more suitable for candle-making by distillation, and it is often put to this use.

It is to be noted that there is a more rational method of treating soapy liquors. It consists in collecting the soap to begin with, and decomposing it at the boiling point with very dilute sulphuric acid. In this process the waters are treated with a saturated solution of sea salt in a proportion determined by experience, and the mixture is energetically beaten up for some time. Under the action of the salt the soap becomes insoluble; it forms in lumps, which swim on the surface of the vessel, from which they are skimmed off. A special plant has been made for this work. The principal operation is done in an enormous mechanical churn, similar to one of those used in butter-making. From fifteen to twenty hectolitres of soapy water is treated with salt at one operation, and the stirring paddles are set in motion by the aid of any sort of a motor. In twenty minutes, at the longest, the operation is complete. The contents of the churn are then run off into vats, where, after twenty-four hours' rest, the whole of the soap has collected on the surface, and is ladled off. This is then decomposed with a very dilute solution of sulphuric acid at the boil, and the fatty principles are thus set at liberty.

In the Vohl process the waters are treated with a solution of calcium chloride. In this way the fatty matters are precipitated in a state of insoluble calcareous soap, which is collected and washed. It is then decomposed with hydrochloric acid, and chloride of calcium is formed, which may be used again while the fats are set at liberty. Other processes exist which we will touch upon at some future date. These recovered greases have augmented the sources of supply of the soap works and lessened the cost of the product, while at the same time their recovery and utilization have greatly benefited the industries which formerly looked upon their soapy liquors as hopeless waste.—Les Corps Gras Ind.

F. H. KALBFLEISCH, *President.* M. KALBFLEISCH, *Secretary* P. S. TILDEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

Telephone Nos. { 1949 Cortlandt; 1872 Cortlandt; 410 Williamsburgh; 454 Williamsburgh.

FRANKLIN H. KALBFLEISCH CO.

Manufacturing Chemists,

Office: 80 & 82 William St., Cor. Malden Lane

NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Alum	Blue Vitriol	Epsom Salts	Phosphate of Soda
Aqua Ammonia	Nitric Acid	Glauber's Salt	Soda Ash
Aqua Fortis	Muriatic Acid	Sulphate of Soda	Caustic Soda
Bleaching Powder	Sulphuric Acid	Sal Soda	Tin Salts

AND A GENERAL LINE OF DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS.

Agents for **CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL CO.'S** Metallic Oxides.

WORKS:—BROOKLYN, for the Manufacture of Acids and Chemicals—White, McKibben & Boerum Sts., and WORKS for Special Chemicals, Nitrate of Iron, Tin Solutions, Phosphates, &c., North 8th, North 9th & Roebling Sts.

WATERBURY, CONN.—All Acids and Heavy Chemicals

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS OR SPECIAL QUOTATIONS.

MICA AXLE GREASE

THE CINCINNATI TRANSFER CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mica Axle Grease is very satisfactory in every respect. Quite superior to any axle grease we have ever used before. W. J. Winterbottom, Supt.

We endorse the above.
Griffith & Hill, Lumber Dealers.
Jas. Griffith & Sons, Planing Mill.

Springfield, Vt.

I have a large sale of Mica Axle Grease. It wears three times as long as any I have ever used.
Minor W. Newton.

Eldorado, Wis.

We have sold Mica Axle Grease for five years. It is the best grease manufactured.
C. H. & Buell Anderson.

Detroit, Mich.

I have used Mica Axle Grease for about eight years with the very best satisfaction. It doesn't run off the axle in hot weather; and it doesn't chill and harden in cold weather. I have used almost all other makes of axle grease and consider the Mica worth more than twice as much as any other for my use. J. C. Carpenter, dealer in coal and wood.

Manufactured by the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Cleveland, Ohio

New York Coal Tar Chemical Company

253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

COAL TAR AND AMMONIA PRODUCTS.

Carbolic Acid { Crystals, Liquid,

AMMONIA { Anhydrous, Aqua, Sulphate.

Creosote. Naphtha, Benzole, &c.

Fischer Chemical Importing Co.

No. 14 Platt Street, - NEW YORK.

We offer: Prime White German Sal Ammoniac, Granular Guaranteed 99%.

Casks of about 700 lbs. 6⅝ cts. per lb.
Barrels of about 350 lbs. 6¾ cts. per lb.

HIGHEST GRADE in the MARKET. SAMPLES on APPLICATION.

LEMM&WEBER, ANTWERP (Belgium).

Chemical Works.

Potash and Soda: Carbonate, caustic, hydrx chlorate Bleaching Powder and other Chemicals.

Two of our factories are at Antwerp.

Heller, Hirsh & Co.

Commission Merchants and Brokers

Main Office, 62 & 64 William St., New York.

BRANCH OFFICES:

411 E. Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md. — Brown's Wharf, Charleston, S. C.
143 N. Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa. — Haddington Building, Norfolk, Va.
10 Pacific Avenue, Room , Chicago, Ill. — No. 28 N. Groeninger Street, Hamburg, Ger.

POTASH SALTS, FERTILIZER MATERIALS, AQUA AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

ACETIC ACID
BRIMSTONE
SULPHUR
FLOWERS
FLOUR

MANUFACTURED BY
Passaic Chemical Co.
254 PEARL ST
NEW YORK

Merrimac Chemical Co. 13 Pearl St. BOSTON, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL VITRIOL	ALUM	GLAUBER'S SALT
MURIATIC ACID	SULPHATE OF ALUMINA	BI-SULPHITE OF SODA
NITRIC ACID	HYDRATE OF ALUMINA	SULPHATE OF SODA
	TIN & ANTIMONY SALTS, &c.	

Works at South Wilmington, Mass., - So. Division B. & Maine R. R.

Binders for the "Reporter"

Holding one volume (6 months) will be forwarded by mail on receipt of $1.00. Address the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, 84 William St., New York.

EDWARD HILL'S SON & CO.

25 and 27 Cedar Street, - NEW YORK

SOLE AGENTS in the UNITED STATES

For The UNITED ALKALI CO. Ltd. of Great Britain

For the Sale of their Various Brands of

CAUSTIC SODA

UNEXCELLED FOR UNIFORMITY OF SHADE & QUALITY

International Ultramarine Works, Ltd.

71--78 DUANE ST., NEW YORK,

Works at Rossville, Staten Island,

ULTRAMARINE

Ultramarine for Industries

A Specialty

JOHN D. LEWIS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Dyewoods and Extracts

Importer of DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS.

3 & 4 Exchange Place WORKS CHARLES & BANK STS., Providenee, R.I.

HOWE, BALCH & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

Indigo, Cutch, Dvestuffs

Dyewood Extracts

Liquid Cutch

Extract of Indigo, &c.

Commission Merchants in East India Merchandise

BOSTON—92 State St. CALCUTTA—15 Hare St.

AGENTS FOR

ARBUTHNOT & CO., - Madras, India.

The Heller & Merz Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR

ULTRAMARINE

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Aniline Colors

Eosines Bismarck Brown

Fuchsine Chrysoidine

Blue Orange, etc

BALL BLUE

BARREL PAINT

OFFICE

55 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

Factory, NEWARK, N. J.

BRANCHES—Philadelphia, 9 N. Front St.

Chicago, Teutonic Building

DYE MARKET.

Note—*Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. The prices current will be found on page 37.*

Saturday Evening, Aug. 15, 1896.

General conditions have not changed, and nearly everybody interested in dyes and dyestuffs reports a dull market. Added to the fact that this is usually the quiet time of year, is the political agitation which has unsettled public confidence. The mills are closed, and consumers in many lines are overstocked.

ACID, PICRIC.—The market is rather quiet, with dealers asking 24@26c., as to quantity.

ALBUMEN. — Consumers are purchasing sparingly, and dealers quote 52½@53c. in casks for egg. Blood is 26@29c.

ANILINE COLORS.—The demand is considered of fair proportions, and an early advance is looked for on greens and violets, based on the price of aniline oil.

ANILINE OIL.—The market has hardened somewhat, but no large business has been transacted since our last. Stocks are held at 18½@19c., the inside being the present cost to lay down, 18¼c. having been paid for forward delivery. At the same time 17¼@17½c. might buy from dealers who bought on contract at low prices. Dealers look for higher prices, and are predicting a 20c. market, owing to the scarcity of benzole, which is now quoted at 3s. 9d.

ANILINE SALTS. — In sympathy with oil, is firm, at 17½@18c., and is under the same spell.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH.—Scotch is still out of stock. American is quiet at 10@10¼c.

BICHROMATE OF SODA.—Consumers are buying sparingly, and paying 8½@8¾c.

CUTCH.—The market is rather quiet at 4½@6½c. for boxes and 4@4½c. for bales.

DEXTRINE.—Trade is quiet, as the mills and envelope factories are either closed or running on short time. We quote imported 4¼@4¾c. and domestic 2½@3c.

FUSTIC.—According to variety, $12 @17 is the range of quotations. We heard of sales of 100 tons.

GAMBIER.—The market continues very saggy, and importers of further steamer arrivals from London have sold car loads at 3.40c. and 3.35c. Some large consumers are heavily overstocked, and are offering goods ex Falconhurst, now about due, at 3¼c. There is no improvement in sight. The store price is 3.45c.

INDIGO.—In general, the market is quiet and without interesting features. The result of the first cuttings has been telegraphed from some concerns in Behar, and is generally worse than last year's, but the figure of the final outturn of the crop will depend upon the yield of the Northwestern provinces, reports on which are still very conflicting.

LOGWOOD.—General stagnation has possession of this market. The large consumers of stock are nearly all shut down, and trade has been so long depressed, that it is understood manufacturers of extract hold about 60,000 tons of wood.

NUTGALLS.—Chinese galls remain for the present at 14@15c. The stock in China is said to be exhausted. The demand for the United States is light, but for the Continent, it is good. New crop will be offered in November, to reach here early in January. Aleppo 12@12½c.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.—The situation remains unchanged, the market still being under the spell of lower offers of English. Single casks are selling at 16c., though dealers feel warranted in asking a higher price.

SUMAC.—Prime Sicily is being offered on spot at $42@46 and to arrive at $39. Virginia is quiet at $37@40.

STARCH.—Corn is 2@2¼c., potato 2⅝@3c., and wheat 4¾@6c., with the market generally quiet.

Latest Patents.

564,969.—OIL-DISTRIBUTING APPARATUS. Filed Feb. 19, 1896. Issued Aug. 4, 1896.

564,975.—ARTIFICIAL ASPHALTUM AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Filed May 11, 1893. Issued Aug. 4, 1896.

565,039.—PROCESS OF REFINING HYDROCARBON OILS. Filed Dec. 13, 1895. Issued Aug. 4, 1896.

565,040.—PROCESS OF REFINING PETROLEUM DISTILLATES. Filed Feb. 5, 1896. Issued Aug. 4, 1896.

Cause of Incrustation on Eschweg Soap.

Many explanations have been from time to time advanced respecting the cause of the incrustation sometimes forming on Eschweg soap, the consensus of opinion inclining to lay the blame on excessive causticity, the idea being that if soda solution is required to bring the soap to a normal state of boiling, super-causticity is indicated. It is true that a defective soap may be caused to boil normally by the addition of a carbonate solution, but this does not prevent the subsequent incrustation, for, be the soap fitted ever so weak, it will still incrust and never acquire the true fine appearance. The fatty feeling is wanting, it scrunches under the hand, and will never yield a perfect product.

In order to attempt the elucidation of the hitherto unexplained causes of this behavior the author boiled three small batches of Eschweg, each in a different manner, and with different "shortening." The first pan contained 500 kilos each of tallow and refined bone fat boiled to a fluid curd. After settling sufficiently the salt lye was pumped out and the curd boiled up again with 300 kilos each of 36 degrees caustic soda lye and waterglass, followed by 500 kilos of water and equal weight of kernal oil. When fitted the soap, boiled in roses, and after a little shortening (18 degrees brine) had been added, was colored, the color being administered in a weak brine.

In the second pan the same weight and description of fats were used, but after the curd had formed and the sublye been removed 575 kilos of 23 degrees soda lye and 300 kilos of waterglass were added, and to the resulting inflated curd 400 kilos of water and 500 kilos of kernal oil. The soap boiled high, and had to be concentrated before roses appeared. After fitting it was shortened with 25 kilos of salt dissolved to an 18 degrees B solution and a little dry calcined soda. When colored as before the soap was ready for framing.

The third pan contained 500 kilos of tallow, but only 250 kilos of clarified bone fat, to which were added 1,500 kilos of 25 degrees soda lye and 300 kilos of waterglass. When thoroughly boiled 750 kilos of kernal oil were worked in, and combination proceeded so rapidly that shortening had to be resorted to, accompanied by protracted boiling down. The shortening consisted of 30 kilos of calcined soda in a state of 25 degrees B solution, and its application resulted in the soap boiling normally. After fitting and further concentration until the soap gave the usual indications of good Eschweg a few pailfuls of 13 degrees brine were added, and coloring effected as before.

An examination after a few hours repose revealed that the first batch was too thin, a defect remedied by crutching in 50 kilos of warm water; the other two seemed all right, and all three were thereupon transferred to three-ton frames, the third batch showing a yield of some 30 kilos in excess of the others.

At the end of ten days the first and second batches handled well and were well marbled; but the third, although well marbled and much whiter in the matrix than the others, handled less satisfactorily. As a final test a portion of each boiling was packed and stored for another fortnight in one of the coldest corners of the works. When opened No. 1 was the same as before, No. 2 had begun to incrust, and No. 3 exhibited decided incrustation in the most exposed parts of the surface. The calcined soda was thus revealed as the cause of the incrustation, and its employment was therefore discontinued, with satisfactory results.

Boiling and shortening with salt requires a little extra care, and many mishaps in boiling have been before now attributed to the salt, but these may be obviated by deferring the removal of the soap until it exhibits all the charactertstics of good Eschweg, viz., boils well (the chief), remains liquid some time on the spatula, skims over, shows a fine close network when crutched before framing, etc.

In this manner the author has for some years made Eschweg soap of good quality with 20 per cent. of waterglass, yielding well and totally free from incrustation.—Der Seifenfabrikant.

Marienbad
Salts and Water
MAAS & WALDSTEIN
Sole Agents for U.S. and Canada. 107 Murray St., New York.

Established 1816.
INNIS & CO.,
Successors to GIFFORD, SHERMAN & INNIS.
POUGHKEEPSIE DYE WOOD WORKS
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Extract of Logwood
Office and Warehouse: 120 William Street - - New York

THE SHARPLESS DYE-WOOD EXTRACT CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Dyewoods AND Dyewood Extracts
Office: 648, 650 & 651 Philadelphia Bourse.
Works: Chester, Pa. Warehouse: 22 North Front St.

Hollingsworth & Peterson
BROKERS IN CHEMICALS
69 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA
REPRESENTING
WINC & EVANS of New York
FOR THE SALE OF
Pure Alkali 36, 48 & 58 Per Cent.
Sal Soda, Caustic Soda 60, 70 & 74 Per cent.
Manufactured by
BRUNNER, MOND & CO. England.
SOLVAY PROCESS CO Syracuse, N. Y.

Cochrane Chemical Company
55 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, SULPHATE AMMONIA, AQUA AMMONIA, SULPHATE SODA, EXTRACT INDIGO, GLAUBER'S SALT, ACETIC ACID
Mixed Acids for Nitro-Glycerine
Works at Everett Malden and East Cambridge

LAWRIE & BUCHANAN
14 Stone Street, New York,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
ANILINE COLORS, DYEWOOD EXTRACTS, CUDBEAR, EX. INDIGO, ARCHIL LQ. and INDIGOS
Plain and Twill Lappings, Doctors, &c.
And all supplie for Bleachers, Dyers and Calico Printers.

SIEGFRIED PELS
25 PAUL STR.: HAMBURG, GERMANY
Cable Address: "SIEGPELS," A B C Code, 4th Ed. used.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER
Heavy Chemicals, Fertilizers, Coal-Tar Products, Minerals, Degras, Glues, etc,
IMPORTER of all American products: Phosphates, Cottonseed-products, and Dried Brewer's Grain a Specialty. Offers and correspondence solicited.
New York Agent, M. G. BORMANN, 10-12 Old Slip.

New Collodion and Collodion Solvent
A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR
Ether Alcohol Collodion.
Manufactured under Patent No. 556017.
ALBANY CHEMICAL CO.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

STONEWARE
for Chemists and Manufacturers.
Write for New Catalogue and Prices.
Arthur J. Weeks, Akron, Ohio

BINDERS

Holding One Volume, 6 months, of the REPORTER will be forwarded by mail on receipt of One Dollar. They are perfectly Simple, any one can use them. Address the

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 84 William Street, New York

A bound volume of the Reporter is a complete history of the Paint, Oil and Drug Markets for half a year.

PRATT'S PATENT
PREPARED GASOLENE

Adapted to all kinds of Gas Machines 86 , 88° and 90° Gravities.

Pratt's Deodorized Stove Gasolene For use in Vapor Stoves. Made in accordance with the recommendations of the Vapor Stove Manufacturers and guaranteed not to smoke, smell or gum the burner.

Redistilled Naphthas Also Fuel Oil, Lima Crude, Distillates, &c.; prepared especially for Gas Companies and obtainable either in barrel or tank car.

Boulevard Gas Fluid For use in Vapor Street Lamps, Plumbers' Torches, &c.

Double-Distilled Deodorized Benzine and Naphtha of all grades and gravities from 62° to 76°, for manufacturing varnishes and mixed paints, rubber and gossamer goods, floor and table oil cloths, as well as for general use of druggists, dyers, cleaners, etc., etc.

The above goods can be had in quantities to suit the purchaser everywhere in the East, either through our agents or from us direct.

Pratt Manufacturing Co.
Proprietors "Pratt's Astral Oil," 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Vacuum Leather Oil

JOBBERS HANDLE IT

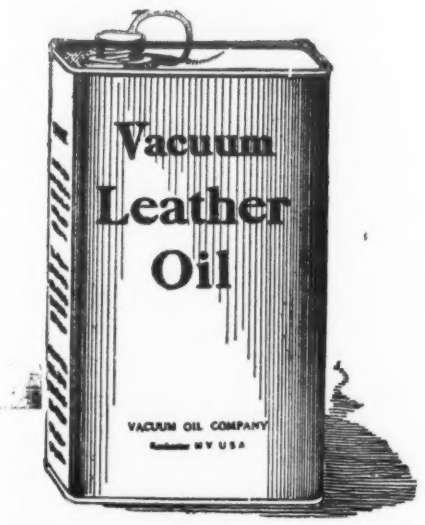
Because

It is Easy to Sell

It is Advertised Best

It is Right for its Purpose

It Gives Perfect Satisfaction



Put up in taking cans, attractively enamelled. Handy patent Lambskin-with-wool-on-swob goes with each can, and book "How to Take Care of Leather."

Liberal Trade discounts

For Particulars Apply to

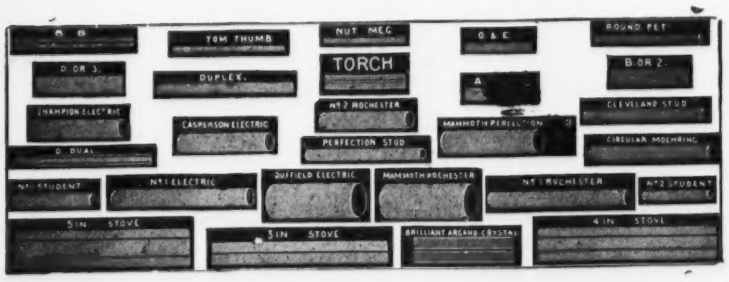
VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Or any Branch.

THE

AMERICAN WICK

GREATEST
CAPILLARY POWER.



Highest Award
FOR
Lamp, Stove and Torch

WICKS

AT
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

We make wicks for every style of burner in the market. For samples, prices and all information, address

Wick Department Standard Oil Co.

132 Lake Street, Chicago

26 Broadway, NEW YORK

CHEMICALS

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN

PHILADELPHIA, and No. 56 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

QUININE, QUINIDINE, CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONINE, Sulphate and other Salts.
MORPHINE—Sulphate and other Salts.
CODEINE, STRYCHNINE, SILVER Nitrate. BROMIDE and IODIDE POTASSIUM, CHLOROFORM, ETHERS, MERCURIALS
EPSOM SALT, COPPERAS,
ACIDS—Tartaric, Citric, Sulphuric, Nitric, Muriatic, Etc.
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Chemicals for Use in Medicine and the Arts

Bellhouse, Dillon & Co.

30 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL

Offer Canadian **POTASHES,** Inspected by Government Officer and Guaranteed Free from Salt.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

W. ZINSSER & CO.

197 William Street NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE SALICYLIC ACID
WHITE GUM SHELLAC, FRENCH COPAL AND SHELLAC VARNISHES, LACKERS, CEMENTS, SEALING WAX, &c.

G. A. & E. MEYER

Commission Merchants, 59 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
CHANCE'S BICARB SODA,
Pattinson's Carbonate and Calcined Magnesia
Carbonate in 2 oz., 4 oz. Small, Square and Powdered. Calcined ¼ and 1 lb. Bottles and 1 lb. Tins
AGENTS FOR
LEECH, NEAL & CO.'S Derby, Eng.,
Turkey and Indian Reds, Purple Browns, Colcothar, Metallic Oxides, Bright Red, Venetian Red and Scarlet Oxides.

CRESCENT WHITING MILLS BROOKLYN NEW-YORK TRUSLOW & CO

TRUSLOW AND COMPANY

Office, 4 and 6 Platt Street, N. Y.
Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHITING

The PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

CINCINNATI,
PRODUCERS & REFINERS OF
GLYCERINE

FERGUSSON BROTHERS

Commission Merchants,
102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
HIGH TEST ENGLISH and SCOTCH BLEACHING POWDER
CAUSTIC SODA 76%—the best made—in drums. Double Refined 98% in barrels and cans
ABSOLUTELY PURE,
True CAUSTIC POTASH large and small drums.
CARBONATE POTASH, CHLORATE POTASH, CHLORATE SODA, JOHNSON'S Eng. P'ti'd CEMENT and all other chemical specialties used by
Glass, Paper, Soap, Woolen and Cotton Manufacturers.

CHAS. PFIZER & CO.

NEW YORK
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals
CREAM TARTAR CRYSTALS and POWDERED 99°
TARTARIC ACID. ROCHELLE SALTS,
Refined and Powdered Borax, Refined Camphor.

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL COMPANY

CLEVELAND, O. NEW YORK. ST. LOUIS. CINCINNATI
MANUFACTURERS OF Chemically Pure Distilled 1.260 Sp Gr.
GLYCERIN
ALSO GLYCERIN FOR NITRO-GLYCERIN AND OTHER PURPOSES
Mixed Acid for Nitro-Glycerin
SULPHURIC ACID NITRIC ACID — SULPHATE AMMONIA, BLUE VITRIOL — MURIATIC ACID, SAL SODA — AQUA AMMONIA, SULPHATE OF SODA
New York Office, - 63 & 65 Wall Street.

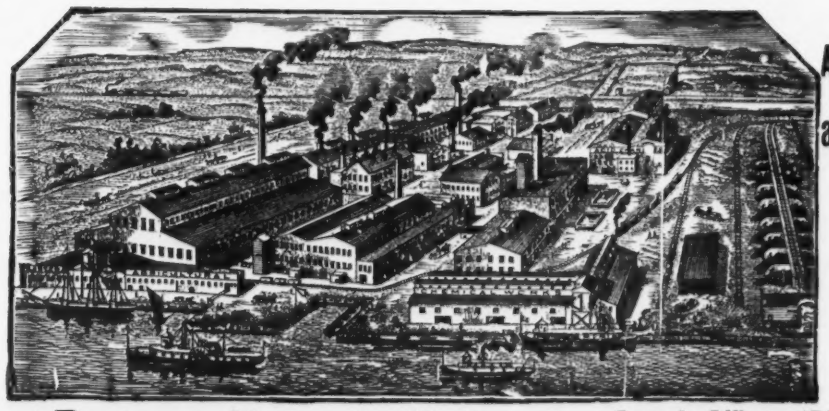
THURSTON & BRAIDICH

Importers, NEW YORK
GUMS ARABIC, SENEGAL, TRACACANTH, VANILLA & TONKA BEANS, INSECT POWDER, COCOA BUTTER, NUTGALLS, OPIUM

BINDERS Holding one volume, 6 months, of the *Reporter*, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of $1.00. Address the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, 84 William St., New York.

Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works

Bone Black for Oil Refineries a Specialty—also for Sugar Refineries. Glue Grease &c. &c.



Asphaltum Substitute for Japan and Varnish Manufacturers Sulphate of Ammonia and other Chemicals

Principal Office at Factory, Newark, N. J Branch Office, 159 Front Street, New York.

CROWN ACME OIL.

This justly celebrated brand of Illuminating Oil of
HIGH FIRE TEST, element of great safety. PERFECTION as an illuminator.
UNIFORMITY in quality.

Can be secured at any station of ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, in Pennsylvania, by addressing that Company at Reading, York, Easton, Allentown, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton Williamsport, Corry, and Erie, Pennsylvania.

NITRITE OF SODA

(Warranted 98%.)

Cheaper than you can buy it elsewhere

Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence and Montreal.

John C. Wiarda & Co. Chemical Works.

Green, Provost & Freeman Sts.,
Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y.

Glass, Pottery, Enamel, Tile, Brick & Varnish Makers' Chemicals in General.

Manganese All kinds **Bone Ash** **Fluoric Acid**

FLUOR SPAR	ANTIMONY OXIDE	WHITE ACID
FELD SPAR	COPPER "	CLEANING ACID
FLINT	IRON "	AMMONIA FLUORIDE
ARSENIC	NICKEL "	AMMONIA CARBONATE
POTASH CARB. Hy'd	TIN "	SODA FLUORIDE
ANTIMONY NEEDLE	URANIUM "	PUTTY POWDER
ANTIMONY METAL, Pow'd	CHROME "	PINK STAIN

PATERSON, BOARDMAN & CO.

IMPORTERS & GENERAL EAST INDIA MERCHANTS

Nos. 133, 135 & 137 Front St., New York.

A FULL LINE OF VARNISH GUMS

BINDERS for the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter
ONE DOLLAR.
84 William Street, New York.

EDWARD J. WALTER, 703 Merchants Nat'l Bank Building BALTIMORE, Md.

BROKER AND MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' AGENT.

CHEMICALS, FERTILIZING MATERIAL, &c.

SODA ASH, BLEACHING POWDER, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, TANKAGE, COAL TAR PITCH & TAR, GLUE, STARCH, &c. } Correspondence solicited for Domestic and Foreign Trade.

D. D. Williamson & Co.

Sulphites, Bisulphites & Phosphates of Lime, Soda, Potash, Sulphurous Acid, Sugar Coloring, Powd. Alum, &c.

Works, L. I. City. NEWY ORK Office, 14 Dey St.

F. W. BRODE & CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

COTTONSEED :. PRODUCTS

CRUDE AND SUMMER YELLOW OILS

Crude Oil
Summer Yellow
Summer White
Cooking Oils

Meal and Cake, Soap Stocks

Correspondence Solicited. Prices and Samples sent on application.

S. WINTERBOURNE & CO.

VARNISH GUMS

STANDARD GRADING S. W. BRAND.

ALFRED MASON, Agent 94 Pine Street, New York.

T. J. PRESTON & CO.

LINSEED OIL

NEWARK, N. J.

STANDARD OIL CO. Boston Dept.

MAVERICK WORKS.

MAVERICK STANDARD BURNING OILS, NAPHTHAS AND GAS OIL

Of all grades in Bulk, Barrels and Cases.

Office, 61 Broad Street, BOSTON, MASS.

STATIONS IN MASS.

East Boston, Riverside, Lynn, Natick, North Andover, Brocton, Stoneham, Braintree
Marlboro, Milford, Newburyport, Clinton, Kingston, Lowell, Ayer, Foxboro

STATIONS IN N. H.—Great Falls, Portsmouth, Nashua, Concord, Exeter.

Proprietors of the Well Known Brand of

CENTENNIAL SAFETY OIL

This oil by its HIGH FIRE TEST is safer in use than any other Burning Oil, and gives the most brilliant light. It does not crust the wick, and is free from disagreeable odor and smoke while burning.

THE

DOMESTIC TRADE DEPARTMENT

OF THE

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

Office, 125 Arch St., Philadelphia

CONTINENTAL AND "WESTMINSTER"

"ATLANTIC"
CONVENIENT CANS, EACH FURNISHED WITH NOZZLE.

150 FIRE TEST
Water White

OILS

GASOLINES, all Gravities from 62° to 105°

LUBRICATING OILS

We call particular attention to our Trade Mark Brands, viz.:

Capitol Cylinder Oil Belmont Engine Oil Belmont Spindle Oil
Belmont Dynamo Oil And Renown Engine Oil for High Speed Machinery

Orders will receive Prompt Attention.